

Official Gazette



REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

EDITED AT THE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT, UNDER COMMONWEALTH ACT NO. 638
ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER, MANILA POST OFFICE, DECEMBER 26, 1905

Vol. 51

MANILA, PHILIPPINES, OCTOBER 1955

No. 10

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OFFICIAL MONTH IN REVIEW

October 1.—**P**RESIDENT Magsaysay did not receive any callers today but instead confined himself to a study of pending state papers.

During his study of state papers, the President summoned Ambassador Felino Neri and discussed with him the developments of the latter's negotiations to improve existing strained relations between Filipino residents in the U. S. naval reservation in Olongapo and the U. S. Navy authorities.

The President congratulated Ambassador Neri for his successful work in gaining concessions to alleviate the living conditions of the Filipinos in the U. S. naval reservations.

The United States Government last week informed the Philippine Government of the changes instituted by the U. S. Navy in the administration of Olongapo as a result of the inquiry into conditions in that community made by Ambassador Felino Neri last July at the instance of the President. The U. S. Navy's action was prompted by the recommendations of the President's special investigator based on complaints against the conduct of the community's affairs by the U. S. Navy authorities.

According to Ambassador Neri, the U. S. Navy authorities have agreed to:

1. Turn over the administration of the high school to the Philippine Government;
2. Relax the enforcement of regulations at the check-points with regard to the examination of cars and buses;
3. Revise the systems of fees;
4. Make the membership of the Town Council entirely elective; and
5. Facilitate the entry of Philippine Government officials into the U. S. naval reservation to enable them to perform their duties.

The following measures were adopted earlier by the U. S. Navy:

1. Abolished the personal waiver fee;
2. Transferred certain officials in the Office of the Reservation Officer to other positions;
3. Suspended the high school principal; and
4. Opened a "courtesy school" for members of the Reservation police.

AFTER lunch with members of his family, the President retired to his bedroom where he resumed study of the pending state papers.

IN the evening, the President summoned Press Secretary J. V. Cruz and instructed him to release his statements on Ambassador Felixberto Serrano and his comments on the editorial of the *Manila Chronicle* today regarding the use of RFC and PNB funds by Nacionalista Party leaders to finance their campaign.

President Magsaysay issued the following statement today:

"I am not aware of any instance under this Administration where the RFC and the PNB have been used for political purposes, such as for raising funds for the party in power. Officials of these institutions have vehemently denied this accusation. If, however, there should be any individual or organization that possesses evidence to show that the RFC or the PNB has permitted itself to be so used, I urge such individual or organization to come forward with the evidence, and I will see to it that the full force of the law is applied on all the responsible parties. I shall not tolerate the misuse of government lending institutions for political purposes.

"In the absence of evidence to that effect, however, I wish to reiterate my conviction that neither the PNB nor the RFC has allowed itself to be a party to politicking."

Press Secretary Cruz issued this evening the following statement:

"Ambassador Felixberto Serrano informed the President in a preliminary report which he made shortly after his arrival last evening, that barring unforeseen developments, the election of the Philippines in the Security Council either in the first or the second ballot was virtually certain.

"The Chief Executive expressed gratification over the Ambassador's encouraging report and took occasion to commend him highly for his role in helping insure the success of the Philippine bid for membership in the Security Council as well for his services as head of the permanent Philippine Mission in the United Nations.

"The President summoned home the permanent representative to the United Nations for consultations on the Philippine candidacy for a seat in the Council and on other matters relating to the work of the delegation in the current session of the General Assembly. Serrano had earlier expressed the desire to come home for the same purpose.

"The President announced that Ambassador Serrano is returning to the United States. In view, however, of the number and importance of the matters that he is taking up with the President and the Secretary of Foreign Affairs, particularly in connection with the issues now pending in the agenda of the General Assembly, Ambassador Serrano may not be able to leave until about mid-October. . . .

"Ambassador Serrano met with the President this morning to resume rendering his report. The meeting was also attended by Ambassador Felino Neri.

"Ambassador Serrano reiterated that he has always been willing to abide by the decisions of the President and the Secretary of Foreign Affairs."

October 2.—**T**HE President spent a quiet Sunday. After hearing an early mass and eating breakfast with his children, he read the Sunday papers.

Then he repaired to his bedroom and worked on state papers, assisted by one of his aides, Capt. Agerico Palaypay.

ABOUT 10 a.m., the President left Malacañang for a motor drive along Dewey Boulevard and the Luneta. He returned to the Palace shortly before lunch.

AFTER a short nap, the President received Senate President Eulogio Rodriguez, Sens. Cipriano Primicias and Gil J. Puyat, and NEC Chairman Alfredo Montelibano.

The President discussed political matters with the Senate leaders, including a telegram which Senate President Rodriguez had received from former President Sergio Osmeña, who denied having discussed political matters with Sen. Claro M. Recto during the latter's recent call on him, in Cebu City.

Jesus Ma. Cui also called on the President and reported on Recto's "courtesy call" on the Grand Old Man of Cebu politics. Cui flew to Manila from Cebu yesterday to report personally on Sen. Recto's call on former President Osmeña.

IN the evening, Col. Cornelio Bondad, 3rd MA commander, saw the President to report on the peace-and-order situation in his jurisdiction, the whole Visayan Islands.

Following up a directive to Justice Secretary Pedro Tuason, President Magsaysay today ordered customs authorities to assist the justice secretary in taking legal steps for the forfeiture of illegally imported garlic.

He urged Secretary Tuason and the customs officials to hasten their work.

The President said that if forfeiture of the garlic was legal, all the questioned garlic should be turned over to the NAMARCO to be sold to

the public at reasonable cost. Reports are to the effect that this commodity is still being sold in the market at high prices.

Garlic is one of the items banned for import, except as seedlings. The garlic under consideration was alleged to have been imported illegally through false representation. If this were so, forfeiture of the garlic may be allowed by law.

Last Thursday (Sept. 29) when the case was brought to his attention by newspapermen, the President ordered the secretary of the Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources to withhold delivery of the garlic. The following day, the President directed Tuason to study the legal steps to be taken on the matter.

October 3.—**T**HE PRESIDENT started the week with a heavy schedule of callers. He received visitors at his study from 8:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m.

Most of the callers received by the President this morning were big delegations composed of government employees, tenants, and even squatters, each group numbering from 50 to 500 individuals.

In the afternoon, the President received delegations of political leaders, mostly new converts to the Nacionalista Party.

THIS morning, President Magsaysay received Dr. Chang Yeng, Korean ambassador to the U. S. who called to pay his respects following his recent arrival in Manila enroute to his post in Washington, D. C.

Accompanied to Malacañang by Minister Yang Kee Kim of the Korean legation in Manila, Dr. Yang conveyed to the President a message of goodwill from President Syngman Rhee and the admiration of the Korean people for the Philippine President's determined fight against Communism.

A DELEGATION of officials and employees of the People's Homesite and Housing Corporation submitted a petition requesting the appointment of Lorenzo Samonte to represent the PHHC employees and laborers in the corporation's board of directors. Accompanied by Jesus Meritt, the group included Leonardo G. Padilla, president of the PHHC Field Employees Association; Vicente Mercado, chairman of the Council of Personnel Administration; Pedro de Guzman, president of the PGEA, PHHC chapter; and Emmanuel Clave, president of the Laborer's Association.

A delegation of squatters on government lots along the North Harbor Boulevard in Tondo requested the President to stay the government's order of ejectment until they have found a suitable location to which they could transfer their homes. Headed by Honesto Manuel, the group represented some 167 families squatting on government property along the boulevard.

A 500-man delegation from various towns of Bulacan sought the President's assistance for the construction of pet projects in their respective towns; such as, artesian wells, irrigation systems, prefab school buildings, and feeder roads. The big group was accompanied to Malacañang by Gov. Alejo Santos and Rep. Rogaciano Mercado.

Another delegation of farmers from Arayat, Pampanga, headed by Mayor Juanito Espino requested the expropriation of an hacienda in barrio San Juan Banio for subdivision and distribution to its 300 tenants.

OTHER callers this morning were Speaker Protempore Daniel Z. Romualdez; Reps. Emilio Cortez of Pampanga, Francisco Ortega of La Union, Godofredo Ramos of Capiz, Leon Guinto, Jr., of Quezon, Jacobo Gonzales of Laguna, and Reynaldo P. Honrado of Surigao; Govs. Federico Castillo of Mindoro Occidental and Decoroso Rosales of Samar; and NARRA General Manager Eligio J. Tavanlar, Ex-Rep. Enrique Medina of Negros Oriental, former Sen. Prospero Sanidad, former PC Chief Florencio Selga, and ex-Police Chief Antonio Amor of Pasay City.

THE President this evening swore in as Nacionalista Rep. Francisco Pajao of Leyte; former Reps. Atilano R. Cinco and Dominador Tan, all Liberals; and three Liberal Party candidates in Cagayan province.

The delegation of political leaders from Leyte which pledged support to the President was accompanied to Malacañang by Speaker Protempore Daniel Z. Romualdez and Gov. Bernardo Torres. Cinco, who was the

Liberal Party candidate for governor of Leyte, withdrew his candidacy in favor of re-electionist Gov. Torres. Other members of the delegation which witnessed Cinco's induction into the NP included Board Member Antonio Rubio and Councilor Oswaldo Laguita of Ormoc City.

The Cagayan Liberal Party candidates who turned Nacionalistas were accompanied to Malacañang by former Rep. Domingo Siazon, NP campaign manager in the province. Those who took oath as Nacionalistas were Leonardo Ramirez, mayoralty candidates for Baggao; Estanislao Ayson, candidate for vice-mayor for Baggao; and Isidro C. Flores, candidate for vice-mayor of Iguig. Others in the Cagayan delegation were Hiram Calata, MPM provincial coordinator; Luis Gorospe, assistant NP secretary of the provincial committee; Antonio Martinez, regional MPM coordinator; and Jesus Carillo, municipal coordinator.

The President then received a big delegation from Camarines Sur headed by former Gov. Jose U. del Gallego, Liberal, and Judge Luis N. de Leon accompanied by Sen. Edmundo B. Cea. They pledged their support to the provincial ticket headed by Laureano B. Cea and all NP senatorial candidates.

The Chief Executive also received Rep. Jose Corpuz of Nueva Ecija, who pledged his support to the NP candidate for governor, Amado Q. Aleta, and the entire NP senatorial ticket, because of the alleged injustice received by his brother, Provincial Board Member Antonio Corpuz, from the Liberal Party.

The delegation from Camarines Sur presented the President with a formal resolution stating that they, including former Gov. del Gallego, former Rep. de Leon, and 11 Liberal Party mayoralty candidates, without renouncing their membership in the LP, pledged their support to the provincial ticket led by Laureano B. Cea and all the NP senatorial candidates.

The resolution further expressed their admiration and respect for President Magsaysay, "who has really brought the government closer to the people."

October 4.—**T**HIS morning, the President had breakfast with Sen. Quintin Paredes and several other political leaders from near-by provinces.

The Chief Executive started receiving callers at his study about 9:30 a.m. Nacionalista leaders from Leyte called to consult him on political problems in their province. The group included Speaker Protempore Daniel Z. Romualdez, Gov. Bernardo Torres, Rep. Francisco M. Pajao, and former Reps. Atilano Cinco and Dominador Tan.

A delegation from Santiago, Isabela, headed by Maj. Francisco Briones also called to request amendment of a previous proclamation so as to exclude an area occupied by squatters from a school reservation in the town of Santiago. The Isabela group was accompanied by former Gov. Silvino Gumpal.

Other callers this morning included Sens. Emmanuel Pelaez and Justiliano S. Montano, Rep. Cesar Fortich of Bukidnon, Rep. Reynaldo P. Honrado, and Gov. Fernando Silvosa of Surigao.

About 11:30 a.m., the President motored to the Mary Chiles Hospital and visited Board Member Antonio Corpuz of Nueva Ecija, who had been operated on.

PRESIDENT Magsaysay formally inducted Rep. Santiago Lucero, Liberal of Cebu, into the Nacionalista Party in a ceremony held at Malacañang shortly before noon.

Lucero, who was accompanied to the President by Cebu Gov. Sergio Osmeña, Jr., this morning, was the seventh Liberal formally affiliated with the Nacionalista Party in two days. Yesterday, the President inducted three Leyte Liberals headed by Rep. Francisco Pajao and former Reps. Atilano Cinco and Dominador Tan. Three other LP men running for local offices in Cagayan had also been sworn into the NP at Malacañang yesterday.

IN the afternoon, the President motored to the Nacionalista Party headquarters and discussed the political situation with Sens. Cipriano Primicias and Gil J. Puyat. The President also gave a pep talk to the NP senatorial candidates and pledged to campaign for them personally when he goes out on a stumping tour to the provinces.

IN the evening, the President received Malacañang newsmen at a dinner in the Palace. During the dinner, Commerce Secretary Oscar Ledesma arrived. Ledesma's arrival broke up the dinner party.

Accompanied by a presidential aide, Lt. Col. Emilio Borromeo, Secretary Ledesma reported to the President shortly after he had landed at the Manila International Airport.

Secretary Ledesma predicated that the Philippines faces a "bright prospect in foreign trade, upon his return from a two-month tour. He reported that he had found many indications of the confidence of the other countries in the Philippines and its government. He said President Magsaysay is one of the most popular leaders in the world today.

October 5.—**P**RESIDENT Magsaysay was informed by Japanese Premier Ichiro Hatoyama today that "his government will make a reply to Your Excellency's letter as soon as possible."

In a note delivered to the President this morning by Ambassador Felino Neri, the Japanese premier said that he "remains hopeful that the present efforts of our countries towards a satisfactory solution of the reparations problem will be fruitful."

The premier's message was an interim reply to the President's note of August 12 last in which the Philippine Chief Executive had formally accepted the formula tentatively agreed upon by the two governments last May 31 in Tokyo for the settlement of the reparations question.

The message was handed by Toshio Urabe, head of the Japanese mission here, to Ambassador Neri, who immediately transmitted it to the President.

President Magsaysay declined to comment on the prime minister's note beyond reiterating his hope that the Japanese Government would see its way clear to expressing its formal acceptance of the formula very soon in order to expedite the final settlement of the reparations issue.

He also expressed satisfaction over the manner in which the negotiations had been conducted by Ambassador Neri, the Philippines' chief negotiator, in whom he reiterated his confidence.

THE President had a breakfast conference with Nacionalista Party leaders this morning. Present at the conference which lasted from 8:30 to 10 a.m. were Senate President Eulogio Rodriguez, Sr., Senate Majority Floor Leader Cipriano Primicias, Speaker Protempore Daniel Z. Romualdez, House Majority Floor Leader Arturo M. Tolentino, and Senators Gil J. Puyat, Mariano J. Cuenco, and Fernando Lopez. They discussed the political situation.

After the conference, the President proceeded to his study where numerous callers awaited him.

Provincial delegations reported on the latest developments in their respective localities. Such delegations were those from Cagayan headed by Gov. Jose P. Carag and Mayor Armando Arugay of Tuguegarao, and from Sorsogon composed of Gov. Salvador Escudero, Rep. Salvador Encinas, Gubernatorial Candidate Juan Frivaldo, Minister Manuel Escudero, and Justiniano Asuncion.

Gov. Alejandro Almendras of Davao called to inform the President that he had been proclaimed the NP official candidate by Senate President Rodriguez following the unanimous endorsement by the provincial and city directorates of his candidacy for reelection. Almendras' candidacy had also been previously endorsed by President Magsaysay.

Other callers this morning included Sen. Edmundo B. Cea, Health Undersecretary Rafael Tumbokon, Gov. Juan Triviño of Camarines Sur, and Lieut. Gen. Jesus Vargas, AFP chief of staff.

The President convoked the regular weekly meeting of his Cabinet about 11:45 a.m.

President Magsaysay and his Cabinet today took action on the controversial garlic importations.

The garlic under question was imported by Rep. Ombra Amilbansa of Sulu, who had brought in three shipments consisting of 59 tons, 56 tons, and 51 tons, respectively; and by the Ko Khun Commercial Company, which had brought in two shipments aggregating 51.6 tons.

After a long discussion participated in by the President, Agriculture Secretary Juan de G. Rodriguez, Justice Secretary Pedro Tuason, Finance Secretary Jaime Hernandez, Customs Commissioner Manuel P. Manahan, ACCFA Administrator Osmundo Mondoñedo, and PCAC Deputy Chairman Antonio Villegas, the Cabinet decided, subject to further study and confirmation by Secretary Tuason, the following:

(1) The second and third garlic shipments of Rep. Amilbansa should be seized and forfeited immediately under the provisions of Republic Act No. 1296. The forfeited garlic will be turned over by Commissioner Manahan to the NAMARCO for sale to the public in quantities as warranted by actual demands;

(2) The first shipment made by Rep. Amilbansa which had been sold by him to another party, presumably for planting purposes in Batanes, should also be held up pending investigation by the Department of Agriculture and National Resources as to the available area in Batanes suitable to garlic planting and culture. The amount certified to by the agriculture department should be released and the remaining amount of garlic will have to be turned over by the Bureau of Customs to the NAMARCO for sale to the public under similar conditions as required in the preceding paragraph;

(3) The garlic imported by the Ko Khun Commercial Company, now in port and under the custody of the Bureau of Customs, should be seized and forfeited and disposed of in the same manner as the disposition of the second and third garlic shipments of Amilbansa; and

(4) The action to be taken on the impounded garlic shipments will be without prejudice to such criminal prosecution against the offending parties as may be warranted by law.

The President was visibly disturbed by the alleged illegal importation of garlic and said: "Let us teach a lesson to those who try to make a joke of our laws." The President suggested that before implementation of the Cabinet decision on this matter, Justice Secretary Tuason should study the case so that whatever final action the government would take on the matter would be supported by law.

It was agreed to wait for the report of the justice secretary who is going over the papers of the cases.

The President was delayed in arriving at the Cabinet meeting because of the number of callers whom he attended to, keeping him busy in Malacañang up to 11:40 a.m. He stayed at the Cabinet room up to 12:40 p.m.

After the meeting, the President had lunch with Bernard Shanley, visiting appointments secretary of U. S. President Eisenhower, and Lieut. Gen. Roger Ramey, commander of the U. S. 5th Airforce with headquarters in Nagoya, Japan. Ramey is now in Manila in the course of an inspection tour of U. S. airforce bases in the Far East.

Other luncheon guests of the President were U. S. Ambassador Homer Ferguson; Lieut. Gen. Vargas; Lieut. Gen. Chung Yul Kim, chief of the Korean airforce; Maj. Gen. Hunter Harris, deputy for operations, Far East Airforce; and Brig. Gen. Shin Kim, operations chief of the Korean airforce.

The luncheon lasted until 2:30 p.m.

IN the afternoon, the President received the MPM national and provincial coordinators. He urged the MPMs to continue working for the election of administration candidates. He congratulated them for what they did in 1953 elections and spurred them to bring the government closer to the

people, especially in the barrios. Labor Secretary Eleuterio Adevosos accompanied the MPM coordinators.

October 6.—**P**RESIDENT Magsaysay today wrote the National Economic Council giving it full freedom "to use its own judgment in its study of economic policy."

The President emphasized in his letter that he had "no desire in any way to limit its freedom of action." He stressed that the letter he sent to the NEC on September 5 "merely reiterates my request that the Council re-study the five-year economic development program."

In his letter the President lamented that some newspapers played up his first letter to the Council as a directive when in fact it merely referred to the NEC for its consideration an "Outline Program" containing observations on existing economic policies. (*See Historical Papers and Documents*, p. 5046, for the full text of the President's letter to the NEC; also the September issue, pp. 4502-4508, for the text of first letter to the NEC.)

THE President kept a heavy schedule this day with more than 1,000 callers taking turns in presenting their respective problems.

President Magsaysay this morning received a delegation from the United Nations Association of the Philippines which invited him to be guest of honor at the UN dinner to be held at the Manila Hotel on October 24. The President accepted the invitation.

Headed by H. R. Reyes, general chairman of the UN Week celebration committee, the group included Cesar M. Lorenzo, chairman of the UN dinner committee; Rafaelita Hilario Soriano, executive secretary; and Deputy Auditor General Pedro M. Gimenez, secretary.

Charles Kushins of the Oakland Lion's Club (California, U.S.A.) called to pay his respects following his recent arrival in Manila on a few days' visit here. Accompanied by Mrs. Kushins, the Oakland visitor said that of all the heads of foreign nations President Magsaysay is about the most well-known and admired in the United States.

Also with Kushins on their visit at Malacañang were some members of the Manila Lions including Sen. Emmanuel Pelaez, Robert Ho, Otilio Arellano, and Leon Goldenberg.

A delegation of farmers from barrio Binobosan, Lian, Batangas, headed by Jose Ruiz, sought the expropriation of a 75-hectare land which, they said, they had been working on for many years and which was being claimed by a big landowner.

Francisco Montenegro headed a large delegation of political leaders from Alfonso, Cavite, who called to reiterate their pledge of loyalty to the Administration. With the group was Col. Angeles Hernaez, NP official candidate for mayor in that town.

Another mayoralty candidate, Enrique Legaspi of Meycauayan, Bulacan, sought the President's assistance in the construction of some pressing projects in the municipality.

Among other early morning callers were Arsenio Jison, president of the PNB, and Rep. Francisco A. Perfecto of Catanduanes.

The President today assured several provincial delegations that they would be given feeder roads, irrigation systems, and artesian wells. He received numerous groups of callers up to about 1 p.m.

Among the President's many callers were about 50 farmers from Caranglan, Nueva Ecija, who complained that they had difficulty in marketing their palay because of very bad roads to the town proper. They told the President that their barrios had not been provided with feeder roads by the previous administrations.

According to the farmers, they produce about 60,000 cavans of palay every year and they need 17 kilometers of roads to enable them to market their products easily. The President sent their petition to Public Works Secretary Florencio Moreno for immediate action. The farmers were accompanied by Vicente D. Gabriel, national chairman of the Farmers Club of the Philippines, and Mrs. Fructuosa C. Otic.

Rural improvement projects were also sought from the President by a delegation of barrio lieutenants from San Fernando, Pampanga. Among the things requested by the barrio lieutenants were artesian wells and barrio roads.

Another large provincial delegation came from the towns of Malasiqui and Binmaley, Pangasinan, accompanied by Pangasinan Acting Gov. Conrado Estrella and Malacañang technical assistant, Sofronio Quimson. The Binmaley group was composed of PTA members who requested a pre-fabricated schoolhouse from the President. The Malasiqui delegation was made up of laborers and farmers who asked for electricity for barrio Lasip.

Mayor Filemon Juat of Malabon, Rizal, led a delegation from barrio Hulong Duhat of his town. They told the President that there were 5,000 inhabitants of the barrio but they had no well. They were promised by the President one artesian well.

From Lipa City, about 150 intermediate school teachers requested the President to intervene in the payment of their two-month vacation salaries. According to them, the city government claimed that there was no money. The President assured them that he would talk to officials concerned for the payment of their two-month vacation salaries. "You are entitled to it," the President said. The delegation was headed by Galicano Luansing, supervisor for northern Batangas.

Rep. Celestino Juan accompanied a group of residents of Pantabangan, Nueva Ecija, who requested feeder roads and irrigation from the President. The Pantabangan residents said their town had no good roads connecting it to the other Nueva Ecija towns. The President sent the request to Public Works Secretary Moreno for action.

The Rotary Club of Manila also called on the President and requested a message from him for the observance of United Nations Day on October 20. The Manila Rotary Club will hold a special program at the Fiesta Pavilion of the Manila Hotel to celebrate the occasion. The Rotarians who saw the President were Juan Nakpil, chairman of the UN Committee of the Manila Rotary, Ramon Ordoveza, K. C. Wu, and R. R. de la Cruz.

The Young Bicol Bloc, an organization of youth leaders from the Bicol region, pledged its support to the President through a resolution read before the Chief Executive by Erasmo Ib. Ampungan. The bloc, headed by Teofilo Santiago, Jr., expressed in the resolution "its confidence in the President of the Philippines and pledges its support to him in his stand for the repudiation, in the coming November elections, of men who seek to undermine his administration."

Other late morning callers of the President were Mayor Norberto Amoranto and Vice-Mayor Isidro Guevarra of Quezon City.

IN the afternoon, the President received Speaker Protempore Daniel Z. Romualdez and a group of political leaders from Leyte.

October 7.—**F**OR breakfast guest this morning the President had Archbishop Jose Ma. Cuenco of Iloilo, who paid a courtesy call following his arrival from Brazil. The Archbishop attended the 26th Internal Eucharistic Congress held in Brazil recently.

THE President cancelled his appointments with a long list of callers this morning and motored to V. Luna General Hospital to undergo medical examination. He was accompanied by his aide, Maj. Pat Garcia.

President Magsaysay has been suffering from a sore throat. He stayed at the hospital for some time, as physicians made a thorough examination of his throat. He returned to Malacañang before noon and had lunch with his children.

AFTER a brief nap in the afternoon, the President worked on a backlog of state papers in his bedroom. He stayed until late in the night going over the papers in an effort to clear his desk before the weekend.

October 8.—**U**PON the advice of his physician, Dr. Jose Corpus, the President for the second consecutive day motored to the V. Luna General Hospital this morning for medical treatment.

Because of a throat ailment and recurrent fever, the President was advised by his physician to rest and avoid the strain of meeting hundreds of callers every day. Dr. Corpus suspected that the President might have a mild case of influenza.

The President returned to the Palace shortly before lunch at noon. After resting in his bedroom, he went over a pile of pending state papers.

EARLY in the evening, the President received Malacañang newsmen at an impromptu press conference. The newsmen observed that he looked depressed because of a recurrent cold.

During the press conference, the President said he had tentatively abandoned his plans of campaigning for the NP senatorial ticket in the provinces until his health improves. He also said that he had just directed Justice Secretary Pedro Tuason, NPC Manager Filemon M. Zablan, and Public Service Commissioner Feliciano Ocampo to discuss ways and means of reducing the cost of electric fluid.

The President told the newsmen that he had been wondering why in spite of past directives aimed at reducing the cost of electric consumption, nothing has been achieved so far. He also expressed concern over the apparent overcrowding of public conveyances which results in unhealthy competition, overcrowding of streets, and frequent accidents.

AFTER receiving the newsmen, the President conferred with Rep. Enrique Corpus of Zambales. They discussed the political situation in their home province.

October 9.—**V**IRTUALLY de-activated by a sore throat, the President for the third consecutive day refrained from receiving callers, upon the advice of his physician. However, he continued doing light work in his desire to clear his desk of a backlog of pending state papers.

The President stayed in his bedroom the whole day to rest. In the morning, he read the Sunday papers and acted on some pending state papers.

AFTER a short nap in the afternoon, the President issued a directive to Justice Secretary Pedro Tuason to evaluate the findings of the Manila police department and the BIR-NBI men on the case of the sale of used documentary stamps and to look into the possibility of causing the prosecution of the shipping companies or persons responsible for using the washed stamps.

The President's action followed reports of the police and the BIR-NBI teams which apprehended three men allegedly dealing in the sale of used documentary stamps. The activities of the syndicate had been under surveillance for the past six months.

The racket consisted of selling used documentary stamps which had been treated chemically to passengers of shipping companies at cheaper prices. According to reports, one of the men involved in the racket had sold an average of P20,000 worth of stamps for a period of 11 months.

October 10.—**O**WING to a number of provincial delegations coming from as far away as Abra and Pangasinan to see him, the President was forced to ignore his physician's advice and resumed receiving callers this day.

However, as the President was still suffering from cold and a slight fever, he had to cut the number of his callers, limiting himself to provincial delegations. Where usually he receives an average of 1,000 persons daily, the President received today only about 500 callers. He received the provincial delegations from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. They were from Pangasinan, Nueva Ecija, Abra, Pampanga, Cavite, Bulacan, and Rizal.

THE Pangasinan delegation was composed of public secondary school teachers and some principals from the Central Luzon provinces who requested the President to intercede for the extension of the Salary Readjustment Act to them. They complained that while they were also public school teachers, only the elementary teachers were benefited by the law which specifies that only the national teachers would be given increases from the P17 million fund.

The President assured the teachers that his administration would find a way to raise also the salary standard of the public secondary school teachers.

Those who headed the delegation were Isidro R. Fabia and Eliseo Tayao, high school principals of Pangasinan and Bulacan, respectively, and Mrs. Paz S. Maneclang, president of the Pangasinan Secondary School Teachers League.

ON petition made by the Tondo Land Foreshore Tenants Association, the President directed Director of Lands Zoilo Castrillo to sell immediately a portion of the foreshore land in Tondo to the present tenants. The tenants were accompanied by Rep. Angel Castaño and Pablo Deo. Cruz, candidate for Manila councilor.

A LARGE group of intermediate school teachers from Cabanatuan City also requested the President to extend the privileges of the Salary Readjustment Act to them. The President gave them the same assurance as he gave the Pangasinan teachers. The Cabanatuan City intermediate teachers were accompanied by Rep. Celestino Juan and City Mayor Teodoro Santiago.

Another large delegation came from the towns of Sta. Cruz, Pulilan, and Meycauayan, Bulacan, accompanied by Rep. Rogaciano Mercado. Members of the delegation, who were mostly from the barrios, asked the President for schoolhouses and artesian wells.

A group of about 100 residents of Kawit, Cavite, also requested an irrigation system from the President. The Chief Executive told them that they should not worry about their irrigation system, as enough fund was set aside for the construction of irrigation systems all over the country. The Kawit people were accompanied by Sen. Justiniano S. Montano.

Other delegations received by the President were from Pampanga and Angono, Rizal. The Pampanga delegation, accompanied by Sen. Gil Puyat, Gov. Rafael Lazatin, and former Public Works Secretary Sotero Baluyut, requested the completion of public works projects in their province. Vice-Mayor Ramon Tolentino of Angono, Rizal, headed the delegation from his town. His delegation's request for a feeder road was sent by the President to Public Works Secretary Florencio Moreno for action.

Prof. Delfin Batacan accompanied the winning debaters of the Far Eastern University who defended the Land Tenure Law. The debaters were Vicente Martires, Custodio Parlade, and Nicolas Geroche.

Other callers of the President included Rep. Lamberto Macias of Negros Oriental, Charles Henderson III, Arthur B. Poole, S. D. Healey, and Lorenzo Villanueva.

IN the afternoon, the President relaxed in his bedroom and had a long nap. His physician said that although the President was still suffering from cold and a slight fever, there was no need for concern, as the President's blood pressure was normal.

October 11.—**P**RESIDENT Magsaysay this morning told some striking workers of the National Shipyards and Steel Corporation (NASSCO) in Bataan that he would talk to General Manager Bernardo Abrera about their six-day old strike. He also said that the strikers' complaints against the management would be looked into by the Bureau of Labor.

The strikers, who were accompanied by Bataan Gov. Adelmo Camacho, complained that they were always paid late and that their housing facilities were insufficient. They claimed that a majority of the approximately 800 laborers in the NASSCO at Bataan were on strike.

A large group of PHHC Project 4, Quezon City, residents also called on the President and requested him for the outright sale of Project 4 houses to them. The residents, all belonging to the Red Rooster Organization, were headed by Atty. Bunye Dimaculangan and Alfonso Dantes.

About 100 residents of San Jose, Quezon City, were among the callers of the President. They sought the intervention of the Chief Executive in an ejection case filed against them by the Araneta and Tuason estates. The President told them that he had no authority to intervene in the case because

it was pending in court. The delegation was headed by Jose Alcantara and Teodoro Cruz.

Another delegation came from Taytay, Rizal, headed by ex-Mayor Emiliano Cruz and Delfin del Rosario, NP candidate for mayor. They sought the President's support for del Rosario's candidacy.

The Pasay City MPM also called on the President and renewed their pledge of loyalty. They vowed to put down the political enemies of the Administration in Pasay City. They were accompanied by the Pasay City NP candidate for mayor, Adolfo Santos.

Other callers of the President included Reps. Carmen Dinglasan-Consing of Capiz, Fernando Pajarillo of Camarines Norte, and Wenceslao Lagumbay and Gov. Dominador Chipeco of Laguna.

In the evening, the President received Undersecretary Herbert Hoover, Jr., of the United States Department of State and Director John B. Hollister of the International Cooperation Administration, who are in the Philippines as part of a group to survey the mutual defense and economic aid programs in the Far East.

The President took advantage of the meeting with the American officials to express his appreciation of the success that has marked the initial phases of the joint effort for industrial development here by the Governments of the Philippines and the United States. He said that the \$15 million worth of machinery and equipment being provided from last year's ICA aid will have a salutary impact on the Philippine economy.

"More job opportunities for our people are the most important benefit to be derived from this assistance," the President said. Moreover, the additional machinery and equipment will make possible the establishment of new industries here and the expansion of existing ones, both of which will mean more dollar receipts for the purchase of goods abroad."

Approximately half of the \$29 million of U. S. funds granted the Philippines last fiscal year have been loaned on a revolving basis to private industrial firms by the local mission of the ICA and the Government's Industrial Development Center, the President added, and this will mean equipment for some 130 enterprises in 30 different industries.

IDC experts estimates that this increased industrial activity will create more than 4,000 additional jobs and will augment the annual dollar earnings of the Philippines by about \$14,500,000.

Additional details of the program for industrial growth were disclosed in a joint statement by Chairman Alfredo Montelibano of the National Economic Council, under which the IDC operates, and Director Harry A. Brenn of the ICA Mission to the Philippines.

President Magsaysay received Undersecretary Hoover and Director Hollister at 5 p.m. Tuesday at the study room. The visting officials were accompanied to Malacañang by U. S. Ambassador Homer Ferguson, U. S. Embassy Counselor Charles Burrows, local ICA Chief Harry A. Brenn, Foreign Affairs Undersecretary Raul S. Manglapus, and Chief of Protocol Jose Estrada. Also present was National Economic Council Chairman Alfredo Montelibano.

The President welcomed Hoover and Hollister and, after the exchange of amenities, invited his guests to a *merienda conference* which ended at 6:05 p.m.

THE President, in a determined move to put an end to the washed-stamp racket, this evening directed Justice Secretary Pedro Tuason to look into the possibility of prosecuting the purchasers of the washed stamps and the companies using them.

This presidential directive was issued to supplement the steps already taken by the NBI-BIR team, the Manila police department, and other government agencies to get at the root of the racket and prosecute the guilty.

The President was glad to know that Secretary Tuason had already taken a direct hand in the case. Tuason was reported to have ordered NBI agents "to go to the limit in unearthing evidence against the parties concerned."

October 12.—**P**RESIDENT Magsaysay this morning received Ministers Ferdinando Wiel of Italy and Carlos Pasini of Argentina, who are both leaving their Philippine assignments.

They called on the President prior to their departure for their respective countries. Minister Wiel is returning to Italy on October 18 after finishing his tour of duty here, while Minister Pasini resigned from the foreign service of his country and is returning to Argentina about the end of this month.

About 100 squatters in Baclaran, Parañaque, Rizal, were later met by the President. They thanked him for the four hectares of residential lot that will be released to them by the Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources. The squatters had been living on government road lots in Baclaran and were ordered to move out so that the roads could be opened. The government, however, provided them with four hectares of home lots in an area inside the Nichols Field compound. The squatters were accompanied by Agriculture Undersecretary Jaime Ferrer.

The squatters complained to the President that some people in Baclaran were against the grant of the residential lots to them. The President told them that his administration's policy was to provide land for the landless. He gave the go-signal to Undersecretary Ferrer to subdivide the lots and distribute them to the squatters.

Undersecretary Ferrer assured the squatters that they would not be deprived of home lots although they would be transferred and that they would soon acquire the land given them. The squatters expressed gratitude to the President and to Undersecretary Ferrer.

Another group of callers received by the President before attending the regular meeting of the Cabinet were some 28 American tourists. The tourists, who came from the different states of the United States, thanked the President for the hospitality accorded them in Manila.

Meanwhile, the President received a message of gratitude from Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, President of Nationalist China, "for the cordial greetings and good wishes conveyed in Your Excellency's (President Magsaysay's) kind message on the occasion of Chinese National Day."

THE President met his Cabinet at about 11 a.m. and heard Public Service Commissioner Feliciano Ocampo and National Power Corporation General Manager Filemon M. Zablan report on the reduction of electric fluid rates, the approval of applications to operate public conveyances, and the expansion of electric power for Mindanao's development.

Upon inquiry by the President, Commissioner Ocampo said that there was no application with the Public Service Commission of any electric plant operator for reduction of rates that remained unacted upon. He said that several petitions had been filed by customers of electricity for reduction of rates and that some operators had also filed applications for increase of rates.

He said, however, that several electric companies had already reduced their rates.

With regard to the granting of permits to transportation companies, Ocampo said that his office had always applied the ruling of the Supreme Court on the matter, which is to protect the interests of all concerned.

The President stressed to Ocampo the need for more efficient transportation in the provinces. The President said that he had received complaints that some provincial transportation lines could not meet the demands of the public. It was pointed out that there were instances when passengers, including women, had to rush to their vehicles. The President said that he wanted the Commission to be more alert to the needs of the traveling public.

When asked by the President if the construction of the Agusan River hydroelectric project was already started, NPC General Manager Zablan answered that the project was now under consideration by the National Economic Council. He said he was submitting to the Council a report on the cost of the alternative project whereby electric power would be taken from the Maria Cristina hydroelectric power plant and then transmitted through a high-voltage transmission line to Cagayan de Oro City. The Agusan

River project has a capacity of 1,600 Kw. and is estimated to cost P2 million, including the transmission line from Del Monte to Cagayan de Oro and Bugo.

The President was pleased to learn that some cassava planters in the Malabang area in Mindanao have indicated the desire for electric power supply. This load, Zablan said, might be served by a development on the Mataling River south of Lake Lanao. He said that if Cotabato could become an industrial center, for instance for the ramie industry, and a sufficient load was developed, it would be worthwhile to bring a transmission line from Malabang.

THE CABINET approved the following:

(1) Authority for the National Marketing Corporation (NAMARCO) to import necessary quantities of garlic to meet the deficiency in local production;

(2) Deposit of P5 million with the PNB as guaranty fund for loans to be granted later to Filipino retailers; and

(3) Authority for government contractors to import cement in connection with their construction jobs.

Health Secretary Paulino J. Garcia reported to the President and the Cabinet that the blood bank of the Philippine National Red Cross and the blood plasma of the Department of Health were available to suspected cases of H-fever. He assured the President that the disease was under control.

MALACANANG said today that President Magsaysay has full confidence in Central Bank Governor Miguel Cuaderno and that the President does not contemplate to replace Cuaderno. The announcement was made to scotch recurrent rumors that the President planned to replace Cuaderno.

IN the afternoon, the President motored to the V. Luna General Hospital to have his recurrent throat ailment treated. He returned to the Palace shortly before 5 p.m. and resumed working on pending state papers.

The President reaffirmed tonight that "it is my determination to continue fostering" friendship between the Filipino and the American peoples. He reiterated this pledge at the close of a formal dinner given by him at Malacañang in honor of U. S. State Department Undersecretary Herbert Hoover, Jr., and International Cooperation Administration (ICA) Director John B. Hollister and their ladies. (*See Historical Papers and Documents*, pp. 5046-5047, for the full text of the President's speech.)

The guest list for the dinner follows:

U. S. State Undersecretary and Mrs. Herbert Hoover, Jr.; International Cooperation Administration Director and Mrs. John B. Hollister; Mrs. Carlos P. Garcia; U. S. Ambassador and Mrs. Homer Ferguson; Senate President Eulogio Rodriguez; Speaker Jose B. Laurel, Jr.; Herbert V. Prechnow, consultant to the secretary of state; Raymond T. Moyer, regional director, Office of Far Eastern Affairs, ICA; Harry A. Brenn;

Finance Secretary Jaime Hernandez, Commerce Secretary and Mrs. Oscar Ledesma, NEC Chairman and Mrs. Alfredo Montelibano, Executive Secretary and Mrs. Fred Ruiz Castro, Foreign Affairs Undersecretary and Mrs. Raul S. Manglapus, Ambassador and Mrs. Felino Neri, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Burrows, Press Secretary and Mrs. J. V. Cruz;

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Parrette, president, American Chamber of Commerce; Mr. and Mrs. Cesar Lorenzo, Chamber of Commerce of the Philippines; Central Bank Governor Miguel Cuaderno; RFC Chairman and Mrs. Eduardo Romualdez; Mr. and Mrs. Christian A. Larsen of Standard Vacuum Oil Co., Paul Wood of International Harvester; Mr. and Mrs. Earl Carroll of Phil-Am Life;

Mr. and Mrs. John P. Clarkin of Pepsi-Cola Bottling Co.; Christian Roesholm of CALTEX; Mr. and Mrs. John T. Naylor of Philippine Long Distance Telephone Co.; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Henderson of A.I.U.; Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Aguinaldo; Lt. Col. Emilio Borrromeo, Air Force aide of the President; Major Teofilo Zosa, aide to Vice-President Carlos P. Garcia; and Manuel G. Zamora, Malacañang protocol officer.

October 13.—**A****F****T****E****R** a breakfast conference with Senate President Eugenio Rodriguez, Sr., and some political leaders from Negros Occidental on the local political situation in that province, the President received callers at his study until 1 p. m. today.

A delegation from Leyte headed by Speaker Protempore Daniel Z. Romualdez invited the President to be guest of honor at the Liberation Day celebration in Tacloban City on October 20. With the delegation were Rep. Alberto Aguja and ex-Rep. Atilano Cinco.

A large delegation from Tarlac accompanied by Rep. Constancio Castañeda sought the release of P110,000 earmarked for the construction of an irrigation project in the municipality of Cutcot. During the call, the delegation, made up mostly of farmers, presented him with a plow as a token of their gratitude for his constant solicitude for their welfare.

Muslim student youth leaders, dressed in colorful Moro costumes, presented the President with a petition requesting that October 28, the Muslim Christmas Day, be proclaimed a special public holiday in the Muslim regions of Mindanao. The Moro student leaders said that the festival would be celebrated by some 400 million Muslims throughout the world.

Llyod F. Bayer and Harrison B. Haney, visiting executives of the Tidewater Associated Oil Company, called to pay their respects following their recent arrival in Manila in the course of a tour of their firm's branch offices in the Far East. They were accompanied to Malacañang by Charles M. Freeman, manager of the local Tidewater office, and Angel de la Paz, treasurer of the RFC.

A group of Igorot farmers accompanied by Mayor James D. Guanso of Mankayan, Mt. Province, called to protest against a forest concession recently granted by the Bureau of Forestry to a rich landowner from Mandaluyong, Rizal. Mayor Guanso, who acted as spokesman, explained that the concession involves a 250-hectare area in Mankayan on which native Igorot farmers have been planting camotes and other root crops for many years.

A new batch of foreign students from the Summer Institute of Linguistics, now here to study various Philippine dialects, also called to pay their respects. Accompanied by Prof. James Dean, the students presented the President with copies of the latest books on studies of some of the local dialects.

A large delegation from Baclaran, Parañaque, Rizal, thanked the Chief Executive for releasing from the airport reservation a four-hectare land occupied by squatters. With Buenaventura Cruz as spokesman, the group thanked the President for extending his land-for-the-landless policy to them.

Other provincial delegations this morning were that from Santa, Ilocos Sur, headed by Nicolas Bello and Jesus Bueno, mayoralty and vice-mayoralty candidates in that town, and that from Sorsogon which included Gov. Salvador Escudero, Rep. Salvador Encinas, and Justiniano Asuncion of Bulacan.

Among individual callers at Malacañang this morning were Rep. Jose Corpuz of Nueva Ecija, Justice Secretary Pedro Tuason, Gov. Juan Alberto of Catanduanes, and Lieut. Gen. Jesus Vargas, AFP chief of staff.

President Magsaysay this day launched a country-wide P100 million irrigation project aimed at tapping all possible water sources for the construction of irrigation dams.

The President directed Public Works Secretary Florencio Moreno to circularize all district engineers throughout the country to report within 15 days all rivers and other sources of water which would warrant the construction of irrigation systems. The reports will include the estimated area to be irrigated by each dam and other pertinent data.

The Chief Executive also told Moreno to hire, as soon as these reports are submitted, more irrigation engineers to survey the suggested sites, draw up designs and plans, and prepare estimates for each project.

President Magsaysay said that the appropriations bill for this year authorized P100 million for the construction of irrigation works. He said

he wanted the construction to start as soon as practicable. He told Moreno the construction should be started simultaneously in each region or province, not piece-meal as it had been done in the past.

It was noted by President Magsaysay that the irrigation systems in existence were not sufficient to meet the water needs of the people, especially of the small rice farmers. He estimated that with the P100 million appropriated by Congress, there would be enough dams to meet the needs of each area short of irrigation water.

IN the afternoon, the President conferred with Malacañang assistants. He received Assistant Executive Secretary Mariano Yenke, Jr., with whom he discussed pending state papers.

MALACAÑANG announced today that the traditional Christmas festival for indigent children sponsored by Mrs. Luz B. Magsaysay would be held this year as in 1954.

Philippine National Bank President Arsenio J. Jison, overall chairman of the committee which held its first meeting Wednesday at the PNB building, announced that this year's festival would be held at 2 p.m. on December 22 at the Malacañang grounds. He said that the committee had decided that for this year's celebration 20,000 poor children would receive gifts or 5,000 more than those of last year.

October 14.—**S**TILL bothered by a lingering fever and a sore throat, the President limited himself to a few callers today. He left Malacañang early this morning and motored to the V. Luna General Hospital for a physical check-up.

RETURNING to Malacañang at 11 a.m. from the hospital, the President received three visiting American congressmen and the members of the U. S. delegation to the ICAO conference now going on in Manila.

Accompanied by Ambassador Homer Ferguson, those who called on the President were Reps. Torbert Hart MacDonald (D), Massachusetts; John Valentine Beamer (R), Indiana; and Don Hayworth (D), Michigan; Gen. T. B. Wilson, deputy undersecretary of commerce for transportation and chairman of the U. S. delegation to the ICAO conference; Paul Miller, Martin Cunningham, and Kurt Borchardt, members of the U. S. delegation.

The President talked about trade and commerce with the American congressmen who said that the purpose of their trip was to see what could be done to improve commerce among the countries of the world.

Later, the President also received Alexander Aranyos, director of foreign operations of the Fruehauf Trailer Co. of Detroit, Michigan, U. S. A. The American business executive was accompanied by Francisco and Antonio Delgado and Leocadio de Asis.

The President this noon had luncheon with R. V. Farrell, vice-president of the Union Carbide Co. (New York), and T. F. Jackson, managing director of the National Carbon Philippines, Inc. Also present was Judge Guillermo Guevarra, who accompanied both business executives to Malacañang.

During the luncheon, the Chief Executive was informed by his guests that the National Carbon Philippines, Inc., which is an affiliate of the Union Carbide Co., will formally be inaugurated at 6 p.m. today at its P1,500,000 factory on Highway 54, Mandaluyong, Rizal.

The President was invited to attend the occasion but he said his previous engagements might prevent him from being present at the inauguration.

AT 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the President received RFC Chairman Eduardo Z. Romualdez and discussed with him the sale of lots to enlisted men in the Armed Forces near Camp Murphy, Quezon City.

The President also received Lieut. Gen. Jesus Vargas, chief of staff of the Armed Forces, who fetched him to attend the ceremonies in honor of three heroes of "Operation Brotherhood" who died in line of duty in Viet Nam. They left for Camp Murphy at 4:25 p.m.

The Chief Executive officiated at the presentation of awards to the next of kin of the three "Operations Brotherhood" volunteers. He pinned

on the parents of the dead heroes the Legion of Honor (Officer-Posthumous), while Capt. M. Santos, PA, read over the microphone the citations recalling the services and heroism of the three volunteers.

The posthumous awardees were Dr. Jose D. Alejos, Miss Adela D. Pimentel, and Miss Yvonne de Ocampo. The awards were received by their next of kin; namely, Domingo Alejos, Maximino Pimentel, and Justiniano de Ocampo, fathers of the dead heroes, respectively.

Extolling the dead OB volunteers, the President said the three heroes had dramatized the meaning of true Filipinism and exemplified the Asian spirit.

The President said: "To me, the story of those we are honoring here is one that should be cherished in every Filipino heart. It is one that expresses the Filipino character in its noblest form. It expresses the warmth of Filipino response to human suffering. It expresses Filipino courage in defense of principles. It expresses, above all, the fearless devotion of Filipinos to the cause of freedom and the dignity of mankind." (See *Historical Papers and Documents*, pp. 5047-5048, for the full text of the President's remarks.)

Before returning to Malacañang, the President had another physical check-up at the V. Luna General Hospital.

IN a brief huddle with newsmen upon his return to Malacañang about 5:30 p.m., the President announced that he had directed Assistant Executive Secretary Mariano Yenko, Jr., to conduct an inquiry into the Liberal Party charges that the National Intelligence Coordinating Agency (NICA) had undertaken a loyalty check of the political leanings of public school teachers, allegedly with a view to coercing them to vote for Administration candidates.

The President promised drastic action if the inquiry brought out confirmation of the LP charges. He said he would not hesitate to relieve Col. Agustin Gabriel, NICA chief.

October 15.—SEEKING respite from the killing task of receiving hundreds of callers daily, the President enplaned this morning for his hometown, Castillejos, Zambales. He took off in his plane *Pagasa* from the Nichols Air Force base about 9 a.m. and landed at Castillejos 20 minutes later, accompanied by Capt. Agerico Palaypay, his aide.

The President had lunch with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Exequiel Magsaysay, at their home in barrio Barrin, Castillejos. He returned to Malacañang at 5:30 p.m., feeling very much relieved as a result of his brief stay with his parents.

UPON arrival at Malacañang, the President conferred with Assistant Executive Secretary Mariano Yenko, Jr., who submitted his report on the investigation of the Liberal Party charges against the National Intelligence Coordinating Agency (NICA). Although Secretary Yenko discussed the case at some length with the President, no announcement was released about the conference.

Secretary Yenko conducted an hour-long investigation of Col. Agustin Gabriel, NICA chief this morning. The investigation was held at the Council of State room in Malacañang from 9:30 to 10:45 a.m. Secretary Yenko announced after the investigation that he was studying the matter carefully before submitting his recommendation to the President.

THE President was also shown a cablegram from Dr. John E. Burdley, head physician of the EENT department of the Johns Hopkins Hospital. Dr. Burdley reported that the First Lady had undergone an operation on her sinus ailment. The operation which lasted for one and one-half hours was very successful, according to the cablegram.

PRESIDENT Magsaysay today directed Justice Secretary Pedro Tuason to look into the case of Quezon City Police Lieutenant Filemon Mikesell from two angles:

(1) To determine whether he can be immediately dismissed from the service; and

(2) To push through the prosecution of Mikesell on a charge of alleged rape of a 15-year-old housemaid.

In a telephone conversation with Secretary Tuason, the President pointed out that Mikesell obviously was "unfit to hold public office, especially one involving enforcement and protection of the law."

The President was indignant over this case, particularly in view of the long record of misconduct pinned on the Quezon City police officer.

October 16.— **A**FTER mass and breakfast with his children this morning, the President read the Sunday papers and worked on some pending state papers. Later, he left the Palace for a motor ride around the city.

In the afternoon, the President conferred with Press Secretary J. V. Cruz and Assistant Executive Secretary Mariano Yenke, Jr., on the investigation of Col. Agustin Gabriel, NICA chief. During the conference, President Magsaysay decided to reassign Col. Gabriel.

In relieving the NICA chief, the President sustained the findings of Secretary Yenke, who had found Col. Gabriel guilty of "poor judgment and indiscretion of a high degree."

At the same time, the President banned the NICA from issuing further questionnaires, as such steps would be misinterpreted by political partisan quarters as electioneering.

Secretary Yenke said in his report that "Col. Gabriel and the members of his staff were motivated by the honest and legitimate objective of preparing intelligence estimates of the local situation." Yenke found that "the method and scope of the opinion sampling disproves that a 'loyalty check' was ever intended or attempted by the NICA."

Press Secretary J. V. Cruz said that Maj. Jose Tinio, NICA deputy coordinator, will take over as head of the intelligence body as soon as Col. Gabriel has cleared his desk at the NICA. The President has not yet decided where to reassign Col. Gabriel, Cruz added.

THE President in the afternoon motored to the Nacionalista Party headquarters on Tanduay and sounded out the NP senatorial candidates on the political atmosphere in the provinces. He found out from the senatorial candidates that he was still popular with the masses. He was urged by the candidates to stump in the provinces and help them in their campaign.

The President returned to the Palace in the evening.

PRESIDENT Magsaysay today directed Justice Secretary Pedro Tuason to make a personal investigation of the facts behind the alleged attempt to bribe many high government officials. President Magsaysay acted on the basis of a document seized from Fructuoso Nepomuceno, a Chinese naturalized Filipino, last night at the airport, which purported to show that small sums had been paid government officials for an unspecified purpose.

Nepomuceno, it will be recalled, was the nominal owner of a no-dollar garlic importation which was initially impounded, and later released after redemption last August by the Department of Finance upon withdrawal of an anti-dumping protest by Ilocos garlic growers and the Farmers' Club of the Philippines. A special team of NBI, PC, and and PCAC investigators has already gone into action to determine whether the document has any value as evidence, or is part of an extortion-smear attempt.

The President was most emphatic in declaring that if there was any evidence to indicate that any of the persons named, whether Nacionalistas or Liberals, were guilty of any impropriety they would be exposed and prosecuted relentlessly. He also warned that if this proved to be an attempt at smearing government officials, he would expect the officials named to seek vigorously the recourse which the law allows. If the facts warrant, Justice Tuason also was authorized to institute immediately denaturalization proceedings against Nepomuceno, who incidentally some weeks ago bought landed estates in Macao, China.

October 17.— **A** DELEGATION of 130 from Peñaranda, Nueva Ecija, this morning pledged to support President Magsaysay's program of action for the people and to back the Nacionalista senatorial line-up, including provincial and local officials, in the coming elections, to insure the success of the President's program.

Talking to the group, the President named some of the concrete work which the Government has been doing for the benefit of the common people, like the passage of the land tenure law and making available the sum of P64 million for the FACOMAs and P24 million for the government housing program, all of which amounts had been borrowed from the United States at a low rate of interest. The President also explained the implementation of the P100 million country-wide irrigation system in order to help the farmers raise more rice crops and reduce the price of this essential commodity.

The Chief Executive said that the Administration was serving the people in terms of tangible achievements, not by just talking. He said all he wanted to do was to serve the people well.

The delegation from Peñaranda was accompanied to Malacañang by Rep. Celestino Juan. Atty. Bernardo Abesamis, on behalf of the group, thanked the President for attending to their request for the construction of artesian wells and of pump irrigation systems in their town. The delegation also pledged support to the NP senatorial line-up and to the candidacy of Col. Amado Aleta for governor.

The President received a delegation of the *Kapisanan Ng Mga Mang-gagawa sa Manila Railroad Company*, consisting of more than a hundred members which presented him with a resolution requesting the exemption of the MRR employees from the operation of the Civil Service Law.

Upon recommendation of MRR General Manager Salvador Villa, the President approved the following:

(1) Some 50 per cent of the employees performing highly technical work will have their positions declared highly technical, which will not require the employees to be civil service eligibles. Two officials of the Bureau of Civil Service are now in the MRR office studying these different technical positions and are considering the inclusion of more employees under this category;

(2) The employees who will not be classified as holding technical positions will be given testimonial examinations; and

(3) The President will recommend favorably to Congress in its next session a bill which will change the status of MRR employees.

The delegation was headed by Vicente K. Olazo, president of the association.

In considering favorably the request of the employees, the President said that some men who could perform highly technical work might not be able to pass ordinary civil service examinations but that they were indispensable to the performance of essential services. The delegation thanked the President for his action on their request.

The President also received Gov. Federico B. Castillo of Mindoro Occidental, who took up matters regarding his province. Others in his group were Board Member Vicente Rosales, Jesus Tapales, candidate for mayor of Lubang, and Looc Councilor Feliciano Villa.

The President then received Justice Secretary Tuason with whom he conferred privately.

Tenants from barrio Tibaguin, Hagonoy, Bulacan, called on the President and requested financial aid. They told the Chief Executive that if they could not pay the balance of the payment for the 20,000 square meters of residential land they had bought from a private party, until Dec. 31, 1955, the land would be taken back from them. The President assured them that the Government would buy the land for them if it was legal.

A group of University of the Philippines medical internes petitioned the President to give the internes assigned at the Philippine General Hospital free meals. The President told the U. P. internes, headed by Marcos Fojas, that he would look for money to cover the free meals.

Mayor Felix Reyes of Malolos, Bulacan, led a large group of residents of barrio Lumos of Malolos who requested immediate improvement of their roads. The President sent their request to the Department of Public Works and Communications for action.

Other callers of the President included Sen. Fernando Lopez; Reps. Rogaciano Mercado of Bulacan, Francisco Ortega of La Union, Wenceslao Lagumbay of Laguna, Celestino Juan and Jose Corpuz of Nueva Ecija; Gov. Felixberto Dagani of Agusan; and NP candidates for governor Joaquin Ortega of La Union and Amado Aleta of Nueva Ecija.

PRESIDENT Magsaysay in the evening directed Budget Commissioner Dominador Aytona to continue the investigation of the alleged misuse of Social Welfare Administration funds for political purposes, and to look into charges that Bureau of Public Works funds had also been similarly misappropriated.

The President also directed Customs Commissioner Manuel P. Manahan to look into the case of customs employees holding "confidential positions" who were allegedly living extravagantly beyond their visible salaries.

President Magsaysay, immediately upon publication in a local weekly of alleged misuse of SWA funds, had appointed Defense Undersecretary Jose Crisol to investigate the charges. Although no announcement was made of this investigation, Crisol started his work but had to stop it because of his urgent trip to the United States. In view of Crisol's absence, Commissioner Aytona was appointed to continue the investigation of the case.

The President at the same time told Aytona to study the charges that Bureau of Public Works funds were being used for political purposes. Aytona was told to conduct the investigation immediately and submit his findings on the two cases to the President at the earliest possible time.

President Magsaysay was irked by reports that some "confidential" employees in the Bureau of Customs receiving low salaries were living beyond their means and sporting expensive cars. He ordered Manahan to make an immediate check on these employees and would warrant such action.

Press Secretary J. V. Cruz said that the Chief Executive asked Education Secretary Gregorio Hernandez, Jr., if it was true that Hernandez had personally assisted in distributing the NICA questionnaires. Hernandez said this was not true.

Cruz added that in the investigation conducted on the NICA case, Col. Agustin Gabriel had said that it was only his office which had undertaken the distribution of the questionnaires. Cruz said that Gabriel had not been made a "scapegoat" in the case, for if Malacañang had been consulted on the questionnaires prior to their distribution, Malacañang would have stamped its foot down on it.

October 18.—PRESIDENT Magsaysay this morning received a large delegation of students from the Isabela and Cagayan chapters of the Recto Filipinism Movement and the Liberal Party Youth Movement who informed him of their decision to switch their support to him and the Nacionalista candidates in the current election campaign.

With Jessie B. Cudal, campaign coordinator of the RFM-LPYM chapters in the two provinces, acting as spokesman, the delegation said that after campaigning several months for Sen. Recto, they found out that the "renowned opposition" of the Senator was not prompted by his desire to serve the people but by his "intense ambition to run for the Presidency in 1957."

The students told the President they had also found out that Sen. Recto could not point to any tangible achievement during his whole term in the Senate. On the contrary, he had spent and wasted all his time and energy indulging in his overwhelming obsession to obstruct, they said.

They concluded: "We would like you to know, Mr. President, that the students and the youth of Cagayan and Isabela cannot be misled for long

by a run-of-the-mill politician whose selfish ambitions push into the background his avowed desire to serve."

THE President followed a heavy schedule of callers this morning. He received no less than 800 persons at his study from 8 a.m. to 1 p.m.

A big group of farmers from San Simon, Pampanga, requested the expropriation of a landed estate in their locality for distribution to tenants. Headed by Guillermo Valencia, the delegation also sought the construction of roads, bridges, and an irrigation project in their barrios.

The Chief Executive advised the group to submit their requests after the elections because of the statutory prohibition against the release of public works funds at this time. He assured the farmers that all their requests would be properly attended to after the prohibition was lifted.

A LARGE delegation of women from different provinces affiliated with the volunteer corps of the Social Welfare Administration requested the appointment of a new head of the SWA to replace Mrs. Pacita Madrigal Warns, who had resigned to run for senator. The President said he was studying whom to choose to fill the vacancy.

A 200-man delegation composed of mayors, candidates for mayors, and political leaders from Cavite informed the President of the latest political developments in the province. The group included Sen. Justiniano S. Montano, Rep. Jose T. Cajulis, and Mayor Benigno A. Guinto of Bacoor.

Dr. Don Hart, anthropologist of the University of Denver, U. S. A. called to pay his respects following his recent arrival in Manila to undertake a one-year research work on various aspects of life in native Filipino villages. With him were Mrs. Hart and Ethel Nurge of the University of Mexico, who is here to make studies on infant care in the barrios.

Other delegations this morning were those from Bulacan headed by Gov. Alejo Santos, from Palawan headed by Gov. Patricio Fernandez, from Masbate headed by Rep. Mateo Pecson, from Calaca, Batangas, headed by Delfin de los Reyes, and a group of B.T.Co. pre-war employees who sought the President's assistance in connection with their claims for backpay.

THE President assured a delegation of tenants from Tondo, Manila, that he would stop the Bureau of Lands from collecting excessive rates for a 34-hectare lot that was sold by the Government to them.

The President's assurance came after the tenants, members of the Araw-Na association, complained that they were being charged P15 a square meter by the Bureau of Lands. The 34-hectare land, Hacienda Nuestra Señora de Guia, had been bought by the Government from the owner at P3 a square meter. It was subsequently sold to the tenants.

The President expressed indignation when he was informed by the tenants of the amount they were told to pay. He told the residents of the hacienda that they should not pay for the roads and any public works improvements done by the Government on the hacienda. He reiterated that the Government was not supposed to profit but to implement the Administration's program of giving land to the landless. The delegation was headed by Atty. Jose H. Tecson.

THE new officers of the Philippine Chamber of Industries paid their respects to the President and invited him to induct them sometime after the election. Headed by Roberto Villanueva and P. E. Domingo, new and past presidents, respectively, the other officers of the PCI who saw the Chief Executive were Teofilo Reyes, Jr., Felix Lirag, Manuel Felizardo, Fernando E. V. Sison, J. N. Morales, Hilarion Henares, Jr., and Carlos Revilla.

Antonio Alde, president of the NP and the MPM local chapters in Llorente, Samar, also called on the President and complained that the mayor of Llorente, Francisco Gillo, Liberal, was terrorizing and oppressing the NPs and the MPMs of the town. Alde told the President that Mayor Gillo was not running for re-election but was supporting a candidate of the LP. The Chief Executive referred the case to PC Chief Brig. Gen. Manuel Cabal for immediate investigation.

The officers and members of the Philippine Band of Mercy requested a lot for their building. The President sent them to the National Planning Commission for the location of the lot. Headed by Dr. Rodolfo Gonzales, president of the association, other members who called on the President were Jose P. Bautista, Ralph G. Hawkins, A. Sycip, and Mesdames Joaquin P. Roces and Pacita Reyes.

The board members of the Society for Public Administration of the Philippines also paid a courtesy call. The board members were Vicente Coloso, president; Primitivo de Leon, vice-president; Armando Maglaque, secretary; Mrs. Dolores Yatco, treasurer; and Carlos Ramos, Gertrudes Cabangon, Hernani Esteban, Miguel Montañer, and Teodorico Patag, board members. The officers of the 2nd Training Officers' Club, namely, Angel Okol, president; Honesto Mendoza, auditor; Francisco Trinidad, PRO; and Ramon Portugal, editor, were also with the group.

Maestro Jose Mossesgeld accompanied three Italian opera singers who paid their respects to the President. The singers, scheduled to give a concert tomorrow evening, October 19, at the Far Eastern University auditorium were Otelio Borgonovo, Giuseppe Savio, and Silvana Zanolli.

Another caller of the President was John F. Kelly, vice-president of the Chase Manhattan Bank of New York. He was accompanied by RFC Chairman Eduardo Romualdez.

Labor Undersecretary Agapito Braganza and National Employment Service Commissioner Apolonio Castillo accompanied Alan Vinnell, E. B. Fontaine, and M. G. Penubener of the Vinnell Corporation of Guam. The corporation is engaged in the recruitment of Filipino laborers in Guam.

Other callers were National Economic Council Chairman Alfredo Montelibano; Reps. Daniel Romualdez of Leyte and Guillermo Sanchez of Agusan; Govs. Juan Alberto of Catanduanes, Felixberto Dagani of Agusan, and Vicente Constantino of Quezon; Acting Gov. Jose Alberto of Catanduanes; Baguio City Mayor Alfonso Tabora; Cagayan de Oro City Mayor J. Borja; and Health Undersecretary Rafael Tumbokon.

THE President this day directed Public Works Secretary Florencio Moreno and the public works officials concerned to bring to the Cabinet meeting tomorrow the records bearing on the status of public works projects, to determine once and for all whether the ban on pre-election public works has been in any instance violated. He told public works officials to work through the night if necessary to complete these records for submission to the Cabinet meeting.

The President's directive was a follow-up to his earlier instructions to Budget Commissioner Dominador Aytona to probe Liberal Party charges that the ban had been violated. Aytona who initiated his investigation immediately upon receiving the President's instructions, was also required to report all the findings he has gathered to the Cabinet.

The President expressed the desire that this inquiry be expedited in order that corrective measures, if any should be necessary, may be taken before the elections on Nov 8.

October 19.—**B**EING a day for regular meeting of the Cabinet, the President received few callers this day. He received a delegation of tenants from Concepcion, Tarlac, who asked him to expropriate the lands they are working on.

The President promised to look into their case and expedite the study of their petition.

Among those who saw the President today were Andres Salas and Jose Lumbia, barrio lieutenants of Pando; Salvador Cortes, Sixto Bundalian, and Jose Romero of barrio Porong; Jose David and Fabian Orden of barrio Mabilog; Teodulo Pangilinan of barrio San Francisco; and Melecio Miranda and Jose Ordoñez of barrio San Bartolome—all of Concepcion, Tarlac.

AT 10:30 a.m., the President went to the Council of State room and presided over the Cabinet meeting which adjourned shortly before 1 p.m.

The Cabinet with President Magsaysay presiding heard Public Works Secretary Florencio Moreno explain that public works projects currently going on do not violate the 45-day elections ban because these projects are:

- (1) Projects financed from local funds, both provincial and municipal or city;
- (2) Continuing projects under Republic Act No. 920;
- (3.) Projects under contingency funds relating to urgent and indispensable repairs and reconstruction;
- (4.) Acquisition of materials being supplied by *pakiao* labor, which is in truth purchase of materials; or
- (5.) Surveys and other preliminary engineering activities.

These types of projects are not covered by the 45-day ban, Moreno said, adding that accusations of violations of the ban by the Liberal Party were "mere generalities."

Moreno read to the Cabinet a statement explaining the department's position on these charges in compliance with instructions of President Magsaysay, who had ordered them investigated. The public works secretary said "no one until now has come out openly with any specific case" of alleged violation of the ban. He said in addition to his prepared statement that under these circumstances there was nothing concrete or specific to be investigated.

Budget Commissioner Dominador Aytona, who had been ordered also by President Magsaysay to probe charges of misuse of funds in the Social Welfare Administration during the tenure of then Administrator Pacita M. Warns, informed the Cabinet that a team of auditors still was going over the books of the agency. He said he would render his report at the earliest opportunity.

At the Cabinet meeting the President decided on the immediate construction of the Manila International Airport buildings and on the release of funds for filling in the foreshore lands in Tondo near Barrio Fugoso for the construction of tenement houses for laborers. Exasperated by further delay in the airport terminal construction, the President ordered the Bureau of Public Works to open the bidding immediately. Plans and funds for the buildings are available.

The President inquired from PHHC General Manager Vicente Orosa, who was called to the meeting, about the progress of the construction of tenement houses for laborers in Tondo, Manila. Orosa said that it was first necessary to fill the foreshore lands near Barrio Fugoso, the site for the tenement houses.

The President directed Budget Commissioner Dominador Aytona to release the sum of P600,000 from the port works fund for filling the site.

Orosa said that the tenement houses will cost around P8 million. They can accommodate some 1,000 families.

On recommendation of Foreign Affairs Undersecretary Raul S. Manglapus, the President approved the designation of former Agriculture Secretary Salvador Araneta and Minister Manuel Alzate as delegate and alternate delegate, respectively, to the 22nd session of the FAO Council convening in Rome, Italy, on Oct. 28, 1955. Araneta is now on extended tour in Europe, while Alzate is the minister to Rome. The Philippine delegation chairman is former Foreign Affairs Secretary Joaquin M. Elizalde.

October 20.—**F**OR the first time since the start of the current electoral campaign, the President enplaned for his first provincial speaking engagement in Tacloban City in Leyte. Taking off with four complement Air Force planes at the Nichols Air Base at 6:45 this morning, the Chief Executive landed at the Tacloban City airstrip at 9:15 a.m., after a smooth flight.

With the President were Sens. Emmanuel Pelaez and Quintin Paredes, Lieut. Gen. Jesus Vargas, Armed Forces chief of staff, Speaker Protempore

Daniel Z. Romualdez, and newsmen headed by Press Secretary J. V. Cruz.

A large crowd headed by Gov. Bernardo Torres and City Mayor Ildefonso Cinco met the President and his party at the Tacloban airport. Constabulary soldiers fired the ceremonial 21-gun salute while the presidential plane *Pagasa* was landing.

The President and the members of his party proceeded to the provincial capitol in a motorcade which passed through a long line of school children waving flags to greet the visiting Chief Executive.

After a snack at the provincial capitol, the President went to the provincial athletic field, which was the center of the celebration of the 11th anniversary of American D-Day in the Philippines, which marked the final liberation of the Philippines from the Japanese forces.

BEFORE addressing the large crowd, the President laid a wreath to the Filipino heroes who died for the liberation of the country. He was joined in the ceremonies by U. S. Ambassador Homer Ferguson, who also laid a wreath for the American soldiers who perished in the blood-soaked beaches of Leyte.

Addressing the mammoth crowd gathered in the provincial athletic field, the President warned civil service employees against electioneering even as he rallied the nation to vote for NP candidates in the coming Nov. 8 elections. He said the success of his administration was anchored to the outcome of the elections.

In three separate speeches during the day, the President:

(1) Reiterated his policy for continued friendly relations with the United States:

(2) Assailed his critics' policy of neutralism; and

(3) Defended himself from charges of dictatorship.

In all his three speeches the President ignored Sen. Claro M. Recto, his arch critic. Although he took up the issues Senator Recto had raised in the election campaign, the President never mentioned the Senator by name.

In warning government employees from indulging in political activities, the President said: "I don't want any civil service employees reported to me for politicking."

He said that although these government employees may be campaigning for his candidates, "they would hurt the cause of the Administration more." (See *Historical Papers and Documents*, pp. 5048-5052, for the full text of the President's speech in Leyte.)

THE President was later honored with a popular banquet by the Tacloban City Lions Club. There he defended himself from charges of dictatorship leveled against him by his critics.

AFTER addressing the members of the Lions Club, the President went to the Leyte Normal School, where he conducted a conference with the provincial and municipal officials. During the course of the open forum, the President answered questions fired mostly by Liberal Party elements in the government.

At one time, Roque Ubaldo, an LP candidate for councilor of Tacloban City, protested the alleged denial by the city mayor of a permit to conduct a political rally.

Confronted by the President with the grievance of the LP candidate, Mayor Cinco denied the charge. He said he refused to give the LPs a permit, for the NPs had already secured the right to use the town plaza on the date requested.

The President told Mayor Cinco to give added significance to the Liberation Day by giving the opposition party equal privileges in their electoral campaigns. The President said that the Administration was determined to carry on with his policy of preserving democracy at all cost, if only to perpetuate the significance of Liberation Day.

THE President and his party took off from the Tacloban airport for the return trip to Manila at 5 p.m. The President was back at Malacañang at 9 p.m.

October 21.—**S**TILL feeling the restrain of the hectic trip to Tacloban City yesterday, the President rested the whole day today. He kept himself in his bedroom and had all appointments with callers cancelled.

While in bed, the President busied himself going over pending state papers.

IN line with the Administration's program of rural development, President Magsaysay today released a 831-hectare land in Benguet, Mt. Province, for subdivision and resale to tenants occupying the area. He signed Proclamation No. 209, declaring parcels of land belonging to the Mountain National Agricultural School (formerly Trinidad Agricultural Farm School) situated in La Trinidad, Benguet, Mt. Province, open to disposition under the provisions of the Public Land Act.

The President released the land for private ownership in accordance with the petition of the occupants of the land who came to Malacañang recently and told the President of their desire to own part of the agricultural reservation.

October 22.—**T**HE President, still feeling indisposed, stayed in his bedroom for the second consecutive day this day. He had his appointments with a number of callers cancelled.

The President was still suffering from cold contracted from the rough ride he had in his return trip from Tacloban City last Thursday night. However, he worked on pending papers in his bedroom to clear his desk of the backlog of state papers awaiting his decision.

IN the afternoon, the President received Budget Commissioner Dominador Aytona and Press Secretary J. V. Cruz.

Aytona submitted his findings in connection with his investigation of the Social Welfare Administration, which had been accused by the Liberal Party leaders of misusing its funds. Questioned by the President if he had carefully gone over the books of the SWA, Aytona told the President he had engaged the services of three auditors who are certified public accountants to look into the SWA books.

After receiving Commissioner Aytona, the President directed Press Secretary Cruz to release the report.

MALACAÑANG issued this evening the following statement:

Originally, the false claim that the United States had given its European allies, under the NATO, guarantees of swifter assistance than were accorded its Asian allies, under such treaties as the SEATO and the US-PI Mutual Defense Pact, was a Communist propaganda line. It was intended to foment racial discord in areas where language difficulties limited comparison of the treaties. Until translations of complete texts became generally available, the Communist effort enjoyed some success.

It is amazing that this lie should persist here. Anyone quoting Articles V and XIII of the NATO text must certainly have read Article XI of the same document, which is the controlling stipulation and is worded as follows:

Article XI of NATO: "This Treaty shall be ratified *and its provisions carried out by the Parties in accordance with their respective constitutional processes . . .*"

Even ignoring such qualifying phrases as "action *as it deems necessary*" in Article V of NATO, Article XII makes it clear that this treaty as well as our own Mutual Defense Pact is governed by a "constitutional process" clause. Omission of this fact in public discussion of the subject must be regarded either as glaring incompetence or deliberate distortion for the purpose of misleading the public.

Authorities on the subject point out that what gives NATO an "automatic retaliation" factor is the presence at potential sites of aggression of U. S. and other armed forces. An attack would have to ride over such forces and retaliation would be automatic. U. S. bases here afford the Philippines the same automatic guarantee, which is the reason why the Administration seeks the strengthening and expansion of the bases net work.

October 23.—**T**HE President had another respite from the importunities of callers this day. He enjoyed the company of his children, hearing mass with them at the Malacañang chapel and sharing with them both breakfast and lunch.

As usual, the President read the Sunday papers and then resumed going over pending state papers.

AFTER a short nap in the afternoon, the President motored to the Nichols Air Base and boarded his plane *Pagasa*, accompanied by his brother Jesus and his aide, Maj. Pat Garcia. The President took off at 3 p.m., bound for Castillejos, Zambales, to visit his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Exequiel Magsaysay.

The President returned to Malacañang at 6 o'clock in the evening.

MALACAÑANG issued the following statement tonight:

The burden of Senator Claro M. Recto's latest diatribe against the Administration's foreign policy is that the President, in his speech at last Thursday's rites commemorating the Leyte Landing, "grossly misrepresented the facts" when he allegedly compared the Philippine-United States Mutual Defense Treaty favorably with the North Atlantic Pact. Then, instead of confining himself strictly to proving this serious accusation, Senator Recto, in characteristic fashion, proceeded to impute personal motives to the Chief Executive's alleged mistake.

Did the President really make the comparison? Let us examine the speech and find out if it is not the Senator's conclusions rather than those of the President that were—to borrow the Senator's own words—"conceived in hallucination and born in misrepresentation?"

A cursory examination of the President's speech will show that he did not make such comparison and that the good Senator was, as usual, talking through his hat. What the Chief Executive compared was the North Atlantic Treaty (NATO) and the Southeast Asia Collective Defense Treaty, which has come to be popularly known as the SEATO. But then, the country's highest albeit self-appointed, authority on foreign affairs could not resist the temptation to show off his vaunted erudition and pretensions to wisdom and infallibility on the subject

October 24.—**F**OR the second consecutive day, the President enplaned this morning to Castillejos, Zambales, his hometown. He took off from the Nichols Air Base at 7:30 a.m., accompanied by an aide, Capt. Agerico Palaypay.

Before leaving for Castillejos, the President directed Agriculture Secretary Juan de G. Rodriguez to investigate a special policeman of the Bureau of Plant Industry in connection with the alleged withdrawal of 120 crates of garlic under the custody of the bureau intended for planting in Batanes. The President said the policeman should be dismissed and prosecuted if the findings warrant such a step.

The Chief Executive told Rodriguez that if the findings pointed to negligence on the part of Plant Industry Director Eugenio E. Cruz, Cruz should be suspended. The President told Rodriguez to inquire from Cruz if he had given instructions on the safekeeping and proper disposition of the garlic, and on the determination of the number of hectares in Batanes earmarked for garlic planting so that only the amount needed would be sent over.

The President directed Secretary Rodriguez to act with dispatch and submit his findings immediately.

PRESIDENT Magsaysay returned to Malacañang at 6:30 p.m. to fulfill his speaking engagement at the Manila Hotel in connection with the observance of United Nations Day.

However, upon his return to the Palace, the President was advised by his physicians to rest; so he called up Vice-President Carlos P. Garcia, concurrently secretary of foreign affairs, and asked him to deliver the President's prepared speech at the Manila Hotel gathering in the evening.

In his prepared speech the President sounded a stern warning against the "subtle maneuvers of communist infiltration on our democratic processes of government."

Assailing communist infiltration, the President pointed out that "they attack those who are dedicated to the welfare of the people." He added: "They detract from logic with waves of emotion. They make promises which they never intend to fulfill. They make offers so sweet to the taste yet so bitter to the stomach after they are swallowed."

At the same time, the President appealed for peace and unity in the country in order that we could "demonstrate strength and unity." (See *Historical Papers and Documents*, pp. 5052-5054, for the full text of the President's speech.)

October 25.—**A**S he was still feeling indisposed, the President remained unavailable to visitors this day. He stayed in his bedroom the whole morning and limited himself to brief conferences with members of the Malacañang executive staff.

The President conferred with Executive Secretary Fred Ruiz Castro, Legislative Secretary Jose C. Nable, Fortunato de Leon, and Press Secretary J. V. Cruz. Making the best of his present physical condition, he devoted the rest of his time to the study of pending state papers.

TO enable the people, especially the employees, to observe fittingly All Saints' Day, the President issued Proclamation No. 211, declaring November 1 as a special public holiday.

IN the afternoon, the President motored out of the Palace to see his physician about his recurrent fever. He returned at 6 o'clock in the evening.

October 26.—**P**RESIDENT Magsaysay, after an early breakfast, closeted himself in his study, where he worked on a pile of pending state papers. For the third consecutive day, he had to cancel all his appointments with callers in order that he could dispose of all pending state papers.

About 9:30 a.m., the President received Vice-President Carlos P. Garcia, who reported on the political situation in Mindanao. Garcia returned last Monday from a three-week tour of Mindanao provinces.

After a lengthy conference with the Vice-President, President Magsaysay convoked the regular meeting of the Cabinet. The meeting started at 10:30 a.m. and ended at 1 p.m.

DURING the Cabinet meeting, the President announced that he was appointing Judge Guillermo Guevara as a special prosecutor to help him "further clean the government of graft and corruption." With Judge Guevara's training and special qualification, he would prove a great "racket buster," the President said.

As he announced Guevara's appointment as dollar racket buster, the President directed Justice Secretary Pedro Tuason and Finance Secretary Jaime Hernandez to screen the list of fake importers prepared by the Central Bank preparatory to these importers' prosecution in court.

The President was disturbed by reports that around 500 fake importers had fraudulently secured dollars from the Central Bank.

IN an administrative order signed by the President during the Cabinet meeting, the President removed from office Celso Avelino as city attorney of Calbayog City. Avelino was found guilty of electioneering with grave abuse of authority, of partiality and dereliction of duty, and of ignorance of the law, by an special investigator of the Department of Justice.

In another administrative order signed during the Cabinet meeting, the President ordered the suspension from office of Restituto N. Duran as justice of the peace of Basey, Samar. Duran was found guilty of immorality by a district judge of Samar who investigated two administrative charges filed against him. Duran is suspended for six months without pay, effective upon receipt of the administrative order.

The Cabinet in its meeting today authorized the immediate construction of six irrigation projects which had been readied by the Department of Public Works and Communications.

Public Works Secretary Florencio Moreno told the President during the Cabinet meeting that the six irrigation projects will water no less than

20,000 hectares. Moreno also indicated that 18 more projects will be ready before the end of the year.

October 27.—**F**INALLY the President's throat ailment has been diagnosed by four physicians to be acute pharyngitis or an inflammation of the members in the pharynx.

The President has been suffering from throat ailment since early last month. This morning he decided to summon from the V. Luna General Hospital three EENT (eye, ear, and nose, and throat) specialist to make a thorough examination of his throat.

The throat specialists, Majors Cesar Catindig, Francisco Kilala, and Gregorio Reyes, together with the President's personal physician, Dr. Jose Corpus, examined minutely the President's throat and advised the Chief Executive to rest at least four days to ensure his speedy recovery. They advised him to rest at sea.

The President stayed in his bedroom the whole day for continued rest on orders of his physicians. He did not receive callers although there were many provincial candidates who wanted to consult him on political developments in their respective bailiwicks.

However, the President continued going over pending state papers in his bedroom with the aid of Assistant Executive Secretaries Mariano Yenke, Jr., and Enrique Quema, Prof. Enrique M. Fernando, Technical Assistant Sofronio Quimson, and Press Secretary J. V. Cruz.

IN the afternoon, the President issued a directive enlarging the scope of the investigating powers of Judge Guillermo Guevara, whom he had appointed yesterday as the government's "racket buster". He authorized Guevara not to confine his activities to the prosecution of fake importers but also to go after the "washed revenue stamps" racketeers and all other forms of graft and corruption in the government.

To enable Guevara to perform more effectively his task, the President said he would make available to the "racket buster" the personnel of the National Bureau of Investigation (NBI) and the intelligence agents of the Armed Forces and the Constabulary.

THE President, in a handwritten letter addressed to the people of Isabela, today endorsed the re-election of Gov. Felix Caro, who is running as the official candidate of the Nacionalista Party in Isabela.

October 28.—**A**LTHOUGH his fever had already subsided, the President still felt indisposed today and his physicians counselled him to refrain from receiving visitors. He kept to his room the whole day on advice of his physicians. Callers were asked to come back some other time.

However, the President took advantage of his confinement by working on a backlog of pending papers. Among others, he signed the appointment of justices of the peace, including those of Ignacio Calleja, Jr., for Daraga, Albay; Gil Vergara for Canlaon, Negros Oriental; Felipe G. Tac-an for Jimenez and Aloran, Misamis Occidental; and Gavino Melgar for Alcantara, Cebu.

THE President received this day telegrams from officials of the La Mallorca-Pambusco Transportation Company reiterating their support to the President and stating that they were "anti-Recto."

These messages belied a report in a morning daily that workers of the company in San Fernando, Pampanga, had assured the Recto-Filipinism-Movement officials of their support for Sen. Claro M. Recto's bid re-election.

October 29.—**I**N line with his determined policy of giving the opposition every opportunity to state its case freely before the people in connection with the coming elections, President Magsaysay today directed Justice Secretary Pedro Tuason to study the possibility of freezing until after the elections all criminal and administrative cases against Liberal Party men in order to minimize the danger of persecution and harassment of the minority.

However, the President made clear in his directive that the prosecution of such cases shall be suspended, only if the ends of justice are not to be prejudiced.

The President directed Secretary Tuason to look particularly into the charge of LP headquarters that LP leaders in Nueva Vizcaya had been arrested on a charge of multiple murder dating back to 1950. The LPs had charged that the arrest was persecution. He asked Tuason to determine: first, if a *prima facie* case existed against the LP men; and second, if so, whether the case could be frozen until after the elections without impairing the ends of justice.

The President also directed Brig. Gen. Manuel Cabal, Constabulary chief, to investigate the allegation that the Constabulary command in Nueva Ecija was electioneering in favor of the NP candidate for governor, Amado Q. Aleta, former provincial PC commander. The President reiterated his firm policy against politicking by the military men.

The week ended with the President virtually "off limits" from visitors. He stayed all day in his bedroom to hasten his recovery from acute pharyngitis.

IN the afternoon, the President summoned Press Secretary J. V. Cruz to whom he released information regarding the immediate construction of feeder roads in several provinces.

The President received earlier this day from Highways Commissioner Rodolfo Maslog a progress report on the construction of barrio and feeder roads. The report showed that from 1954 up to September 30, 1955, a total of 2,586 kilometers of sub-grade roads and 1,629 kilometers of surfacing work have been accomplished at a cost of ₱15,450,820.

October 30.—**T**HE President spent another quiet Sunday today. After hearing mass and eating breakfast with his children, he stayed in his bedroom.

While the President was reading the Sunday papers in his bedroom, Judge Guillermo Guevara showed up to report on the progress of his work as government "racket buster".

Judge Guevara said he had started "the ball rolling," although he complained that he was handicapped in his work by lack of personnel and an office where he could devote his time to ferreting out grafters in the government.

In his first progress report since his appointment as racket buster, Judge Guevara told the President that he had conferred with City Fiscal Eugenio Angeles of Manila regarding the "washed revenue stamps" racket. He said five cases had been filed with the courts and that he would ask for immediate trial of these cases.

Guevara also informed the President that he had conferred with the executive judge of the Manila courts of first instance regarding the trial of all "racket" cases. He said the executive judge had agreed to assign one judge to try only "graft" cases in order to expedite the trial of the cases and to avoid "multiplicity of views."

The President told Guevara that he would look for a convenient office where he and his assistants could work in ferreting out grafters in the government. The President said he would direct the secretary of justice and the city fiscal to detail some of their personnel to assist Guevara. If necessary, the President said, private practitioners should be hired for the purpose.

THE President had a short nap after lunch in the afternoon.

At 4:30 p.m., the President motored to the V. Luna General Hospital for another check-up of his throat. He returned to Malacañang in the evening.

October 31.—**P**RESIDENT Magsaysay this morning conferred with Judge Guillermo B. Guevara at breakfast and gave the judge who had been designated racket-buster, more facilities to pursue his investigations of all reported graft and corruption.

Judge Guevara will hold office at the general utility annex of the new GSIS building in front of the YMCA building. The personnel to help the judge in his work will be provided by the Department of Justice. During the breakfast, Judge Guevara submitted a progress report on his investigations. They conferred for about 40 minutes.

AFTER the breakfast, the President received a limited number of callers.

Officials and Far East representatives of the Columbia Pictures International Corporation who are now attending the first Far East convention of the motion picture company, paid their respects to the President and informed him that the convention was the first of its kind to be held in Manila. Among the officials of the Columbia Pictures International Corporation who called on the President were Lacy W. Kastner, president; Michael M. Bergher, vice-president and Far East supervisor; Bernard Zeeman, treasurer and member of the board of directors; and representatives of the motion picture company in the Far East countries. The motion picture officials were accompanied by Charles Burrows, charge d'affaires of the United States Embassy.

Other callers of the President were Defense Secretary Sotero Cabahug, Speaker Protempore Daniel Romualdez, Reps. Francisco Ortega of La Union and Wenceslao Lagumbay of Laguna, Govs. Bernardo Torres of Leyte and Dominador Chipeco of Laguna, the NP candidate for vice-mayor in Manila, Jesus Marcos Rocas, and RFC Chairman Eduardo Romualdez.

IN the afternoon, the President was informed by Manuel Castañeda, Malacañang technical assistant on landed estates, that the first expropriation proceedings under the Land Tenure Law have been filed in Tarlac against the Hacienda Motrico in La Paz.

Castañeda told the President that the affected hacienda consisted of 1,036 hectares and was assessed at P650,000, with a market value of P1 million. He said some 200 families were residing in this hacienda. He also told the Chief Executive that he was preparing other expropriation proceedings against haciendas in Nueva Ecija, Pangasinan, and Pampanga, to be filed as soon as processing was completed.

The President told Castañeda he was desirous of having the Land Tenure Law recently enacted by Congress implemented at the earliest possible time. He said he wanted the law's benefits extended immediately to tenants and share-croppers.

Castañeda said that his office was processing proceedings against haciendas ranging in size from 300 to 2,000 contiguous hectares.

ON the occasion of All Saints Day, President Magsaysay ordered wreaths to be sent to the tombs of late Presidents Manuel L. Quezon and Manuel Roxas, the Veteranos de la Revolucion, and the Fort Santiago victims. He also ordered the Presidential Guard Battalion to mount guards at the tombs of Quezon and Roxas from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. tomorrow.

THE President today sent a message to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek congratulating him on his birthday.

EXECUTIVE ORDERS, PROCLAMATIONS AND ADMINISTRATIVE ORDERS

MALACAÑANG

RESIDENCE OF THE PRESIDENT
OF THE PHILIPPINES
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 128

REQUIRING ALL GOVERNMENT ENTITIES, BUREAUS, AGENCIES, AND INSTRUMENTALITIES PRODUCING PALAY AND CORN TO SELL THEIR SURPLUS PRODUCTION TO THE NATIONAL RICE AND CORN CORPORATION

WHEREAS, the National Rice and Corn Corporation is performing the function of stabilizing the prices of palay and corn;

WHEREAS, in carrying out this function, said corporation buys palay and corn from farmers and planters throughout the country;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Ramon Magsaysay, President of the Philippines, by virtue of the powers vested in me by law, do hereby order:

All government entities, bureaus, agencies, and instrumentalities producing palay and corn shall hereafter sell their surplus production to the National Rice and Corn Corporation at prevailing government prices.

Done in the City of Manila, this 23rd day of September, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-five, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the tenth.

RAMON MAGSAYSAY
President of the Philippines

By the President:

FRED RUIZ CASTRO
Executive Secretary

MALACAÑANG

RESIDENCE OF THE PRESIDENT
OF THE PHILIPPINES
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 129

DESIGNATING THE AGRICULTURAL CREDIT AND
COOPERATIVE FINANCING ADMINISTRATION
(ACCFA) AS THE GOVERNMENT AGENCY TO
HANDLE THE PURCHASE AND EXPORTATION
OF RAMIE FIBER AND THE IMPORTATION OF
RAMIE GOODS PROCESSED FROM 100 PER CENT
PHILIPPINE RAMIE FIBER

Pursuant to the provisions of Republic Act No. 1392, I, Ramon Magsaysay, President of the Philippines, do hereby designate the Agricultural Credit and Cooperative Financing Administration (ACCFA) as the government agency to take charge of the purchase and exportation of ramie fiber and the importation of ramie goods processed abroad from 100 per cent ramie fiber grown in the Philippines.

Done in the City of Manila, this 23rd day of September, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-five, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the tenth.

RAMON MAGSAYSAY
President of the Philippines

By the President:

FRED RUIZ CASTRO
Executive Secretary

MALACAÑANG

RESIDENCE OF THE PRESIDENT
OF THE PHILIPPINES
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 130

CREATING A COMMITTEE TO SCREEN DESERVING
SQUATTERS AND TO AID NEW SETTLERS IN
MINDORO OCCIDENTAL

By virtue of the powers vested in me by law, I, Ramon Magsaysay, President of the Philippines, do hereby create

a committee for the purpose of screening the squatters in Mindoro Occidental to determine those who are deserving of assistance in the allocation of public land lots within the subdivision projects of the Bureau of Lands and also for the purpose of assisting new settlers arriving in that province. The Committee shall be composed of the following:

1. Representative of the Provincial Governor.... Chairman
2. Mr. Florentino Rivera, Bureau of Lands
representative Vice-Chairman
3. Maj. Teodoro Mascardo, Constabulary Pro-
vincial Commander Member
4. Mr. Mario San Luis, Bureau of Forestry
representative Member
5. Bureau of Agricultural Extension representa-
tive Member
6. Judge Leandro P. Reyes, Chairman, San Jose
Coordinating Council—Representative of
civil organizations Member
7. Atty. Alfonso Adora, Provincial Fiscal..... Member
8. Mr. Luis Sison, Representative of the Social
Workers' Office Member

The Committee shall assist in the allocation of public lands to the landless. For this purpose, it shall take a census of squatters in Mindoro Occidental and of new settlers who have not been able to locate lands for their occupation. The Committee shall also keep an up-to-date list of available public lands in the different parts of the province. To facilitate the allocation of lots to deserving squatters and new settlers, the Provincial Land Officer of Mindoro Occidental shall give preference to persons recommended by the Committee.

The Committee may call upon any department, bureau, office, agency or instrumentality of the government for assistance in the accomplishment of its mission.

The Committee shall render periodic reports of its activities to the President of the Philippines.

This Order shall take effect immediately.

Done in the City of Manila, this 23rd day of September, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-five, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the tenth.

RAMON MAGSAYSAY
President of the Philippines

By the President:

MARIANO YENKO, JR.
Assistant Executive Secretary

MALACAÑANG

RESIDENCE OF THE PRESIDENT
OF THE PHILIPPINES
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 131

REVISING THE SCHEDULE OF PER DIEMS FOR
PROVINCIAL, CITY, AND MUNICIPAL OFFICERS
AND EMPLOYEES AND REVOKING EXECUTIVE
ORDER NO. 369, DATED SEPTEMBER 15, 1941

In order that the per diems for provincial, city, and municipal officers and employees traveling on official business, when allowed, may conform with the rates of per diems for officers and employees of the National Government, it is hereby ordered that the per diems of said provincial, city, and municipal officers and employees be fixed, with the approval of the corresponding Head of Department, at rates not to exceed the following:

- (a) For officers and employees receiving a salary of two thousand pesos or less per annum, a per diem of not to exceed two pesos;
- (b) For those receiving more than two thousand pesos per annum, but not exceeding four thousand pesos per annum, a per diem of not to exceed three pesos;
- (c) For those receiving more than four thousand pesos per annum, but not exceeding six thousand pesos per annum, a per diem of not to exceed four pesos;
- (d) For those receiving more than six thousand pesos per annum, a per diem of not to exceed five pesos.

Any officer or employee whose compensation is fixed at other than the per-annum basis may be given the rate of per diem authorized for that receiving compensation on the corresponding per-annum basis.

Provincial Boards and City and Municipal Councils may approve per diems at rates lower than those fixed herein depending upon their financial capacity, with the approval of the corresponding Head of Department.

Executive Order No. 369, dated September 15, 1941, is hereby revoked.

Done in the City of Manila, this 23rd day of September, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-five, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the tenth.

RAMON MAGSAYSAY
President of the Philippines

By the President:

FRED RUIZ CASTRO
Executive Secretary

MALACAÑANG

RESIDENCE OF THE PRESIDENT
OF THE PHILIPPINES
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 132

DECLARING THE AREA COMPRISING THE LIVING
AND OPERATIONAL QUARTERS AND AREAS
ASSIGNED TO THE JAPANESE SALVAGE
TEAMS OFF LIMITS TO CIVILIANS AND UN-
AUTHORIZED PERSONS

WHEREAS, pursuant to the revised terms of the Interim Salvage Agreement between the Republic of the Philippines and Japan, the Philippine Government has committed itself to provide the necessary facilities and such other measures as may be needed for the protection of the life and property of the Japanese salvagers;

WHEREAS, the Cabinet in its meeting on July 13, 1955, approved the creation of a working committee to assist the National Shipyards and Steel Corporation in providing such facilities and/or enforcing such measures; and

WHEREAS, to facilitate the salvage work and to insure the maximum safety of the Japanese salvage teams, the working committee has recommended that all the living and operational quarters and areas assigned to them in Manila, Cavite, Cebu, and elsewhere be declared off limits to civilians and unauthorized persons in order to minimize, if not altogether avoid, unnecessary contacts, and thereby prevent any possible untoward incident;

NOW, THEREFORE, pursuant to the authority vested in me by law, I, Ramon Magsaysay, President of the Philippines, do hereby order that hereafter the living and operational quarters and areas assigned to the Japanese salvage teams in Manila, Cavite, Cebu, and elsewhere in the Philippines are restricted or off limits to all civilians and unauthorized persons for the entire duration of the salvage operations.

Done in the City of Manila, this 23rd day of September, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-five, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the tenth.

RAMON MAGSAYSAY
President of the Philippines

By the President:

FRED RUIZ CASTRO
Executive Secretary

MALACAÑANG

RESIDENCE OF THE PRESIDENT
OF THE PHILIPPINES
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 133

FIXING THE BOUNDARY LINE BETWEEN THE
MUNICIPALITIES OF PADADA AND HAGONoy,
BOTH OF THE PROVINCE OF DAVAO

Upon the recommendation of the Provincial Board of Davao and pursuant to the provisions of section 68 of the Revised Administrative Code, the boundary line between the municipalities of Padada and Hagonoy, both of the province of Davao, is hereby fixed in accordance with the agreement between the said municipalities, as follows:

From the mouth of the Padada River on the Davao Gulf following the course of said river upstream until it meets the Bulatukan River; thence, following the course of the Bulatukan River upstream until it reaches B. B. M. No. 18 located on said river; and thence, a straight line running due west to the boundary line between the provinces of Davao and Cotabato. (Reference: Map prepared and submitted by the office of the district engineer of Davao on August 16, 1955, based on the Sta. Cruz Cadastre, B. L. Cadastre No. 275, scale 1:30,000.)

This order shall take effect immediately.

Done in the City of Manila, this 23rd day of September, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-five, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the tenth.

RAMON MAGSAYSAY

President of the Philippines

By the President:

FRED RUIZ CASTRO

Executive Secretary

MALACAÑANG

RESIDENCE OF THE PRESIDENT
OF THE PHILIPPINES
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 134

AMENDING SECTION 38 OF EXECUTIVE ORDER
NO. 119 DATED JULY 1, 1955, ENTITLED "PRO-
VIDING FOR THE IMPLEMENTING DETAILS
FOR REORGANIZATION PLAN NO. 10, ON ECO-
NOMIC PLANNING"

Pursuant to the powers vested in me by Republic Act No. 997, as amended by Republic Act No. 1241, I, Ramon Magsaysay, President of the Philippines, do hereby amend section 38 of Executive Order No. 119, dated July 1, 1955, to read as follows:

"SEC. 38. Administrative actions required by Reorganization Plan No. 10 and by this Executive Order shall be effected within 120 days from the date of effectivity of the Order: *Provided*, That sections 32 to 37 hereof shall not take effect pending the adoption of the Reorganization Plans and Implementing Details for the Department of Finance, but in no case beyond June 30, 1956.

This Order shall be deemed to have taken effect as of July 1, 1955.

Done in the City of Manila, this 24th day of September, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-five, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the tenth.

RAMON MAGSAYSAY
President of the Philippines

By the President:

FRED RUIZ CASTRO
Executive Secretary

MALACAÑANG

RESIDENCE OF THE PRESIDENT
OF THE PHILIPPINES
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 135

FURTHER AMENDING PARAGRAPH FIVE OF EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 111 DATED AUGUST 30, 1937, ENTITLED "PROHIBITING AND RESTRICTING THE PRACTICE OF NEPOTISM"

Paragraph Five of Executive Order No. 111 dated August 30, 1937, as last amended by Executive Order No. 114 dated May 13, 1955, is hereby further amended to read as follows:

"The following are exempted from the operation of these rules: persons employed in a confidential capacity, teachers, physicians, members of the police forces in chartered cities and of the Armed Forces of the Philippines, commissioned officers, enlisted men and civilian personnel of the Bureau of Coast and Geodetic Survey: *Provided, however*, That in each particular instance full report of such appointment shall be made to the President. The restriction mentioned in section 2 hereof shall not also be applicable to the case of a member of any family who, after his or her appointment to any position in an office or bureau, contracts marriage with someone employed in the same office or bureau, in which event the employment or retention therein of both husband and wife may be allowed."

Done in the City of Manila, this 10th day of October, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-five, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the tenth.

RAMON MAGSAYSAY
President of the Philippines

By the President:

FRED RUIZ CASTRO
Executive Secretary

MALACAÑANG

RESIDENCE OF THE PRESIDENT
OF THE PHILIPPINES
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 136

PREScribing RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE
APPOINTMENT IN THE REGULAR FORCE, PHIL-
IPPINE AIR FORCE, OF RESERVE OFFICER PI-
LOTS WHO ARE GRADUATES OF THE PHILIP-
PINE AIR FORCE OR UNITED STATES AIR
FORCE FLYING SCHOOLS

WHEREAS, Republic Act No. 1231 empowers the President to appoint in the Regular Force, Philippine Air Force, in grades higher than second lieutenants, reserve officer pilots, not exceeding thirty in number, who are graduates of the Philippine Air Force or United States Air Force Flying Schools and who, upon their graduation from said schools, were qualified for appointment as second lieutenants in the Regular Force under the provisions of Republic Act No. 291, and to prescribe the rules and regulations therefor; and

WHEREAS, it is for the best interest of the military service that appointments and commissions under Republic Act No. 1231 be made on a fair and equitable basis, with due regard to the demonstrated fitness of reserve officer pilots to hold commissions in the Regular Force, as well as to the necessity of affording reasonable security to officers now in the Regular Force;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Ramon Magsaysay, President of the Philippines, pursuant to the authority vested in me by Republic Act No. 1231, do hereby prescribe the following rules and regulations:

SECTION 1. To be eligible for appointment and commission in the Regular Force pursuant to Republic Act No. 1231, the reserve officer pilot must:

(a) Be a graduate of the Philippine Air Force Flying School or a United States Air Force Flying School.

(b) Be a natural-born citizen of the Philippines, of good moral character, physically fit for general military service, and not more than twenty-six years of age on the date of his graduation from the Flying School.

(c) Have rendered at least two years of active commissioned service as of June 7, 1955.

(d) Have been on active commissioned status as of June 7, 1955.

SEC. 2. All officers who shall be appointed in the Regular Force pursuant to Republic Act No. 1231 and this Order shall be placed in the Philippine Air Force promotion list for regular officers, as follows:

(a) Among officers who did not graduate together from the Philippine Air Force Flying School or a United States Air Force Flying School, the officers with the longer length of active commissioned service shall be senior: *Provided*, That any period of active commissioned service prior to appointment as aviation cadet shall not be credited for purposes of this Order.

(b) Officers who graduated together from either the Philippine Air Force Flying School or a United States Air Force Flying School shall be inserted as a group according to their class standing upon graduation in the promotion list existing at the time of their appointment, such that the least ranking in that group shall be immediately above the most senior officer of the promotion list who graduated from the Philippine Air Force Flying School or a United States Air Force Flying School later than the group being inserted: *Provided*, That any officer of such group who was not immediately commissioned in the Reserve Force upon graduation from the Flying School or who has not been on continuous active commissioned service since graduation from the Flying School shall be inserted in the promotion list immediately above the group of officers appointed pursuant to this Order whose length of active commissioned service is less than or equal to his active commissioned service: *Provided, further*, That officers appointed under the provisions of this Order shall not be inserted above any officer who graduated ahead of them from the Philippine Air Force Flying School or a United States Air Force Flying School unless such officer was deferred for promotion by a selection board.

(c) An officer shall be appointed in the grade for which he is eligible and qualified on the date of his appointment in accordance with promotional policies for regular officers in effect on June 7, 1955: *Provided*, That such grade shall not be higher than the grade of the officer immediately below whom he is inserted nor lower than the grade of the officer immediately above whom he is inserted.

SEC. 3. This Order shall take effect immediately and shall continue in operation until the expiration of the two-year period provided for in Republic Act No. 1231.

Done in the City of Manila, this 10th day of October, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-five, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the tenth.

RAMON MAGSAYSAY

President of the Philippines

By the President:

FRED RUIZ CASTRO

Executive Secretary

MALACAÑANG

RESIDENCE OF THE PRESIDENT
OF THE PHILIPPINES
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 137

ADJUSTING THE CLASSIFICATION OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF MADRID, PROVINCE OF SURIGAO, FROM FOURTH CLASS TO THIRD CLASS, THEREBY AMENDING EXECUTIVE ORDER NUMBERED ONE HUNDRED TEN, DATED APRIL 14, 1955, RECLASSIFYING ALL MUNICIPALITIES IN THE PHILIPPINES

In view of the representations made by the Municipal Council of Madrid, province of Surigao, in its Resolution No. 48, current series, and upon the recommendation of the General Auditing Office, the classification of said municipality is hereby adjusted from fourth class to third class, thereby amending, for this purpose, Executive Order No. 110, dated April 14, 1955, reclassifying all municipalities in the Philippines.

Done in the City of Manila, this 17th day of October, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-five, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the tenth.

RAMON MAGSAYSAY
President of the Philippines

By the President:

FRED RUIZ CASTRO
Executive Secretary

MALACAÑANG

RESIDENCE OF THE PRESIDENT
OF THE PHILIPPINES
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

EXECUTIVE ORDER No. 138

TERMINATING THE COLLECTION OF TOLLS AT THE SIGMA TOLL BRIDGE, PROVINCE OF CAPIZ

The total cost of the Sigma Toll Bridge, in the province of Capiz, plus interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum, having been fully recovered, as certified in accordance with the provisions of Act No. 3500, as amended, it is hereby

ordered that the collection of tolls at the Sigma Toll Bridge be terminated.

This Order shall take effect upon receipt of copy hereof by the Provincial Treasurer of Capiz.

Done in the City of Manila, this 22nd day of October, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-five, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the tenth.

RAMON MAGSAYSAY
President of the Philippines

By the President:

FRED RUIZ CASTRO
Executive Secretary

MALACAÑANG

RESIDENCE OF THE PRESIDENT
OF THE PHILIPPINES
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

PROCLAMATION No. 184

PLACING UNDER THE ADMINISTRATION AND
CONTROL OF THE CITY OF MANILA THE PAR-
CELS OF LAND RESERVED FOR PARK, GOLF
COURSES, AND PLAYGROUND PURPOSES BY
PROCLAMATION NO. 25, SERIES OF 1926

By virtue of the powers vested in me by law, I, Ramon Magsaysay, President of the Philippines, do hereby place under the administration and control of the City of Manila the parcels of land reserved for park, golf course, and playground purposes by Proclamation No. 25, series of 1926, subject to the restriction imposed in the proviso of Proclamation No. 314, dated April 30, 1952.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Republic of the Philippines to be affixed.

Done in the City of Manila, this 23rd day of September, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-five, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the tenth.

[SEAL]

RAMON MAGSAYSAY
President of the Philippines

By the President:

MARIANO YENGKO, JR.
Assistant Executive Secretary

MALACAÑANG

RESIDENCE OF THE PRESIDENT
OF THE PHILIPPINES
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

PROCLAMATION No. 185

DECLARING THE PERIOD FROM DECEMBER 4 TO
11, 1955, AND EVERY WEEK BEGINNING WITH
THE FIRST SUNDAY OF EVERY DECEMBER
THEREAFTER AS BARRIO FARMERS' WEEK

WHEREAS, there are fifteen million Filipinos living in the rural areas under economic and social conditions which call for more desirable improvement;

WHEREAS, national progress may be advanced a great deal by pursuing a program of amelioration operating at the barrio level and which aims to broaden the opportunities of the people for developing human and natural resources available in rural areas; and

WHEREAS, it is essential to focus attention on the requirements and capacities of our barrios, to foster rural-mindedness and leadership among the barrio people, and to stimulate nationwide efforts of self-help towards rural betterment;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Ramon Magsaysay, President of the Philippines, by virtue of the powers vested in me by law, do hereby declare the period from December 4 to 11, 1955, and every week beginning with the first Sunday of every December thereafter, as Barrio Farmers' Week and authorize and direct municipal, provincial, and national government officials to make available their facilities and personnel in the successful prosecution of the objectives of the Barrio Farmers' Week, and designate the Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources to take charge of, and coordinate, all activities in commemoration of said week. I also hereby authorize and direct the Department of Education, the Department of Health, the Department of Public Works and Communications, the Social Welfare Administration, the Agricultural Credit and Cooperative Financing Administration, and other related government agencies to participate actively in the celebration and to cooperate with the Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources. I likewise urge civic-spirited citizens and civic associations or organizations, such as the Rotary, Lions, Jaycees, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, National Federation of Women's Clubs, PRRM, PRUCIS, NAMFREL, Chamber of Agriculture, Farmers Clubs of the Philippines, and others, to participate actively in the celebration and to extend their wholehearted cooperation to insure its success.

Proclamation No. 76, dated October 12, 1954, is hereby repealed.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Republic of the Philippines to be affixed.

Done in the City of Manila, this 23rd day of September, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-five, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the tenth.

[SEAL]

RAMON MAGSAYSAY
President of the Philippines

By the President:

MARIANO YENGKO, JR.
Assistant Executive Secretary

MALACAÑANG

RESIDENCE OF THE PRESIDENT
OF THE PHILIPPINES
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

PROCLAMATION No. 186

AMENDING PROCLAMATION NO. 12 DATED MARCH 26, 1954, BY TRANSFERRING THE CELEBRATION OF NATIONAL LANGUAGE WEEK FROM MARCH 29-APRIL 4 TO AUGUST 13-19 OF EVERY YEAR

WHEREAS, the period from March 29 to April 4 of every year was declared as National Language Week under Proclamation No. 12 dated March 26, 1954; and

WHEREAS, this period is outside of the school year, thereby precluding the participation of schools in its celebration;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Ramon Magsaysay, President of the Philippines, by virtue of the powers vested in me by law, do hereby amend Proclamation No. 12 dated March 26, 1954, by declaring the period from August 13 to 19 of every year, in lieu of that from March 29 to April 4, as National Language Week.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Republic of the Philippines to be affixed.

Done in the City of Manila, this 23rd day of September, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-five, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the tenth.

[SEAL]

RAMON MAGSAYSAY
President of the Philippines

By the President:

MARIANO YENGKO, JR.
Assistant Executive Secretary

MALACAÑANG

RESIDENCE OF THE PRESIDENT
OF THE PHILIPPINES
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

PROCLAMATION No. 187

RESERVING FOR PROVINCIAL BUILDING SITES
AND FOR GOVERNMENT OFFICES PURPOSES
CERTAIN PARCELS OF THE PUBLIC DOMAIN
TOGETHER WITH THE IMPROVEMENTS EXIST-
ING THEREON SITUATED IN THE POBLACION,
MUNICIPALITY OF ROMBLON, PROVINCE AND
ISLAND OF ROMBLON

Upon the recommendation of the Secretary of Agriculture and Natural Resources and pursuant to the authority vested in me by law, I, Ramon Magsaysay, President of the Philippines, do hereby withdraw from sale or settlement and reserve for provincial building sites and for government offices purposes, under the administration of the province of Romblon, subject to private rights, if any there be, certain parcels of the public domain together with the improvements existing thereon, if any, situated in the poblacion, municipality of Romblon, province of Romblon, and more particularly described as follows:

A parcel of land (as shown on plan Sh-153), together with the improvements existing thereon, situated in the poblacion, municipality of Romblon, province of Romblon, island of Romblon. Bounded on the NE. and SE., by property of Charles T. Williams (Fl-288-A); on the SW., by public land; and on the NW., by Paseo de Magallanes. Beginning at a point marked 1 on plan, being $51^{\circ} 53' W.$, 194.76 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, municipality of Romblon, Romblon, thence $N. 55^{\circ} 53' W.$, 15.24 meters to point 2; thence $N. 34^{\circ} 31' E.$, 29.99 meters to point 3; thence $S. 55^{\circ} 53' E.$, 15.24 meters to point 4; thence $S. 34^{\circ} 31' W.$, 29.99 meters to the point of beginning; containing an area of 455 square meters, more or less. All points referred to are indicated on the plan and are marked on the ground by old corners; bearings true; date of survey, May 7, 1923 and that of the approval, July 12, 1923.

A parcel of land (as shown on plan Fl-288-A), together with the improvements existing thereon, situated in the poblacion, municipality of Romblon, province of Romblon, island of Romblon. Bounded on the NE., by provincial road; on the SE., by public land; on the S., by Republica Filipina Street; on the SW., by property of Charles T. Williams (Sh-153); and on the NW., by property of Charles T. Williams and Paseo de Magallanes. Beginning at a point marked 1 on plan, being $S. 55^{\circ} 11' E.$, 33.56 meters from B.L.L.M. 2, municipality of Romblon, Romblon, thence $S. 32^{\circ} 10' W.$, 33.21 meters to point 2; thence $S. 88^{\circ} 24' W.$, 19.67 meters to point 3; thence $N. 34^{\circ} 31' E.$, 29.99 meters to point 4; thence $N. 55^{\circ} 53' W.$, 15.24 meters to point 5; thence $N. 40^{\circ} 04' E.$, 7.66 meters to

point 6; thence S. 69° 16' E., 13.93 meters to point 7; thence S. 69° 46' E., 16.00 meters to the point of beginning; containing an area of 708 square meters, more or less. All points referred to are indicated on the plan and are marked on the ground as follows: points 3 and 5, by old B. L. concrete monuments; point 4, by old P.L.S./B.L. concrete monuments; and the rest, by P.L.S./B.L. concrete monuments; bearings true; date of survey, April 15, 1925 and that of the approval, October 19, 1925.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Republic of the Philippines to be affixed.

Done in the City of Manila, this 23rd day of September, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-five, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the tenth.

[SEAL]

RAMON MAGSAYSAY
President of the Philippines

By the President:

FRED RUIZ CASTRO
Executive Secretary

MALACAÑANG

RESIDENCE OF THE PRESIDENT
OF THE PHILIPPINES
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

PROCLAMATION No. 188

RESERVING FOR MARKET SITE EXTENSION PURPOSES A CERTAIN PARCEL OF THE PUBLIC DOMAIN SITUATED IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF MARGOSATUBIG, PROVINCE OF ZAMBOANGA DEL SUR, ISLAND OF MINDANAO

Upon the recommendation of the Secretary of Agriculture and Natural Resources and pursuant to the provisions of section 83 of Commonwealth Act No. 141, as amended, I, Ramon Magsaysay, President of the Philippines, do hereby withdraw from sale and settlement and reserve for market site extension purposes under the administration of the municipality of Margosatubig, subject to private rights, if any there be, a certain parcel of the public domain situated in the municipality of Margosatubig, province of Zamboanga del Sur, island of Mindanao, and more particularly described as follows, to wit:

Lot 1, Mr-1005-A

(The Municipal Government of Margosatubig)

A parcel of land (lot 1 as shown on plan Mr-1005-A, G.L.R.O. Record No. —), situated in the poblacion, municipality of Margo-

satubig, province of Zamboanga del Sur. Bounded on the N. and NE., by lot 2 of plan Mr-1005-A (sea); on the SE., by property of Francisco Paragas; on the SW., by municipal road and creek; and on the NW., by creek. Beginning at a point marked 1 on plan, being N. 60° 07' W., 101.17 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, municipality of Margosatubig, Zamboanga del Sur, thence N. 68° 12' W., 39.25 meters to point 2; thence N. 58° 43' W., 10.17 meters to point 3; thence N. 17° 49' E., 33.57 meters to point 4; thence N. 58° 28' W., 16.21 meters to point 5; thence N. 34° 27' W., 15.61 meters to point 6; thence N. 20° 28' E., 13.24 meters to point 7; thence S. 88° 51' E., 53.85 meters to point 8; thence S. 45° 04' E., 24.96 meters to point 9; thence S. 15° 34' W., 60.40 meters to the point of beginning; containing an area of 4,248 square meters more or less. All points referred to are indicated on the plan and are marked on the ground as follows: points 1 and 2, by B. L. cylindrical concrete monuments; point 3, by stake; point 9, by old B. L. cylindrical concrete monument; and the rest, by nails on crosses on trees; bearings true; date of survey, March 2, 1955 and that of the approval, May 14, 1955.

Lot 2, Mr-1005-A

(The Municipal Government of Margosatubig)

A parcel of land (lot 2 as shown on plan Mr-1005-A, G.L.R.O. Record No. —), situated in the poblacion, municipality of Margosatubig, province of Zamboanga del Sur. Bounded on the NE. and SE., by sea; on the S. and SW., by lot 1 of plan Mr-1005A; and on the NW., by sea. Beginning at a point marked 1 on plan, being N. 24° 38' W., 272.98 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, PLS-251, thence N. 45° 04' W., 24.96 meters to point 2; thence N. 88° 51' W., 53.85 meters to point 3; thence N. 15° 02' E., 102.03 meters to point 4; thence S. 67° 25' W., 72.40 meters to point 5; thence S. 15° 36' W., 92.37 meters to the point of beginning; containing an area of 6,769 square meters, more or less. All points referred to are indicated on the plan and are marked on the ground as follows: points 2 and 3, by nails on crosses on trees; and the rest, by B. L. cylindrical concrete monuments; bearings true; date of survey, March 2, 1955 and that of the approval, May 14, 1955.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Republic of the Philippines to be affixed.

Done in the City of Manila, this 23rd day of September, in the year of our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-five, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the tenth.

[SEAL]

RAMON MAGSAYSAY
President of the Philippines

By the President:

FRED RUIZ CASTRO
Executive Secretary

MALACAÑANG

RESIDENCE OF THE PRESIDENT
OF THE PHILIPPINES
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

PROCLAMATION No. 189

RESERVING FOR SETTLEMENT PURPOSES UNDER
THE ADMINISTRATION AND DISPOSITION OF
THE NATIONAL RESETTLEMENT AND REHA-
BILITATION ADMINISTRATION (NARRA) A
CERTAIN PARCEL OF THE PUBLIC DOMAIN
SITUATED IN THE MUNICIPALITIES OF MILA-
GROS, CAWAYAN, AND USON, PROVINCE OF
MASBATE

Upon the recommendation of the Secretary of Agriculture and Natural Resources and pursuant to the provisions of section 83 of Commonwealth Act No. 141, as amended, I, Ramon Magsaysay, President of the Philippines, hereby reserve for settlement and development purposes, under the administration and control of the National Resettlement and Rehabilitation Administration (NARRA), subject to private rights, if any there be, and to future classification and survey, and to the conditions that the timber and other forest products therein, as well as the use and occupancy of the area indicated as timberland and forest reserves, shall remain under the administration and control of the Bureau of Forestry in accordance with Forest Laws and Regulations, a parcel of land of the public domain, situated in the municipalities of Milagros, Cawayan, and Uson, province of Masbate, and more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at a point marked 1, which is on the intersection of Malbug River and Bañga River; thence going due east, until it intersects Guinalasan River, which is point 2; thence southwest following the Guinalasan River until it intersects the municipal boundary of Uson and Milagros, which is point 3; thence southeast, following the Uson-Milagros municipal boundary, 1,400 meters to point 4; thence S. 51° W. 9,100 meters (in straight line) but conforming with the boundary of PLS-241 (B.L.) to point 5; thence N. 27° W. 8,200 meters to point 6; thence N. 48° E. 6,950 meters to point 7; which lies on the municipal boundary of Uson and Milagros; thence southeast, following the Uson-Milagros municipal boundary, 2,430 meters to point 8; thence due east until it intersects the Malbug River which is point 9; thence northeast, following the Malbug River until it reaches the point of beginning; containing an approximate area of 8,800 hectares, more or less.

(NOTE: This is subject to change to conform with future survey.)

To protect the rights of the different public land applicants as well as those of other occupants and/or claim-

ants to certain portions of the land to be reserved, the portions claimed and/or occupied by said applicants, occupants and/or claimants are hereby excluded from this reservation.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I hereby hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Republic of the Philippines to be affixed.

Done in the City of Manila, this 23rd day of September, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-five, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the tenth.

[SEAL]

RAMON MAGSAYSAY
President of the Philippines

By the President:

FRED RUIZ CASTRO
Executive Secretary

MALACAÑANG

RESIDENCE OF THE PRESIDENT
OF THE PHILIPPINES
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

PROCLAMATION No. 190

RESERVING FOR STOCK FARM PURPOSES A CERTAIN PARCEL OF THE PUBLIC DOMAIN SITUATED IN THE BARRIO OF DAING, MUNICIPALITY OF CERVANTES, PROVINCE OF ILOCOS SUR, ISLAND OF LUZON

Upon the recommendation of the Secretary of Agriculture and Natural Resources and pursuant to the provisions of section 83 of Commonwealth Act No. 141, as amended, I, Ramon Magsaysay, President of the Philippines, do hereby withdraw from sale and settlement and reserve for stock farm site purposes under the administration of the Bureau of Animal Industry, subject to private rights, if any there be, and to the following conditions, to wit:

1. The utilization of timber and other forest products therein shall be subject to forestry laws and regulations; and
2. At any time the area is abandoned for the purposes it is intended, the same shall revert to the category of timber land under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Forestry;

a certain parcel of the public domain situated in the barrio of Daing, municipality of Cervantes, province of

Ilocos Sur, island of Luzon, and more particularly described as follows:

ILOCOS SUR STOCK FARM
(Bureau of Animal Industry)

A parcel of land (the proposed Ilocos Sur Stock Farm of the Bureau of Animal Industry), situated in the sitios of Cayos and Tabayag, barrio of Daing, municipality of Cervantes, province of Ilocos Sur. Bounded on the N. by public forest; on the E., by parcel of I Amd.—Cn F.—674—1) and the Ilocos Sur Project No. 9, block I (Alien. and Dis.) and Abra River; on the S., by the Ilocos Sur Project No. 9, block I (Alien. and Dis.) and public land; and on the W., by public forest and the Ilocos Sur Project No. 9, block II (Alien. and Dis.). Beginning at a point marked 1 on the attached plan, thence due west, 360.00 meters to point 2; thence N. 57° W., 990.00 meters to point 3; thence N. 77° W., 100.00 meters to point 4; thence S. 50° W., 380.00 meters to point 5; thence S. 39° W., 450.00 meters to point 6; thence N. 31° W., 240.00 meters to point 7; thence N. 14° W., 330.00 meters to point 8; thence N. 16° W., 560.00 to point 9; thence N. 58° W., 860.00 meters to point 10; thence N. 8° E., 510.00 meters to point 11; thence N. 78° W., 190.00 meters to point 12; thence N. 46° W., 640.00 meters to point 13; thence N. 1° E., 180.00 meters to point 14; thence N. 19° E., 500.00 meters to point 15; thence N. 46° E., 610.00 meters to point 16; thence S. 37° E., 280.00 meters to point 17; thence N. 49° E., 440.00 meters to point 18; thence following the Cayos and Mili Creek in a northeasterly direction about 1,100.00 meters to point 19; thence N. 31° E., 210.00 meters to point 20; thence N. 74° W., 230.00 meters to point 21; thence N. 55° W., 500.00 meters to point 22; thence N. 25° E., 280.00 meters to point 23; thence N. 22° E., 200.00 meters to point 24; thence N. 55° W., 320.00 meters to point 25; thence N. 3° E., 340.00 meters to point 26; thence S. 82° E., 660.00 meters to point 27; thence S. 51° E., 830.00 meters to point 28; thence S. 76° E., 330.00 meters to point 29; thence N. 76° E., 460.00 meters to point 30; thence N. 63° E., 740.00 meters to point 31; thence S. 4° W., 430.00 meters to point 32; thence S. 14° W., 450.00 meters to point 33; thence S. 30° W., 410.00 meters to point 34; thence S. 5° W., 260.00 meters to point 35; thence S. 51° E., 300.00 meters to point 36; thence S. 22° E., 360.00 meters to point 37; thence S. 25° E., 530.00 meters to point 38; thence S. 12° E., 300.00 meters to point 39; thence due south, 450.00 meters to point 40; thence S. 5° E., 620.00 meters to point 41; thence S. 12° E., 420.00 meters to point 42; thence S. 53° E., 300.00 meters to point 43; thence S. 81° E., 220.00 meters to point 44; thence following the Abra River upstream in a southerly direction about 1,350.00 meters to point 45; thence N. 58° W., 480.00 meters to point 46; thence N. 8° W., 520.00 meters to point 47; thence N. 18° W., 300.00 meters to point 48; thence due west, 260.00 meters to point 49; thence S. 9° W., 300.00 meters to point 50; thence S. 77° W., 240.00 meters to point 51; thence S. 75° W., 240.00 meters to point 52; thence S. 68° W., 340.00 meters to the point of beginning; containing an approximate area of 1,756 hectares, more or less. All points referred to are indicated on the plan and are marked on the ground as follows: points 11, 13,, 36, 37 and 51, by big rocks; point 12, by pile of rocks; point 15, by rock; point 45, by pile of stones; and the rest, by trees; bearings true.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Republic of the Philippines to be affixed.

Done in the City of Manila, this 23rd day of September, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-five, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the tenth.

[SEAL]

RAMON MAGSAYSAY
President of the Philippines

By the President:

FRED RUIZ CASTRO
Executive Secretary

MALACAÑANG

RESIDENCE OF THE PRESIDENT
OF THE PHILIPPINES
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

PROCLAMATION No. 191

RESERVING FOR WEATHER OBSERVATION STATION SITE PURPOSES, A CERTAIN PARCEL OF THE PUBLIC DOMAIN SITUATED IN THE POBLACION, MUNICIPALITY OF MASBATE, PROVINCE AND ISLAND OF MASBATE

Upon the recommendation of the Secretary of Agriculture and Natural Resources and pursuant to the provisions of section 83 of Commonwealth Act No. 141, as amended, I hereby withdraw from sale and settlement and reserve for weather observation station site purposes under the administration of the Weather Bureau, subject to private rights, if any there be, a certain parcel of the public domain situated in the poblacion, municipality of Masbate, province and island of Masbate, and more particularly described as follows:

IR-1043

(The Republic of the Philippines—Weather Bureau)

A parcel of land (as shown on plan Ir-1043, G.L.R.O. Record No. ———), situated in the poblacion, municipality of Masbate, province of Masbate, island of Masbate. Bounded on the NE., by property of H. L. Heath; on the SE., by national road; on the SW., by property of Bureau of Telecommunications (portion of lot 2, Ir-1003); and on the NW., by property of the Philippine Plantation Company (H. L. Heath). Beginning at a point marked 1 on plan, being N. 42° 23' W., 277.84 meters from B.L.L.M. 2, municipality of Masbate, Masbate, thence S. 82° 19' W., 11.00 meters to point 2; thence S. 62° 01' W., 3.12 meters to point 3; thence N. 30° 41' W., 57.45 meters to point 4; thence N. 49° 44' E., 11.60 meters to point 5; thence S. 32° 18' E., 63.85 meters to the point of beginning; containing an area of 741 square meters, more or less. All points referred to are indicated on the plan and are marked on the ground as follows: point 1, by old concrete monument; point 2, by old iron nail on cross on tree; points 3 and 4, by B. L. cylindrical concrete monuments; and point 5, by old P. L. S. cylindrical concrete monument; bearings true; declination

1° 04' E.; date of survey, November 12-13, 1954 and that of the approval, February 2, 1955."

NOTE: This survey is a portion of lot 2, Ir-1003 as surveyed for the Republic of the Philippines (Bureau of Posts).

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Republic of the Philippines to be affixed.

Done in the City of Manila, this 23rd day of September, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-five, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the tenth.

[SEAL]

RAMON MAGSAYSAY
President of the Philippines

By the President:

FRED RUIZ CASTRO
Executive Secretary

MALACAÑANG

RESIDENCE OF THE PRESIDENT
OF THE PHILIPPINES
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

PROCLAMATION NO. 192

RESERVING FOR SCHOOL SITE PURPOSES CERTAIN
PARCELS OF THE PRIVATE DOMAIN OF THE
GOVERNMENT SITUATED IN THE DISTRICT OF
GUIANGA, CITY OF DAVAO

Upon the recommendation of the Secretary of Agriculture and Natural Resources and pursuant to the provisions of section 64 (e) of the Revised Administrative Code in relation to section 1 of Republic Act No. 477, I, Ramon Magsaysay, President of the Philippines, hereby withdraw from sale or settlement and reserve for school site purposes under the administration of the Bureau of Public Schools, subject to private rights, if any there be, certain parcels of the private domain of the Government situated in the district of Guianga, City of Davao, and more particularly described as follows:

"A parcel of land (lot 163 of the subdivision plan Psd-34052, being a portion of lot 217 of the Cadastral Survey of Guianga, G.L.R.O. Cadastral Record No. —), situated in the district of Guianga, City of Davao, island of Mindanao. Bounded on the N., by lot 102 of the subdivision plan; on the NE., by lot 158 of the subdivision plan; on the S., by lot 164 of the subdivision plan; and on the SW., by road. Beginning at a point marked 1 on plan, being N. 29° 08' W., 289.13 meters from B.B.M. 2, Guianga Cadastre 174, thence S. 80° 19' E., 33.93 meters to point 2; thence S. 21° 38' E., 111.00 meters to point 3; thence S. 21° 38' E., 111.73 meters to point 4; thence N. 87° 59' W., 27.57

meters to point 5; thence N. 22° 34' W., 229.34 meters to the point of beginning; containing an area of 6,106 square meters, more or less. All points referred to are indicated on the plan and are marked on the ground by P.L.S., cylindrical concrete monuments. Bearings true, declination 1° 51' E., date of the original survey, July, 1920—June, 1922 and that of the subdivision survey, May 16 to August 25, 1950.

"A parcel of land (lot 109 of the subdivision plan Psd-34052, being a portion of lot 110 of the Cadastral survey of Guianga, G.L.R.O. Cadastral Record No. —), situated in the district of Guianga, City of Davao, island of Mindanao. Bounded on the NE., by road; on the S., by lots 114 and 113 of the subdivision plan; and on the W., by lots 113, 108 and 143 of the subdivision plan. Beginning at a point marked 1 on plan, being N. 71° 11' W., 162.95 meters from B.B.M. 2, Guianga Cadastre 174, thence N. 6° 41' E., 100.01 meters to point 2; thence N. 83° 19' W., 100.00 meters to point 3; thence N. 6° 41' E., 100.01 meters to point 4; thence N. 16° 12' E., 101.44 meters to point 5; thence S. 22° 30' E., 343.62 meters to point 6; thence N. 83° 22' W., 84.34 meters to the point of beginning; containing an area of 19,339 square meters, more or less. All points referred to are indicated on the plan and are marked on the ground by P.L.S. cylindrical concrete monuments. Bearings true, declination 1° 51' E., date of original survey, July, 1920—June, 1922 and that of the subdivision survey, May 16 to August 25, 1950."

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Republic of the Philippines to be affixed.

Done in the City of Manila, this 23rd day of September, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-five, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the tenth.

[SEAL]

RAMON MAGSAYSAY
President of the Philippines

By the President:

FRED RUIZ CASTRO
Executive Secretary

MALACAÑANG

RESIDENCE OF THE PRESIDENT
OF THE PHILIPPINES
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

PROCLAMATION No. 193

RESERVING FOR LAND SETTLEMENT PURPOSES
A PARCEL OF LAND OF THE PUBLIC DOMAIN
SITUATED IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF KABAN-
KALAN, PROVINCE OF NEGROS OCCIDENTAL,
ISLAND OF NEGROS, PHILIPPINES

Upon the recommendation of the Secretary of Agriculture and Natural Resources and pursuant to the provisions of section 83 of Commonwealth Act No. 141, as amended,

I, Ramon Magsaysay, President of the Philippines, do hereby reserved for land settlement purposes, under the administration of the National Resettlement and Rehabilitation Administration, subject to private rights, if any there be, the following described parcel of public domain situated in the municipality of Kabankalan, province of Negros Occidental, island of Negros, to wit:

Beginning from corner 1 which is the provincial boundary monument (PBM) No. 9-B (marked 9-A) dividing the municipalities of Manjuyod, Bais, and Kabankalan in a southwesterly direction, to corner 2 which is equivalent to PBM 9-C (marked 9-B); thence in a southwesterly direction to corner 3 which is equivalent to PBM No. 9-D (marked 9-C); thence in a southwesterly direction to corner 4 which is equivalent to PBM No. 9-E (marked 9-D); thence to corner 5 in a southwesterly direction about 700 meters which is equivalent to the southwest corner of lot 308 of the FOA-PHILCUSA Pls-38; thence to corner 6 along the boundary of FOA-PHILCUSA Pls-38, in a westernly and northernly direction until it touches the southwest corner of Pls-167; thence to corner 7 which is equivalent to the southernmost corner of lot 3315 of Pls-167; thence to corner 8 in a northeasterly direction to northwest corner of lot 1402 of FOA-PHILCUSA Pls-38; thence to corner 9 in an easterly direction until it touches a corner of the western boundary of Kabankalan Cadastre Case No. 2 which is equivalent to northeast corner of lot 1409 of FOA-PHILCUSA Pls-38; thence to corner 10 following the boundary of Kabankalan Cadastre Case No. 2 which intersects Ilog River; thence following the Ilog River to corner 11 which is the intersection of the Ilog River and the boundary line of Kabankalan and Manjuyod municipalities; thence in a southwesterly direction to corner 1, the point of beginning, containing an area of 21,500 hectares, more or less.

Bounded on the north, by Pls-167, public forest and Kabankalan Cadastre Case No. 2; on the south, by Tabla River, public forest and provincial boundary of Negros Occidental and Negros Oriental; on the east, by provincial boundary of Negros Occidental and Negros Oriental; and on the west, by public forest and Pls-167.

NOTE: (The land included in this reservation is the FAO-PHILCUSA Project, Pls-38. Settlers who have been occupying portions thereof before the war, during the Japanese occupation and those who have filed their public land applications with the Bureau of Lands and are actually occupying the portions applied for by them before and after the inauguration of the subdivision Pls-38 will be respected and allocated to their respective occupations and improvements).

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Republic of the Philippines to be affixed.

Done in the City of Manila, this 23rd day of September, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-five, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the tenth.

[SEAL]

RAMON MAGSAYSAY
President of the Philippines

By the President:

FRED RUIZ CASTRO
Executive Secretary

MALACAÑANG

RESIDENCE OF THE PRESIDENT
OF THE PHILIPPINES
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

PROCLAMATION No. 194

EXCLUDING FROM THE OPERATION OF PROCLAMATION NO. 496, SERIES OF 1939, WHICH ESTABLISHED THE CAPOOCAN FOREST RESERVE SITUATED IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF CAPOOCAN, PROVINCE OF LEYTE, ISLAND OF LEYTE, CERTAIN PARCEL OF LAND EMBRACED THEREIN AND DECLARING THE SAME AVAILABLE FOR VISARES BARRIO SITE PURPOSES

Upon the recommendation of the Secretary of Agriculture and Natural Resources and pursuant to the provisions of section 1826 of the Revised Administrative Code, I, Ramon Magsaysay, President of the Philippines, do hereby exclude from the operation of Proclamation No. 496, series of 1939, which established the Capoocan Forest Reserve, situated in the municipality of Capoocan, province of Leyte, island of Leyte, a certain parcel of land embraced therein and declare the same available for Visares barrio site under the disposition of the Bureau of Lands, subject to private rights, if any there be, which parcel of land is more particularly shown in Bureau of Forestry Map F.R.-94-1 and technically described to wit:

Beginning from corner 1 which is post Km. 78 of the national highway between Ormoc City and Capoocan, province of Leyte, thence N. 75° E., 300 meters to corner 2, a white lauan tree 60 centimeters in diameter; thence following a creek downstream in a southerly direction about 220 meters to corner 3, a white lauan tree 30 centimeters in diameter; thence S. 24° E., 140 meters to corner 4, a mangasinoro tree 40 centimeters in diameter; thence S. 2° E., 200 meters to corner 5, an apitong tree 60 centimeters in diameter; thence S. 45° W., 210 meters to corner 6, a white lauan tree 25 centimeters in diameter; thence following the national highway in a general northwesternly direction about 760 meters to corner 1, the point of beginning. Containing an approximate area of 14 hectares. This is subject to future survey in accordance with the Bureau of Lands standard.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Republic of the Philippines to be affixed.

Done in the City of Manila, this 23rd day of September, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-five, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the tenth.

[SEAL]

RAMON MAGSAYSAY
President of the Philippines

By the President:

MARIANO YENGKO, JR.
Assistant Executive Secretary

MALACAÑANG

RESIDENCE OF THE PRESIDENT
OF THE PHILIPPINES
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

PROCLAMATION No. 195

REVOKING PROCLAMATION NO. 448 DATED SEPTEMBER 4, 1939, AND DECLARING THE AREA EMBRACED THEREIN, SITUATED IN THE MUNICIPALITIES OF MAKILALA AND M'LANG (FORMERLY MUNICIPAL DISTRICT OF KIDAPAWAN), PROVINCE OF COTABATO, ISLAND OF MINDANAO, OPEN TO DISPOSITION UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE PUBLIC LAND ACT

Upon the recommendation of the Secretary of Agriculture and Natural Resources and pursuant to the provisions of section 1826 of the Revised Administrative Code, I hereby revoke Proclamation No. 448, dated September 4, 1939, establishing the Sinkatulan Forest Reserve, and declaring the area embraced therein situated in the municipalities of Makilala and M'lang (formerly municipal district of Kidapawan), province of Cotabato, island of Mindanao, open to disposition under the provisions of the Public Land Act, subject to private rights, if any there be, and to any of the following conditions:

1. There are reserved as timberlands in the areas herein declared agricultural lands, a strip of 15 meters wide on each side of any public trail therein used as outlet for timber and other forest products, and a strip of 40 meters in width from the highest bank on each side of any stream for stream bank protection.

2. The utilization of timber and other forest products existing in the area herein declared agricultural lands shall be governed by the Forest and Internal Revenue Laws and Regulations, and the present licensees, or future holders of licenses which may be granted by the Director of Forestry covering such area for purposes of utilization, shall have the preferential right in the utilization of the

existing timber therein and also shall have the right to construct and maintain logging trails and roads within the concession as timber outlet.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Republic of the Philippines to be affixed.

Done in the City of Manila, this 23rd day of September, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-five, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the tenth.

[SEAL]

RAMON MAGSAYSAY
President of the Philippines

By the President:

FRED RUIZ CASTRO
Executive Secretary

MALACAÑANG

RESIDENCE OF THE PRESIDENT
OF THE PHILIPPINES
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

PROCLAMATION No. 196

REVOKING PROCLAMATION NO. 714, SERIES OF 1934, WHICH ESTABLISHED THE NON-CHRISTIAN RESERVATION SITUATED IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF SAN CARLOS, PROVINCE OF NEGROS OCCIDENTAL ISLAND OF NEGROS, AND DECLARING THE PARCEL OR PARCELS OF LAND EMBRACED THEREIN OPEN TO SETTLEMENT AND DISPOSITION IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF THE PUBLIC LAND ACT

Upon the recommendation of the Secretary of Agriculture and Natural Resources and pursuant to the provisions of sections 83 and 88 of Commonwealth Act No. 141, as amended, I, Ramon Magsaysay, President of the Philippines, do hereby revoke Proclamation No. 714, series of 1934, which established the Non-Christian Reservation situated in the municipality of San Carlos, province of Negros Occidental, island of Negros, and declare the parcel or parcels of land embraced therein open to settlement and disposition in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Republic of the Philippines to be affixed.

Done in the City of Manila, this 23rd day of September, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-five, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the tenth.

[SEAL]

RAMON MAGSAYSAY
President of the Philippines

By the President:

FRED RUIZ CASTRO
Executive Secretary

MALACAÑANG

RESIDENCE OF THE PRESIDENT
OF THE PHILIPPINES
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

PROCLAMATION No. 197

REVOKING EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 99, SERIES OF 1913, WHICH ESTABLISHED THE NON-CHRISTIAN RESERVATION SITUATED IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF SIBALOM, PROVINCE OF ANTIQUE, ISLAND OF PANAY, AND DECLARING THE PARCEL OR PARCELS OF LAND EMBRACED THEREIN OPEN TO SETTLEMENT AND DISPOSITION IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF THE PUBLIC LAND ACT

Upon the recommendation of the Secretary of Agriculture and Natural Resources and pursuant to the provisions of section 88 of Commonwealth Act No. 141, as amended, I, Ramon Magsaysay, President of the Philippines, do hereby revoke Executive Order No. 99, series of 1913, which established the Non-Christian Reservation situated in the municipality of Sibalom, province of Antique, island of Panay, and declare the parcel or parcels of land embraced therein open to settlement and disposition in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

To protect and safeguard the occupation of the Non-Christians in the reservation, preference should be given them in the acquisition of lots in the subdivision.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Republic of the Philippines to be affixed.

Done in the City of Manila, this 23rd day of September, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-five, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the tenth.

[SEAL]

RAMON MAGSAYSAY
President of the Philippines.

By the President:

FRED RUIZ CASTRO
Executive Secretary

MALACAÑANG

RESIDENCE OF THE PRESIDENT
OF THE PHILIPPINES
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

PROCLAMATION No. 198

MAKING PUBLIC THE CONVENTION OF THE WORLD
METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION, 1947

WHEREAS, a Convention of the World Meteorological Organization established by the Conference of Directors of the International Meteorological Organization, during its session in Washington, September–October, 1947, has been signed on October 11, 1947, by the authorized representatives of the Philippines and of other countries;

WHEREAS, following Article 32 of the aforesaid Convention, the same shall be ratified by the signatory states and the instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Government of the United States of America;

WHEREAS, the Senate of the Congress of the Philippines, by its Resolution No. 56 adopted on May 20, 1948, concurred in the ratification by the President of the aforesaid Convention in accordance with the Constitution of the Philippines;

WHEREAS, the Republic of the Philippines has formally ratified the said Convention and deposited on April 5, 1949, her instrument of ratification with the Government of the United States of America;

NOW, THEREFORE, be it known that I, Ramon Magsaysay, President of the Philippines, have caused the said Convention, a copy of the English text which is hereto attached, to be made public to the end that the same and every article and clause thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the Republic of the Philippines and the citizens thereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the seal of the Republic of the Philippines.

Done in the City of Manila, this 23rd day of September, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-five, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the tenth.

[SEAL]

RAMON MAGSAYSAY
President of the Philippines

By the President:

FRED RUIZ CASTRO
Executive Secretary

[See Historical Papers and Documents for the full text of the Agreement]

MALACAÑANG

RESIDENCE OF THE PRESIDENT
OF THE PHILIPPINES
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

PROCLAMATION No. 199

MAKING PUBLIC THE AIR TRANSPORT AGREE-
MENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE
REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES AND THE
GOVERNMENT OF SPAIN

WHEREAS, an Air Transport Agreement between the Government of the Republic of the Philippines and the Government of Spain was concluded and signed at Madrid, Spain, on the sixth day of October, one thousand nine hundred and fifty-one, by the respective Plenipotentiaries of the two Governments;

WHEREAS, the Senate of the Congress of the Philippines, by its Resolution No. 96, adopted on May 22, 1955, concurred in the ratification of the aforesaid Agreement in accordance with the constitutional procedure of the Philippines;

WHEREAS, the said Agreement has been duly ratified on both parts, and the instruments of ratification of the two Governments were exchanged at Manila on the fourth day of December, one thousand nine hundred and fifty-three; and

WHEREAS, it is stipulated in the said Agreement that it shall come into force definitely upon its ratification;

NOW, THEREFORE, be it known that I, Ramon Magsaysay President of the Philippines, have caused the said Agreement, a copy of which in the English language is hereto attached, to be made public to the end that the same and every article and clause thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the Republic of the Philippines and the citizens thereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the seal of the Republic of the Philippines.

Done in the City of Manila, this 23rd day of September, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-five, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the tenth.

[SEAL]

RAMON MAGSAYSAY
President of the Philippines

By the President:

MARIANO YENKO, JR.
Assistant Executive Secretary

[See *Historical Papers and Documents* for the full text of the Agreement]

MALACAÑANG

RESIDENCE OF THE PRESIDENT
OF THE PHILIPPINES
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

PROCLAMATION No. 200

MAKING PUBLIC THE AGREEMENT ON THE IM-
PORTATION OF EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC,
AND CULTURAL MATERIALS, NOVEMBER 22,
1950

WHEREAS, the Agreement on the Importation of Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Materials, which was opened for signature at Lake Success, New York, U.S.A., on November 22, 1950, was signed by the authorized representatives of the Philippines and of other countries;

WHEREAS, the Agreement is designed to promote and facilitate the free exchange of ideas and knowledge and, in general, the widest possible dissemination of the diverse forms and self-expression used by civilizations which are vitally important to international progress and international understanding, and consequently for the maintenance of world peace;

WHEREAS, the Senate of the Congress of the Philippines, by its Resolution No. 78 adopted on May 2, 1952, concurred in the ratification of the said Agreement in accordance with the Constitution of the Philippines;

WHEREAS, the Republic of the Philippines has ratified the said Agreement and deposited her instrument of ratification on August 30, 1952 with the Secretary-General of the United Nations;

NOW, THEREFORE, be it known that I, Ramon Magsaysay, President of the Philippines, have caused the said Agreement, a copy of which is hereto attached, to be

made public to the end that the same and every article and clause thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the Republic of the Philippines and the citizens thereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the seal of the Republic of the Philippines.

Done at Manila, this 23rd day of September, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-five, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the tenth.

[SEAL]

RAMON MAGSAYSAY
President of the Philippines

By the President:

MARIANO YENKO, JR.
Assistant Executive Secretary

[See *Historical Papers and Documents* for the full text of the Agreement]

MALACAÑANG

RESIDENCE OF THE PRESIDENT
OF THE PHILIPPINES
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

PROCLAMATION No. 201

MAKING PUBLIC THE ADHERENCE OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES TO THE CONVENTION FOR THE UNIFICATION OF CERTAIN RULES RELATING TO INTERNATIONAL TRANSPORTATION BY AIR AND THE ADDITIONAL PROTOCOL THERETO, 1929

WHEREAS, a Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules Relating to International Transportation by Air and an Additional Protocol thereto relating to Article 2 of the Convention were signed at Warsaw by the plenipotentiaries of thirty-two countries;

WHEREAS, Article 38 of the aforesaid Convention provides that a Government on behalf of which this Convention has not been signed, shall be allowed to adhere thereto at any time after the Convention has come into force, by means of a notification addressed to the Government of the Republic of Poland;

WHEREAS, the Senate of the Congress of the Philippines, by its Resolution No. 19 adopted on May 16, 1950, concurred in the adherence by the Government of the Republic of the Philippines to the said Convention and the said Protocol in accordance with the Constitution of the Philippines, subject to the reservation, as provided in the Additional

Protocol, that the first paragraph of Article 2 of the Convention shall not apply to international transportation that may be performed by the Republic of the Philippines;

WHEREAS, the Government of the Republic of the Philippines has formally adhered to the said Convention its Additional Protocol, and the Government of the Republic of Poland was notified of said adherence on November 9, 1950, when the instrument of adherence was registered in accordance with Article 38(2) of said Convention; and,

WHEREAS, the adherence of the Government of the Republic of the Philippines, pursuant to Article 38(3) of said Convention, took effect as from the ninetieth day after November 9, 1950.

NOW, THEREFORE, be it known that I, Ramon Magsaysay, President of the Philippines, in pursuance of the aforesaid concurrence of the Senate of the Congress of the Philippines and subject to the reservation as provided in the Additional Protocol that the first paragraph of Article 2 of the Convention shall not apply to international transportation that may be performed by the Republic of the Philippines, do hereby proclaim and make public the said Convention and said Protocol, a copy of which is hereto attached, to the end that the same and every article and clause thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the Republic of the Philippines and the citizens thereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the seal of the Republic of the Philippines.

Done in the City of Manila, this 23rd day of September, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-five, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the tenth.

[SEAL]

RAMON MAGSAYSAY
President of the Philippines

By the President:

MARIANO YENKO, JR.
Assistant Executive Secretary

[See Historical Papers and Documents for the full text of the Convention]

MALACAÑANG

RESIDENCE OF THE PRESIDENT
OF THE PHILIPPINES
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

PROCLAMATION No. 202

DECLARING TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1955, AS
SPECIAL PUBLIC HOLIDAY IN THE PROVINCE
OF BATANGAS

WHEREAS, General Miguel Malvar is one of the most heroic figures in our history, being the last Filipino general to surrender in the Filipino-American War; and

WHEREAS, the people of Batangas desire to be given full opportunity to celebrate the 90th birthday of General Malvar on September 27, 1955;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Ramon Magsaysay, President of the Philippines, pursuant to the authority vested in me by section 30 of the Revised Administrative Code, do hereby declare Tuesday, September 27, 1955, as a special public holiday in the province of Batangas.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Republic of the Philippines to be affixed.

Done in the City of Manila, this 26th day of September, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-five, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the tenth.

[SEAL]

RAMON MAGSAYSAY
President of the Philippines

By the President:

FRED RUIZ CASTRO
Executive Secretary

MALACAÑANG

RESIDENCE OF THE PRESIDENT
OF THE PHILIPPINES
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

PROCLAMATION No. 203

DECLARING THE PERIOD FROM NOVEMBER 20 TO
26, 1955, AS NATIONAL SCIENCE WEEK AND
CREATING A COMMITTEE TO TAKE CHARGE
OF THE OBSERVANCE THEREOF

WHEREAS, the progress of the world greatly depends upon the achievements in science;

WHEREAS, scientific education in the Philippines can be enhanced by the development of effective media for the exchange of ideas concerning new methods and techniques;

WHEREAS, the Economic Development Program of the Government will depend to a great extent upon contributions of science and scientists; and

WHEREAS, it is necessary to give impetus to scientific endeavors aimed at community improvement;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Ramon Magsaysay, President of the Philippines, do hereby declare the period from November 20 to 26, 1955, as National Science Week, to be observed

throughout the country, particularly in schools, colleges, universities, scientific institutions, and societies with appropriate ceremonies.

The following are hereby designated members of a committee which is hereby created to take charge of the observance of National Science Week:

The Secretary of Agriculture and Natural Resources	Chairman
The President, Philippine Association for the Advancement of Science	Vice-Chairman
The Chairman, National Economic Council	Member
The Secretary of Health	Member
The Secretary of Education	Member
The Chairman, National Research Council of the Philippines	Member
The Director, Institute of Science and Technology	Member
The President, Philippine Association of Colleges and Universities	Member

In WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Republic of the Philippines to be affixed.

Done in the City of Manila, this 10th day of October, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-five, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the tenth.

[SEAL]

RAMON MAGSAYSAY
President of the Philippines

By the President:

FRED RUIZ CASTRO
Executive Secretary

MALACAÑANG

RESIDENCE OF THE PRESIDENT
OF THE PHILIPPINES
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

PROCLAMATION No. 204

DECLARING THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1955, AS A
SPECIAL PUBLIC HOLIDAY IN THE PROVINCE
OF LEYTE, INCLUDING ORMOC CITY

WHEREAS, the twentieth day of October is of special significance to the people of Leyte, being the anniversary of the landing on the shores of said province of the United States Armed Forces in their mission to liberate the country from enemy occupation;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Ramon Magsaysay, President of the Philippines, by virtue of the powers vested in me by section 30 of the Revised Administrative Code, do hereby declare

Thursday, October 20, 1955, as a special public holiday in the province of Leyte, including Ormoc City.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Republic of the Philippines to be affixed.

Done in the City of Manila, this 14th day of October, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty five, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the tenth.

[SEAL]

RAMON MAGSAYSAY
President of the Philippines

By the President:

FRED RUIZ CASTRO
Executive Secretary

MALACAÑANG

RESIDENCE OF THE PRESIDENT
OF THE PHILIPPINES
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

PROCLAMATION No. 205

DECLARING FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1955, AS A SPECIAL PUBLIC HOLIDAY IN THE PROVINCES OF LANA O, DAVAO, PALAWAN, COTABATO, SULU, BUKIDNON, ZAMBOANGA DEL NORTE, AND ZAMBOANGA DEL SUR, AND IN THE CITIES OF DAVAO, DANSALAN, ILIGAN, ZAMBOANGA, AND BASILAN

In commemoration of the Muslim national feast of Mauledin Nabi (Muslim Christmas), I, Ramon Magsaysay, President of the Philippines, by virtue of the powers vested in me by section 30 of the Revised Administrative Code, do hereby declare Friday, October 28, 1955, as a special public holiday in the provinces of Lanao, Davao, Palawan, Cotabato, Sulu, Bukidnon, Zamboanga del Norte, and Zamboanga del Sur, and in the cities of Davao, Dansalan, Iligan, Zamboanga, and Basilan.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Republic of the Philippines to be affixed.

Done in the City of Manila, this 14th day of October, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-five, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the tenth.

[SEAL]

RAMON MAGSAYSAY
President of the Philippines

By the President:

FRED RUIZ CASTRO
Executive Secretary

MALACAÑANG

RESIDENCE OF THE PRESIDENT
OF THE PHILIPPINES
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

PROCLAMATION No. 206

MAKING PUBLIC THE INTERNATIONAL AGREE-
MENT FOR THE REGULATION OF THE PRO-
DUCTION AND MARKETING OF SUGAR, 1953

WHEREAS, the International Agreement for the Regulation of the Production and Marketing of Sugar, which was adopted by the Sugar Conference convoked by the United Nations in London from July 13 to August 24, 1953, to take the place of the Sugar Agreement of 1937, was signed by the authorized representatives of the Philippines and twenty-three other countries;

WHEREAS, Article 41(2) of the aforementioned Agreement provides that it shall be subject to ratification or acceptance by the signatory Governments in accordance with their respective constitutional procedures and that the instruments of ratification or acceptance shall be deposited with the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

WHEREAS, the Senate of the Congress of the Philippines, by its Resolution No. 8, adopted on April 8, 1954, concurred in the ratification of the said International Sugar Agreement subject to the following reservation: "That in case the Executive Agreement between the United States of America and the Republic of the Philippines whereby the latter is allowed to export to the former 850,000 long tons of sugar duty free is abrogated, the Philippines will seek a revision of this treaty to protect its own interest": and

WHEREAS, the Republic of the Philippines formally ratified the said Agreement subject to the reservation above quoted, and deposited her instrument of ratification on May 1, 1954, with the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

NOW, THEREFORE, be it known that I, Ramon Magsaysay, President of the Philippines, have caused the said Agreement, a copy of which is hereto attached, to be made public to the end that the same and every article and clause thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the Republic of the Philippines and the citizens thereof, subject to the aforesaid reservation.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Republic of the Philippines to be affixed.

Done in the City of Manila, this 17th day of October, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-five, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the tenth.

[SEAL]

RAMON MAGSAYSAY
President of the Philippines

By the President:

FRED RUIZ CASTRO
Executive Secretary

[See Historical Papers and Documents for the full text of the Agreement]

MALACAÑANG

RESIDENCE OF THE PRESIDENT
OF THE PHILIPPINES
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

PROCLAMATION No. 207

RESERVING FOR AGRICULTURAL HIGH SCHOOL
SITE PURPOSES A CERTAIN PARCEL OF THE
PUBLIC DOMAIN SITUATED IN BARRIO CARO-
MATAN, MUNICIPALITY OF CAROMATAN,
PROVINCE OF LANAOS, ISLAND OF MINDANAO

Upon the recommendation of the Secretary of Agriculture and Natural Resources and pursuant to the provisions of section 83 of Commonwealth Act No. 141, as amended, I, Ramon Magsaysay, President of the Philippines, do hereby withdraw from sale and settlement and reserve for agricultural high school site purposes under the administration of the Bureau of Public Schools, subject to private rights, if any there be, a certain parcel of the public domain situated in barrio Caromatan, municipality of Caromatan, province of Lanao, island of Mindanao, and more particularly described as follows:

Ir-1041-D

(The Provincial Government of Lanao)
(Lambatan Agricultural High School)

A parcel of land (as shown on plan Ir-1041-D), situated in the barrio of Caromatan, municipality of Caromatan, province of Lanao. Bounded on the N., by Ragain Creek; on the E. and SE., by public land; on the SW., by public land claimed by the Mayor of Caromatan; and on the NW., by public land claimed by the Mayor of Caromatan and Ragain Creek. Beginning at a point marked 1 on plan, being S. 73° 54' E., 4,520.67 meters from Dugoloan. Point Coast and Geodetic Survey, thence N. 24° 16' E., 410.99 meters to point 2; thence N. 21° 59' E., 395.04 meters to point 3; thence S. 71° 45' E., 135.07 meters to point 4; thence N. 27° 50' 122.46 meters to point 5; thence N. 85° 13' E., 52.80 meters to point 6; thence S. 72° 16' E., 67.51 meters to point 7; thence S. 7° 49' E., 63.61 meters to point 8; thence S. 33° 45' E., 87.42 meters to point 9; thence S. 70° 07' E., 57.80 meters to point 10; thence S. 70° 43' E.,

72.42 meters to point 11; thence N. 77° 58' E., 67.99 meters to point 12; thence S. 62° 59' E., 58.99 meters to point 13; thence N. 67° 08' E., 98.17 meters to point 14; thence S. 50° 10' E., 84.88 meters to point 15; thence N. 63° 36' E., 72.59 meters to point 16; thence N. 6° 41' E., 92.64 meters to point 17; thence N. 37° 50' E., 63.10 meters to point 18; thence S. 79° 12' E., 64.66 meters to point 19; thence N. 60° 14' E., 45.91 meters to point 20; thence S. 1° 00' W., 69.80 meters to point 21; thence S. 30° 33' E., 49.28 meters to point 22; thence S. 87° 32' E., 39.08 meters to point 23; thence N. 62° 24' E., 122.36 meters to point 24; thence N. 30° 55' E., 22.73 meters to point 25; thence N. 27° 13' W., 49.91 meters to point 26; thence N. 86° 31' E., 59.52 meters to point 27; thence N. 51° 18' E., 128.64 meters to point 28; thence N. 86° 20' E., 61.71 meters to point 29; thence N. 18° 08' E., 87.52 meters to point 30; thence S. 88° 07' E., 58.87 meters to point 31; thence N. 30° 01' E., 43.25 meters to point 32; thence N. 13° 53' W., 48.19 meters to point 33; thence N. 71° 56' E., 96.61 meters to point 34; thence S. 88° 12' E., 69.61 meters to point 35; thence N. 53° 04' E., 77.66 meters to point 36; thence S. 11° 57' W., 391.12 meters to point 37; thence S. 11° 39' W., 484.38 meters to point 38; thence S. 15° 13' W., 135.82 meters to point 39; thence S. 25° 56' W., 299.73 meters to point 40; thence S. 59° 47' W., 385.71 meters to point 41; thence S. 78° 41' W., 478.77 meters to point 42; thence N. 63° 27' W., 492.34 meters to point 43; thence N. 62° 02' W., 460.40 meters to point of beginning; containing an area of 1,727,741 square meters, more or less. All points referred to are indicated on the plan and are marked on the ground as follows: points 1, 2, 3, and 4 by P.L.S. cylindrical concrete monuments; points 36 to 40 inclusive, 42 and 43 by crosses on trees; and the rest, by stakes; bearings true; declination 1° 54' E.; date of survey, October 29–November 1, 1953.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Republic of the Philippines to be affixed.

Done in the City of Manila, this 17th day of October, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-five, and of the independence of the Philippines, the tenth.

[SEAL]

RAMON MAGSAYSAY
President of the Philippines

By the President:

FRED RUIZ CASTRO
Executive Secretary

MALACAÑANG

RESIDENCE OF THE PRESIDENT
OF THE PHILIPPINES
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

PROCLAMATION No. 208

EXCLUDING FROM THE OPERATION OF PROCLAMATION NO. 743, SERIES OF 1934, WHICH ESTABLISHED THE RESERVATION OF THE BU-

REAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY FOR SEMI-TEMPERATE FRUIT STATION SITUATED IN BAGUIO CITY, A CERTAIN PARCEL OF LAND EMBRACED THEREIN AND DECLARING THE SAME OPEN TO DISPOSITION UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE PUBLIC LAND ACT

Upon the recommendation of the Secretary of Agriculture and Natural Resources and pursuant to the authority vested in me by law, I, Ramon Magsaysay, President of the Philippines, do hereby exclude from the operation of Proclamation No. 743, series of 1934, which established the reservation of the Bureau of Plant Industry for semi-temperate fruit station, situated in Baguio City, a certain parcel of land embraced therein and more particularly described as lots Nos. 96 and 183 containing a total area of 5.9756 hectares, more or less, and declaring the same open to disposition under the provisions of the Public Land Act.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Republic of the Philippines to be affixed.

Done in the City of Manila, this 20th day of October, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-five, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the tenth.

[SEAL]

RAMON MAGSAYSAY
President of the Philippines

By the President:

FRED RUIZ CASTRO
Executive Secretary

MALACAÑANG

RESIDENCE OF THE PRESIDENT
OF THE PHILIPPINES
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

PROCLAMATION No. 209

EXCLUDING FROM THE OPERATION OF PROCLAMATIONS NOS. 99, 64, 39, 102, AND 698, SERIES OF 1914, 1919, 1920, 1927, AND 1934, RESPECTIVELY, AND DECLARING THE PARCEL OR PARCELS OF LAND EMBRACED THEREIN OR PORTIONS THEREOF SITUATED IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF LA TRINIDAD, SUB-PROVINCE OF BENGUET, MOUNTAIN PROVINCE, OPEN TO DISPOSITION UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE PUBLIC LAND ACT

Upon recommendation of the Secretary of Agriculture and Natural Resources and pursuant to the provisions of sections 83 and 88 of Commonwealth Act No. 141, as amended, I, Ramon Magsaysay, President of the Philippines do hereby exclude from the operation of Proclamations Nos. 99, 64, 39, 102 and 698, series of 1914, 1919, 1920, 1927 and 1934, respectively, and declare the parcel or parcels of land embraced therein or portions thereof situated in the municipality of La Trinidad, Sub-province of Benguet, Mountain Province, open to disposition under the provisions of the Public Land Act, to wit:

"Lot A

"A parcel of land (lot "A" as shown on the attached sketch plan), situated in the municipality of La Trinidad, Sub-province of Benguet, Mountain Province. Bounded on the N., by lot 5 of Mn-68, public land, mountain trail and lake; on the E., by mountain trail; on the SE., and S., by public land; and on the W., by public land, lots 1 and 2 of II-11965 and public land. Beginning at a point marked 1 on sketch plan, being thence S. 54° 10' W., 200.00 meters to point 2; thence S. 29° 30' E., 780.00 meters to point 3; thence S. 52° 00' W., 960.55 meters to point 4; thence S. 30° 10' W., 1,100.00 meters to point 5; thence S. 54° 15' W., 523.00 meters to point 6; thence S. 54° 15' W., 128.00 meters to point 7; thence N. 85° 30' W., 465.00 meters to point 8; thence N. 27° 46' W., 560.00 meters to point 9; thence N. 33° 44' E., 417.00 meters to point 10; thence S. 34° 10' E., 38.00 meters to point 11; thence S. 68° 30' E., 100.00 meters to point 12; thence S. 12° 15' E., 75.00 meters to point 13; thence S. 13° 00' W., 170.00 meters to point 14; thence S. 57° 25' E., 150.00 meters to point 15; thence N. 18° 46' E., 140.00 meters to point 16; thence N. 48° 10' E., 218.00 meters to point 17; thence N. 30° 30' W., 110.00 meters to point 18; thence N. 56° 15' W., 142.00 meters to point 19; thence N. 7° 05' W., 275.00 meters to point 20; thence N. 25° 00' W., 228.00 meters to point 21; thence N. 56° 20' W., 40.00 meters to point 22; thence N. 75° 50' E., 1,190.00 meters to point 23; thence N. 36° 50' E., 145.00 meters to point 24; thence N. 20° 00' W., 200.00 meters to point 25; thence N. 15° 50' W., 360.00 meters to point 26; thence S. 70° 35' W., 725.00 meters to point 27; thence N. 54° 35' W., 355.00 meters to point 28; thence N. 83° 00' W., 450.00 meters to point 29; thence N. 43° 50' W., 65.00 meters to point 30; thence N. 55° 35' E., 75.00 meters to point 31; thence N. 22° 45' W., 80.00 meters to point 32; thence N. 4° 00' E., 270.00 meters to point 33; thence N. 40° 00' W., 130.00 meters to point 34; thence N. 66° 00' W., 60.00 meters to point 35; thence N. 50° 00' E., 50.00 meters to point 36; thence N. 32° 05' W., 120.00 meters to point 37; thence S. 62° 40' E., 57.00 meters to point 38; thence N. 56° 20' E., 220.00 meters to point 39; thence N. 52° 10' W., 140.00 meters to point 40; thence N. 70° 20' E., 55.00 meters to point 41; thence N. 27° 20' E., 95.00 meters to point 42; thence E. 44° 00' E., 122.00 meters to point 43; thence S. 88° 40' E., 98.00 meters to point 44; thence S. 5° 20' E., 355.00 meters to point 45; thence N. 81° 30' E., 390.00 meters to point 46; thence N. 5° 15' W., 127.00 meters to point 47; thence N. 11° 15' W., 135.00 meters to point 48; thence N. 49° 15' W., 198.00 meters to point 49; thence S. 79° 05' W., 150.00 meters to point 50; thence N. 82° 30' W., 270.00 meters to point 51; thence S. 49° 50' W., 145.00 meters to point 52; thence S. 34° 45' W., 160.00 meters to point 53; thence S. 34° 45' W., 40.00 meters to point 54; thence S.

75° 00' W., 165.00 meters to point 55; thence S. 38° 15' W., 105.00 meters to point 56; thence S. 35° 00' W., 50.00 meters to point 57; thence N. 50° 50' W., 45.00 meters to point 58; thence N. 39° 00' W., 178.00 meters to point 59; thence N. 75° 40' W., 150.00 meters to point 60; thence N. 55° 30' W., 135.00 meters to point 61; thence N. 32° 30' W., 480.00 meters to point 62; thence N. 77° 10' E., 440.00 meters to point 63; thence S. 10° 00' E., 230.00 meters to point 64; thence S. 21° 50' E., 90.00 meters to point 65; thence N. 86° 20' E., 288.00 meters to point 66; thence N. 4° 30' E., 305.00 meters to point 67; thence S. 69° 15' E., 155.00 meters to point 68; thence N. 64° 15' E., 240.00 meters to point 69; thence S. 20° 00' E., 110.00 meters to point 70; thence S. 16° 10' E., 210.00 meters to point 71; thence S. 77° 00' E., 320.00 meters to point 72; thence N. 68° 50' E., 340.00 meters to point 73; thence S. 7° 15' W., 360.00 meters to point 74; thence S. 22° 20' W., 150.00 meters to point 75; thence S. 44° 40' E., 145.00 meters to point 76; thence S. 69° 30' E., 260.00 meters to point 77; thence N. 5° 00' E., 65.00 meters to point 78; thence N. 76° 30' E., 70.00 meters to point 79; thence S. 84° 15' E., 75.00 meters to point 80; thence N. 83° 00' E., 330.00 meters to point 81; thence S. 65° 30' E., 405.00 meters to point 82; thence N. 68° 45' E., 175.00 meters to point 83; thence N. 79° 05' E., 157.00 meters to point 84; thence N. 8° 50' E., 70.00 meters to point 85; thence N. 37° 30' E., 265.00 meters to point 86; thence S. 39° 00' E., 35.00 meters to point 87; thence N. 83° 50' E., 220.00 meters to point 88; thence S. 51° 20' W., 355.00 meters to point 89; thence S. 13° 30' W., 425.00 meters to the point of beginning; containing an approximate area of 508 hectares. All data are approximate and subject for future surveys.

"Lot B

"A parcel of land (lot B as shown on the attached sketch plan), situated in the municipality of La Trinidad, Sub-province of Benguet, Mountain Province. Bounded on the N. by public land and lot 1 of Pr-113; on the NE., by river; on the S., by road, Insular Gov't. Survey No. In-66 (Executive Order 99) and public land; and on the W., by public land. Beginning at a point marked 1 on sketch plan, being thence N. 14° 12' W., 1,000.00 meters to point 2; thence N. 23° 35' W., 830.30 meters to point 3; thence N. 16° 10' E., 315.00 meters to point 4; thence S. 42° 25' E., 790.50 to point 5; thence S. 54° 10' E., 170.81 meters to point 6; thence S. 52° 05' E., 440.90 meters to point 7; thence S. 17° 50' W., 90.25 meters to point 8; thence S. 18° 10' E., 480.20 meters to point 9; thence S. 16° 55' W., 60.85 meters to point 10; thence S. 44° 50' E., 250.00 meters to point 11; thence N. 86° 50' E., 410.40 meters to point 12; thence N. 60° 04' E., 315.20 meters to point 13; thence N. 21° 00' E., 265.15 meters to point 14; thence N. 55° 10' E., 450.00 meters to point 15; thence S. 47° 05' E., 810.00 meters to point 16; thence S. 75° 40' E., 220.25 meters to point 17; thence S. 49° 05' W., 140.00 meters to point 18; thence S. 53° 30' E., 23.00 meters to point 19; thence S. 33° 05' W., 52.00 meters to point 20; thence S. 67° 40' W., 51.00 meters to point 21; thence N. 68° 20' W., 31.00 meters to point 22; thence S. 11° 50' W., 105.00 meters to point 23; thence S. 62° 05' E., 60.00 meters to point 24; thence N. 80° 10' E., 40.00 meters to point 25; thence S. 54° 30' E., 31.00 meters to point 26; thence S. 63° 00' W., 460.00 meters to point 27; thence N. 16° 10' W., 50.00 meters to point 28; thence S. 68° 20' W., 135.00 meters to point 29; thence S. 13° 10' E., 173.00 meters to point 30; thence S. 58° 56' W., 320.00 meters to point 31; thence S. 31° 50' W., 230.00 meters to point 32; thence S. 10° 10' W., 315.00 meters to point 33; thence N. 9° 25' W., 160.00 meters to point 34; thence

N. 14° 30' E., 45.00 meters to point 35; thence N. 0° 25' E., 190.00 meters to point 36; thence N. 52° 10' W., 868.00 meters to point 37; thence S. 49° 05' W., 462.00 meters to point 38; thence S. 11° 05' W., 76.00 meters to point 39; thence S. 2° 05' W., 140.00 meters to point 40; thence S. 12° 45' W., 240.00 meters to point 41; thence S. 37° 40' E., 70.00 meters to point 42; thence S. 0° 25' W., 90.00 meters to point 43; thence S. 21° 20' E., 65.00 meters to point 44; thence S. 49° 30' W., 300.00 meters to point 45; thence N. 48° 35' W., 30.00 meters to point 46; thence S. 62° 40' W., 180.00 meters to point 47; thence N. 47° 00' W., 160.00 meters to point 48; thence S. 51° 05' W., 143.00 meters to the point of beginning; containing an approximate area of 360 hectares.

"Lot C

"A parcel of land (lot C as shown on the attached sketch plan), situated in the municipality of La Trinidad, Sub-province of Benguet, Mountain Province. Bounded on the N., by Pico road and public land; on the E., by lot 1 of Mn-68 (Executive Order No. 26) and public land; and on the W., and NW., by Pico road. Beginning at a point marked 1 on sketch plan, being thence N. 17° 00' W., 250.00 meters to point 2; thence N. 23° 10' W., 200.00 meters to point 3; thence N. 10° 00' E., 215.00 meters to point 4; thence N. 4° 15' E., 80.00 meters to point 5; thence N. 30° 25' E., 250.00 meters to point 6; thence N. 58° 20' E., 465.00 meters to point 7; thence due east 185.00 meters to point 8; thence S. 57° 45' W., 530.00 meters to point 9; thence S. 14° 15' E., 310.00 meters to point 10; thence S. 7° 00' W., 110.00 meters to point 11; thence S. 25° 00' W., 65.00 meters to point 12; thence S. 77° 15' W., 40.00 meters to point 13; thence S. 31° 50' W., 60.00 meters to point 14; thence S. 30° 00' E., 43.00 meters to point 15; thence S. 14° 50' W., 325.00 meters to point 16; thence S. 65° 40' W., 53.00 meters to the point of beginning; containing an approximate area of 23 hectares. Subject to future surveys."

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Republic of the Philippines to be affixed.

Done in the City of Manila, this 20th day of October, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-five, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the tenth.

[SEAL]

RAMON MAGSAYSAY

President of the Philippines

By the President:

FRED RUIZ CASTRO

Executive Secretary

MALACAÑANG

RESIDENCE OF THE PRESIDENT
OF THE PHILIPPINES
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER No. 139

GRANTING FULL AND PLENARY PARDON TO DOMINGO V. CABALLERO, FORMER FIRST LIEUTENANT, AIR CORPS, ARMED FORCES OF THE PHILIPPINES

Domingo V. Caballero, former First Lieutenant, Air Corps, Armed Forces of the Philippines, who was dismissed from the military service on December 15, 1953, for having been convicted by a general court-martial of violation of the 84th Article of War (negligent loss of military funds), is recommended by the Secretary of Justice for full and plenary pardon.

IN VIEW THEREOF, Domingo V. Caballero is hereby granted full and plenary pardon.

Done in the City of Manila, this 23rd day of September, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-five, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the tenth.

RAMON MAGSAYSAY
President of the Philippines

By the President:

FRED RUIZ CASTRO
Executive Secretary

MALACAÑANG

RESIDENCE OF THE PRESIDENT
OF THE PHILIPPINES
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER No. 140

ADMONISHING PROVINCIAL TREASURER PEDRO A. CABILDO OF BATANES

This is an administrative case filed by the General Auditing Office against Mr. Pedro A. Cabildo, provincial treasurer of Batanes for apparent dishonesty in connection with the alleged shortage in the amount of ₱631.85 in his cash advance.

It appears that on July 1, 1954, Mr. Cabildo obtained the amount of ₱2,000 as cash advance for traveling expenses, purchase of equipment and exchange of mutilated bills in Manila. On August 21, 1954, after his return to

Basco, the Provincial Auditor examined his accounts and found him short in the amount of ₱631.85 in said cash advance after the amount of ₱1,368.15 representing salary, allowance, traveling expenses, telegrams, purchases, etc., had been deducted therefrom. Mr. Cabildo made good the shortage within the time required by the regulations.

Mr. Cabildo claims that said shortage represents the amount of about ₱600, more or less, which was picked from his pocket in Manila, the loss of which was immediately reported by him to the Provincial Auditor upon his arrival in Basco. The shortage was made good by Mr. Cabildo after the Provincial Auditor had denied his request to be allowed to liquidate the same in monthly instalments as had been done in similar cases, more particularly that of the Provincial Fiscal.

The Provincial Auditor does not give credence to respondent's claim about the loss of the amount involved. He charges Mr. Cabildo with being addicted to the game of mahjong and attributes the shortage to having been lost in mahjong games in Manila. As said assertion is not substantiated by satisfactory evidence, I am inclined to agree with the Secretary of Finance that Mr. Cabildo might really have been a pickpocket victim while in Manila as he claims.

In view of the foregoing, I find no sufficient cause for taking disciplinary action against Provincial Treasurer Pedro A. Cabildo. He is, however, hereby admonished to be more careful in the handling of government funds and warned that repetition of similar act in the future will be dealt with more severely.

Done in the City of Manila, this 23rd day of September, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-five, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the tenth.

RAMON MAGSAYSAY

President of the Philippines

By the President:

FRED RUIZ CASTRO

Executive Secretary

MALACAÑANG

RESIDENCE OF THE PRESIDENT
OF THE PHILIPPINES
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER No. 141

DESIGNATING THE CHIEF OF STAFF, ARMED
FORCES OF THE PHILIPPINES, TO TAKE
CHARGE OF SECURITY MEASURES IN CON-

SECTION WITH SALVAGE OPERATIONS TO BE
UNDERTAKEN IN THE PHILIPPINES BY THE
JAPANESE

By virtue of the powers vested in me by law, I, Ramon Magsaysay, President of the Philippines, do hereby designate the Chief of Staff, Armed Forces of the Philippines, to take charge of security measures in connection with the salvage operations to be undertaken in the Philippines by the Japanese. To that end, he is hereby authorized to call upon the National Bureau of Investigation, the National Intelligence Coordinating Agency, the Port Patrol Division of the Bureau of Customs, the Security Unit of the National Shipyards and Steel Corporation, the Manila Police Department and other law-enforcement agencies for such assistance as he may need.

Done in the City of Manila, this 23rd day of September, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-five, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the tenth.

RAMON MAGSAYSAY
President of the Philippines

By the President:

FRED RUIZ CASTRO
Executive Secretary

MALACAÑANG

RESIDENCE OF THE PRESIDENT
OF THE PHILIPPINES
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER No. 142

DESIGNATING THE PHILIPPINE NATIONAL BANK
AS THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE FILIPINO
RETAILERS' FUND, WITH THE PROVINCIAL,
CITY, AND MUNICIPAL TREASURERS AS ITS
DEPUTIES

Pursuant to the provisions of section 2 of Republic Act No. 1292, entitled "An Act to encourage Filipino Retailers and to create the Filipino Retailers' Fund," the Philippine National Bank is hereby designated to administer the revolving fund known as the "Filipino Retailers' Fund" created under said Act, with the provincial, city, and municipal treasurers as its deputies.

Done in the City of Manila, this 23rd day of September, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-five, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the tenth.

RAMON MAGSAYSAY
President of the Philippines

By the President:

MARIANO YENGKO, JR.
Assistant Executive Secretary

MALACAÑANG

RESIDENCE OF THE PRESIDENT
OF THE PHILIPPINES
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER No. 143

AMENDING ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 121
DATED JUNE 22, 1955, ENTITLED "CREATING A
TRAINING COORDINATION COUNCIL TO CO-
ORDINATE AND FACILITATE THE IN-SERVICE
TRAINING ACTIVITIES OF THE DIFFERENT OF-
FICES OF THE GOVERNMENT

The first and second paragraphs of Administrative Order No. 121 dated June 22, 1955, are hereby amended to read as follows:

"A Training Coordination Council is hereby created to coordinate and facilitate, in accordance with such policies as the Government Advisory Board for In-Service Training may adopt, the in-service training activities of the different departments, bureaus, and offices of the government, and to determine, in conformity with procedures which the Institute of Public Administration, University of the Philippines, may prescribe, the specific training requirements of said offices as basis for developing and carrying out their respective in-service training programs.

"The Council shall be composed of the Administrative Officer of the Department of Education, as Chairman, and the administrative officers of the other departments, the Office of the President, and the General Auditing Office, and the Director of Training of the City of Manila, as members."

Done in the City of Manila, this 10th day of October, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-five, and of the Independence of the Philippines the tenth.

RAMON MAGSAYSAY
President of the Philippines

By the President:

FRED RUIZ CASTRO
Executive Secretary

MALACAÑANG

RESIDENCE OF THE PRESIDENT
OF THE PHILIPPINES
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER No. 144

CREATING A COMMITTEE TO EVALUATE THE MIN-
ING CLAIMS OWNED, HELD OR CONTROLLED
BY THE DEMONSTRATION GOLD MINES, LTD.,
WHICH WERE TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT
AS SITE FOR THE PHILIPPINE MILITARY ACA-
DEMY BUILDINGS

By virtue of the powers vested in me by law, I, Ramon Magsaysay, President of the Philippines, do hereby create a committee to evaluate the mining claims owned, held or controlled by the Demonstration Gold Mines, Ltd., which were taken by the Government as site for the Philippine Military Academy buildings. The Committee shall be composed of the following:

The Superintendent, Philippine Military Academy.....	Chairman
The Chief of Engineers, AFP	Member
The Judge Advocate General, AFP	Member
Mr. Servillano Aquino	Member
A representative of the Bureau of Mines	Member
A representative of Demonstration Gold Mines, Ltd...	Member

The Committee shall evaluate the mining claims as of 1950 when the Government first took possession thereof. It shall submit its report and recommendations as soon as possible.

The Committee is hereby authorized to call upon any department, bureau, office, agency, or instrumentality of the Government for such assistance or information as it may need in the performance of its duties and functions.

Done in the City of Manila, this 10th day of October, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-five, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the tenth.

RAMON MAGSAYSAY

President of the Philippines

By the President:

FRED RUIZ CASTRO

Executive Secretary

MALACAÑANG

RESIDENCE OF THE PRESIDENT
OF THE PHILIPPINES
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 145

AMENDING ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 134,
DATED AUGUST 13, 1955, ENTITLED "CREAT-
ING AN INTERDEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE
ON ATOMIC ENERGY"

Pursuant to the power vested in me by law, I, Ramon Magsaysay, President of the Philippines, do hereby amend Administrative Order No. 134, dated August 13, 1955, by designating Mr. Alfredo G. Eugenio, Civil Defense Adviser, as a member of the Interdepartmental Committee on Atomic Energy therein created.

Done in the City of Manila, this 17th day of October, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-five, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the tenth.

RAMON MAGSAYSAY
President of the Philippines

By the President:

FRED RUIZ CASTRO
Executive Secretary

MALACAÑANG

RESIDENCE OF THE PRESIDENT
OF THE PHILIPPINES
MANILA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 146

MODIFYING ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 107-A
DATED MARCH 5, 1955, BY CONSIDERING AS
RESIGNED JUSTICE OF THE PEACE RIZAL S.
KATALBAS OF SAGAY, NEGROS OCCIDENTAL

Under Administrative Order No. 107-A dated March 5, 1955, Justice of the Peace Rizal S. Katalbas of Sagay, Negros Occidental, was removed from office for deciding the case of a relative. He now seeks reconsideration of said order, contending (1) that section 1, Rule 126 of the Rules of Court is not mandatory but directory; (2) that his decision in the case was correct; (3) that neither the defendant nor his counsel objected to his taking cognizance of the case; and (4) that if he erred he did so on a fairly debatable question of law.

To support his contention that section 1 of Rule 126 of the Rules of Court is not mandatory, the petitioner quoted portions of the opinion of the late Justice Perfecto in *People vs. Lopez*, 78 Phil., 286. According to the opinion, a judge may disregard the disqualification declared in said provision. It is at best doubtful, however, whether such a statement can be considered more than the individual opinion of its author. In the first place, that case was decided under a provision of the Rules of Court governing the case where the members participating in the decision were equally divided in opinion. Since the case was not actually decided by the Court, none of the individual opinions of its members could be said to represent the opinion of the Court.

Moreover, Justice Perfecto's opinion was predicated on a misapprehension of the actual facts of the case. In that case the disqualification of Judge Lopez of the defunct People's Court was sought on the ground that he was biased in favor of the defendants therein. Rule 126 was therefore not applicable.

Contrary to the petitioner's contention, the actual weight of authority is that it was his duty to disqualify himself, knowing of his relationship to the plaintiff (Canon 12, Canons of Judicial Ethics); *People vs. Moreno*, 46 Off. Gaz., (Oct. 1950), p. 4866; 33 C. J. 1012); and that his failure to disqualify himself adversely affected his fitness for office in a manner justifying disciplinary action against him (33 C. J. 945).

Respondent-petitioner's violation of duty being clear, it is no defense that his decision in the case was correct or that no objection was made to his trying it. These circumstances may be considered only in mitigating of the offense, as is the fact that, as now contended by him, he committed an error in good faith.

Wherefore, and upon the recommendation of the Secretary of Justice, Administrative Order No. 107-A dated March 5, 1955, is hereby modified by considering Mr. Rizal S. Katalbas resigned from office as Justice of the Peace of Sagay, Negros Occidental, without prejudice to whatever benefits and gratuities he may be entitled to under the law.

Done in the City of Manila, this 24th day of October, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-five, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the tenth.

RAMON MAGSAYSAY
President of the Philippines

By the President:

FRED RUIZ CASTRO
Executive Secretary

REPUBLIC ACTS

Enacted during the Third Congress of the Philippines
Second Special Session, 1955

H. No. 4512

[REPUBLIC ACT No. 1392]

AN ACT TO AMEND SECTION ELEVEN OF THE PHILIPPINE TARIFF ACT OF 1909 AND EXEMPTING TEXTILES MADE OF 100 PER CENT PHILIPPINE RAMIE FIBER FROM THE PAYMENT OF DUTY TO PROVIDE INCENTIVES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE RAMIE INDUSTRY.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Philippines in Congress assembled:

SECTION 1. Section eleven of the Philippine Tariff Act of 1909 is hereby amended by adding thereto another paragraph to read as follows:

"355. Ramie threads, yarns, textiles and industrial fabrics hereinafter also called ramie goods, when processed abroad from 100 per cent ramie fiber grown in the Philippines and bought direct from farmer-producers or any of their cooperatives by any government agency designated by the President of the Philippines and by it exported abroad in exchange therefor when their importation is made through the government agency so designated by the President: *Provided*, That such tax-exempt importation herein contemplated shall be allocated proportionately among the original farmer-producers or any of their cooperatives from whom the government agency herein specified obtained the ramie fiber for processing abroad.

"The exemption above granted shall cease two years after the date of approval of this amendatory Act or at any earlier date upon proclamation of the President on recommendation of the National Economic Council to the effect that sufficient degumming, spinning and/or weaving mills to process the entire production of ramie fiber shall have been established in the country."

SEC. 2. This Act shall take effect upon its approval.

Approved, August 23, 1955.

S. No. 358

[REPUBLIC ACT No. 1393]

AN ACT TO FACILITATE THE ENTRY INTO THE PHILIPPINES AS INTERNATIONAL TRADERS OF NATIONALS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Philippines in Congress assembled:

if otherwise eligible for a visa and if otherwise admissible under Commonwealth Act Numbered Six hundred thirteen, otherwise known as the Philippine Immigration Act of Nineteen hundred forty, as amended, be considered to be classifiable as a non-immigrant under section nine (d) of said Act if entering (a) solely to carry on substantial trade principally between the Philippines and the United States, or (b) solely to develop and direct the operations of an enterprise in which he has invested, or of an enterprise in which he is actively in the process of investing, a substantial amount of capital.

SEC. 2. This Act shall take effect upon its approval.

Approved, August 29, 1955.

H. No. 4516

[REPUBLIC ACT No. 1394]

AN ACT TO IMPOSE A SPECIAL IMPORT TAX ON ALL GOODS, ARTICLES OR PRODUCTS IMPORTED OR BROUGHT INTO THE PHILIPPINES, AND TO REPEAL REPUBLIC ACTS NUMBERED SIX HUNDRED AND ONE, EIGHT HUNDRED AND FOURTEEN, EIGHT HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-ONE, ELEVEN HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIVE, ELEVEN HUNDRED AND NINETY-SEVEN AND THIRTEEN HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIVE.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Philippines in Congress assembled:

SECTION 1. Except as herein otherwise provided, there shall be levied, collected and paid a special import tax on all goods, articles or products imported or brought into the Philippines, irrespective of source, during the period and in accordance with the rates provided for in the following schedule:

- (1) Calendar year 1956, seventeen per cent;
- (2) Calendar year 1957, fifteen and three-tenths per cent;
- (3) Calendar year 1958, thirteen and six-tenths per cent;
- (4) Calendar year 1959, eleven and nine-tenths per cent;
- (5) Calendar year 1960, ten and two-tenths per cent;
- (6) Calendar year 1961, eight and five-tenths per cent;
- (7) Calendar year 1962, six and eight-tenths per cent;
- (8) Calendar year 1963, five and one-tenth per cent;
- (9) Calendar year 1964, three and four-tenths per cent; and
- (10) Calendar year 1965, one and seven-tenths per cent: *Provided, however*, That this Act does not repeal the specific and compensating taxes on imported goods.

SEC. 2. (a) Notwithstanding the provisions of section one of this Act, if as a result of the application of the schedule therein, the total revenue derived from the customs duties and from the special import tax on goods, articles or products imported from the United States is less in any calendar year than the proceeds from the exchange tax imposed under Republic Act Numbered Six

hundred and one, as amended, on such goods, articles or products during the calendar year 1955, the President may, by proclamation, suspend the reduction of the special import tax for the next succeeding calendar year as prescribed in the schedule, and, in order to restore the total revenue to be collected on the importation of United States goods, articles or products to the level of the exchange tax thereon during the calendar year 1955, increase the special import tax on all goods coming from any country for such succeeding calendar year to any previous rate provided for in this Act which is deemed necessary to restore the said revenue to the level attained in calendar year 1955.

(b) After the President shall have made adjustments in the rate of tax for any given year in accordance with paragraph (a) of this section, the tax to be imposed in subsequent years shall be as provided for the corresponding year in the schedule in section one: *Provided*, That the President may impose any higher rate of tax within the schedule other than that fixed for the corresponding year in order to cover anticipated deficiency in revenue arising from the operation of this Act.

SEC. 3. The value for assessment of the special import tax on goods, articles or products shall be the price at which, at the time of exportation, those goods, articles or products or one of the same kind is offered for sale in the exporting country, in the usual wholesale quantities and in the ordinary course of trade excluding internal excise taxes to be remitted or rebated, plus ordinary expenses prior and incidental to the lading of such goods, articles or products on board the vessel at the port of export including taxes or duties, if any, and ordinary freight as well as ordinary insurance covering the transportation of such goods, articles or products to the port of entry.

SEC. 4. The special import tax shall be paid by the importer to the Bureau of Customs in accordance with regulations to be promulgated by the Department of Finance and prior to the release of the imported goods, articles or products from customs custody.

SEC. 5. Republic Act Numbered Six hundred and one, as amended, is hereby repealed.

SEC. 6. The tax provided for in section one of this Act shall not be imposed against the importation into the Philippines of machinery and/or raw materials to be used by new and necessary industries as determined in accordance with Republic Act Numbered Nine hundred and one; cattle; canned milk, canned beef, canned salmon and sardines, cocoa beans, malt, stabilizer and flavors, vitamin concentrate; supplies and equipment purchased directly by the Government or any of its instrumentalities for its own exclusive use; machinery, equipment, accessories, and spare parts, for the use of industries, miners, mining enterprises, planters and farmers; and fertilizers when imported by planters or farmers directly or through their cooperatives; spare parts to be used in the repair of vessels of Philippine registry or airplanes and such other parts thereof as may be certified by the Hulls and Boilers Division of the Bureau of Customs or the Civil Aeronautics Administra-

tion, respectively, as essential to the maintenance of vessels or airplanes; vessels or ships of any kind or nature intended for Philippine registry, sixty per cent of the ownership of which belongs exclusively to Filipinos; articles or containers used, including materials for the manufacture of tin containers used by the importer himself in the manufacture or preparation of local products for consignment or export abroad; textbooks, reference books, and supplementary readers approved by the Board on Textbooks and/or established public or private educational institutions; paper and newsprint imported by publishers for their exclusive use in the publication of books, pamphlets, magazines and newspapers; cyanide, explosives and dynamite for mining purposes; drugs and medicines, and medical, dental and hospital supplies enumerated as follows:

DRUGS AND MEDICINES

1. Amebacides, except emetine preparations.
2. Amino acid preparations and analgesic poultices.
3. Anaesthetics, all types.
4. Antiacids, absorbents, and preparations.
5. Antibiotics and preparations, except dosage forms of penicillin, streptomycin and/or combinations.
6. Anticholinergic preparations.
7. Anticoagulants.
8. Anti-leprosy preparations.
9. Antimalarials, except quinine preparations.
10. Antispasmodic, anticonvulsant, and sympathomimetic preparations.
11. Antitoxins, vaccines, sera, toxoids, and antigens.
12. Dehydrated milks and homogenized baby foods.
13. Diagnostic and laboratory reagents.
14. Digitalis and preparations.
15. Drugs (crude or otherwise), chemicals (simple or compound) for pharmaceutical manufacture.
16. Drugs and medicines for the use of the dental and veterinary professions.
17. Ergot and preparations.
18. Fumigants, disinfectants, and preparations.
19. Gland products and synthetic substitutes.
20. Hemostatics for topical use.
21. Hexylresorcinol preparations.
22. Insulin, all forms.
23. Liver extract.
24. Mercurial Diuretics.
25. Narcotics and hypnotics, natural or synthetic, and preparations.
26. Pharmaceutical glassware and containers not manufactured locally.
27. Plasma.
28. Saccharin and substitutes.
29. Salt substitutes.
30. Steroids and preparations.
31. Surgical antiseptics.

MEDICAL, DENTAL AND HOSPITAL SUPPLIES

1. Adhesives, plasters, bandages, gauzes, and dressings.
2. Cottons, absorbents or synthetic substitutes.
3. Dental instruments, equipment and supplies.

4. Diagnostic instruments.
5. Hospital and surgical rubber goods including catheters.
6. Electro-medical therapy equipment.
7. Optometric instruments and supplies.
8. Surgical instruments, equipment and supplies, including operating lights and sterilizers, except examining and treatment tables.
9. X-Ray equipment, films and supplies.
10. Radium and radioactive materials for therapy.
11. Spare parts for dental, electro-medical, therapy and X-Ray equipment.
12. Supplies and equipment to be used exclusively by the Blood Bank of the Philippine Red Cross.
13. Not more than two new well-tested drugs authorized by the Secretary of Health each year upon the recommendation of the Philippine Medical Association and the Philippine Federation of Private Medical Practitioners.

SEC. 7. This Act shall take effect on January 1, 1956: *Provided*, That on or before said date, the President shall have previously declared by proclamation the taking effect of a trade agreement between the Philippines and the United States revising the Executive Agreement on Trade and Related Matters between the President of the Philippines and the President of the United States dated July 4, 1946, failing which this Act shall have no force and effect.

Approved, August 29, 1955.

H. No. 4279

[REPUBLIC ACT No. 1395]

AN ACT AUTHORIZING THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES TO ISSUE BONDS IN THE AMOUNT OF TEN MILLION PESOS, UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF REPUBLIC ACT NUMBERED ONE THOUSAND, TO FINANCE CADASTRAL SURVEYS THROUGHOUT THE PHILIPPINES, AND AUTHORIZING THE DIRECTOR OF LANDS TO TAKE MEASURES TO INSURE COLLECTION OF THE SURVEY COSTS AND OTHER CHARGES.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Philippines in Congress assembled:

SECTION 1. The President of the Philippines is hereby authorized to issue in the name and in behalf of the Republic of the Philippines bonds in an amount not exceeding ten million pesos, under the provisions of Republic Act Numbered One thousand. The proceeds from the sale of the bonds are hereby appropriated to be deposited with the Treasurer of the Philippines and to be disbursed to cover all expenses which may be incurred by the Bureau of Lands in the execution of cadastral surveys.

SEC. 2. With the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture and Natural Resources, the Director of Lands may award any cadastral survey under this Act to private land surveys or corporations engaged in survey work offering the most reasonable bid therefor.

SEC. 3. Any property surveyed from the fund created under this Act shall be liable to the payment of the proportionate survey cost and other charges as provided for in sections 18(a), 18(b), 18(c), 18(d), and 18(e) of the Cadastral Act (Act 2259): *Provided*, That within one year after default of payment on an installment on the proportionate survey cost and other charges for which the property is liable, the Director of Lands shall file with the Clerk of the Court of First Instance of the province or city where the land is located a list of all lands upon which default has been made. The Clerk of Court shall thereupon publish in the manner provided for the publication of the summons in a civil action the list of the lands so filed by the Director of Lands, accompanied by a notice requiring the owners to answer within thirty days after the completion of the publication and setting the date the cases shall be heard.

After due hearing, judgment with costs shall be entered against the owners of the lands found delinquent in the payment of survey costs and other charges, and said lands or such portions thereof as may be found necessary shall be sold by the Sheriff in a public auction after ten days' notice. The proceeds thereof shall be applied to the payment of the installments due on the survey costs and other charges, and any excess over the amounts applied, shall be delivered to the owner. Within one year from the date of the sale, the owner may redeem the land by paying the price for which the land has been sold with interest at six *per centum per annum*.

SEC. 4. Any amount paid on account of the cost of survey authorized under this Act shall be deposited in the National Treasury to the credit of the fund herein created.

SEC. 5. Any law or parts of law inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

SEC. 6. This Act shall take effect upon its approval.

Approved, September 8, 1955.

H. No. 4412

[REPUBLIC ACT No. 1396]

AN ACT APPROPRIATING THE SUM OF FIFTY MILLION PESOS, OUT OF THE PROCEEDS OF THE BOND ISSUE AUTHORIZED BY REPUBLIC ACT NUMBERED ONE THOUSAND, TO FINANCE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF ONE OR MORE PIG IRON SMELTING PLANTS BY THE NATIONAL SHIPYARDS AND STEEL CORPORATION, AND TO PROVIDE SAID CORPORATION WITH OPERATING CAPITAL.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Philippines in Congress assembled:

SECTION 1. Out of the proceeds of the bond issue authorized under Republic Act Numbered One thousand, there is hereby appropriated the sum of fifty million pesos for the National Shipyards and Steel Corporation, forty-five million pesos of which shall be used to finance the establishment of one or more pig iron smelting plants, at such place or places as it deems convenient, and the balance of five million pesos to be used for the initial operating

expenses of the pig iron smelting plants: *Provided, however,* That if coal is needed, native coal shall be used in connection with the operation thereof: *Provided, further,* That only one pig iron smelting plant shall first be established and no additional plant shall be put up until the first one shall have been fully established and operated: *And provided, finally,* That the National Economic Council shall determine and approve the sites where the smelting plants shall be established.

SEC. 2. This Act shall take effect upon its approval.

Approved, September 8, 1955.

H. No. 4501

[REPUBLIC ACT No. 1397]

AN ACT TO AMEND SECTION TWO (k) OF COMMONWEALTH ACT NUMBERED ONE HUNDRED TWENTY, ENTITLED "AN ACT CREATING THE NATIONAL POWER CORPORATION, PRESCRIBING ITS POWERS AND ACTIVITIES, APPROPRIATING THE NECESSARY FUNDS THEREFOR, AND RESERVING THE UNAPPROPRIATED PUBLIC WATERS FOR ITS USE," AS AMENDED BY SECTION ONE OF REPUBLIC ACT NUMBERED THREE HUNDRED FIFTY-EIGHT.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Philippines in Congress assembled:

SECTION 1. Section two (k) of Commonwealth Act Numbered One hundred and twenty, as amended by section one of Republic Act Numbered Three hundred and fifty-eight, is further amended to read as follows:

"(k) When essential to the proper administration of its corporate affairs or necessary for the proper transaction of its business or to carry out the purposes for which it was organized, to contract indebtedness and issue bonds subject to the approval of the President of the Philippines upon the recommendation of the National Economic Council. The total indebtedness of the Corporation, of all classes, shall not at any time exceed five hundred million pesos, and the issue of bonds shall be subject to the conditions set forth in section four of this Act. All projects to be financed with funds accruing from this increased indebtedness shall be approved by the National Economic Council: *Provided, however,* That in distributing and allocating the output produced by the National Power Corporation, the needs and requirements of the different users thereof whether for public utility, industrial or otherwise should be taken into account and a just and equitable distribution and allocation thereof should be made, giving preference to the need of the adjacent areas: *And provided, further,* That areas traversed by transmission lines shall be allocated electricity proportionate to the needs of the areas."

SEC. 2. This Act shall take effect upon its approval.

Approved, September 8, 1955.

H. No. 4508

[REPUBLIC ACT No. 1398]

AN ACT APPROPRIATING THE SUM OF TWENTY MILLION PESOS TO IMPLEMENT REPUBLIC ACT NUMBERED EIGHT HUNDRED NINETY-NINE WHICH CREATED A REVOLVING FUND FOR THE CONSTRUCTION, RECONSTRUCTION OR IMPROVEMENT OF IRRIGATION SYSTEMS.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Philippines in Congress assembled:

SECTION 1. The sum of twenty million pesos is hereby appropriated, from the amount authorized under Republic Act Numbered One thousand or any other Act of similar nature, which shall constitute the revolving fund created under Republic Act Numbered Eight hundred ninety-nine, for the construction, reconstruction or improvement of irrigation systems as approved by the National Economic Council and in accordance with the provisions of said Republic Act Numbered Eight hundred ninety-nine.

SEC. 2. This Act shall take effect upon its approval.

Approved, September 8, 1955.

S. No. 324

[REPUBLIC ACT No. 1399]

AN ACT TO AMEND SECTION TWO HUNDRED SEVENTY-ONE OF THE REVISED ADMINISTRATIVE CODE, AS AMENDED, RELATIVE TO VACATION LEAVE OF JUDGES OF FIRST INSTANCE.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Philippines in Congress assembled:

SECTION 1. Section two hundred seventy-one of Act Numbered Twenty-seven hundred and eleven, as amended by Commonwealth Act Numbered Two hundred and twenty, is further amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 271. *Leave of absence of Judges of First Instance.*—During the yearly court vacation, the judges of first instance not specially assigned to vacation duty shall be upon vacation leave. In case of those who are assigned to vacation duty, they shall be entitled to vacation leave at any subsequent time for the same number of days that they spend on vacation duty but not exceeding one month per year, said leave being cumulative; but the total amount of leave that can accumulate to the credit of a judge of first instance at any one time shall not exceed ten months, which said judge may enjoy, including the one month of court vacation or the one month's leave in lieu thereof, if, in the opinion of the Department Head, the exigencies of the service permit.

SEC. 2. This Act shall take effect upon its approval.

Approved, September 9, 1955.

H. No. 2557

[REPUBLIC ACT No. 1400]

AN ACT DEFINING A LAND TENURE POLICY, PROVIDING FOR AN INSTRUMENTALITY TO CARRY OUT THE POLICY, AND APPROPRIATING FUNDS FOR ITS IMPLEMENTATION.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Philippines in Congress assembled:

SECTION 1. *Short title.*—This Act shall be known as the “Land Reform Act of 1955.”

SEC. 2. *Declaration of policy.*—It is the declared policy of the State to create and maintain an agrarian system which is peaceful, prosperous and stable, and to this end the Government shall establish and distribute as many family-size farms to as many landless citizens as possible through the opening up of public agricultural lands and the division and distribution of private agricultural lands where agrarian conflicts exist, either by private arrangement with the owners or through expropriation proceedings.

THE LAND TENURE ADMINISTRATION

SEC. 3. *Creation and composition.*—For the purpose of carrying out the policy enunciated in this Act, there is hereby created a Land Tenure Administration, hereinafter called the Administration, which shall be directly under the control and supervision of and responsible to the President of the Philippines. The Administration shall consist of a Chairman and two members who shall be appointed by the President with the consent of the Commission on Appointments and shall hold office for a period of five years. They may be removed for cause or for incapacity to discharge the duties of their office.

SEC. 4. *Qualifications and compensation of members.*—No person shall be appointed Chairman or member of the Administration unless he is natural born citizen of the Philippines, at least thirty-five years of age, and not related by affinity or consanguinity within the fourth civil degree to any landowner who may be affected by this Act.

The Chairman shall receive an annual compensation of fifteen thousand pesos and the members shall each receive an annual compensation of twelve thousand pesos.

SEC. 5. *Functions.*—It shall be the responsibility of the Administration to:

(1) Make studies on the land tenure problems throughout the Philippines, prepare over-all long range plans to solve such problems, and keep the President and the Congress of the Philippines fully informed of the progress of the land tenure reform program;

(2) Initiate immediate investigation in areas reporting land tenure difficulties and recommend appropriate action without delay;

(3) Inform the President and the Congress of the Philippines of any deficiency of the other departments or agencies of the Government in the implementation of legislation bearing on or affecting the land tenure reform;

(4) Prepare a plan for the systematic opening of virgin lands of the public domain for distribution to tenants, preference to be given to those tenants who are ejected by virtue of mechanization and to other landless citizens; and

(5) To implement and carry out the expropriation and the resale or lease of urban lands already authorized by existing laws.

SEC. 6. *Powers.*—In pursuance of the policy enunciated in section two hereof, the Administration is authorized to:

(1) Purchase private agricultural lands for resale at cost to *bona fide* tenants or occupants, or in the case of estates abandoned by the owners for the last five years, to private individuals who will work the lands themselves and who are qualified to acquire or own lands but who do not own more than six hectares of lands in the Philippines;

(2) Initiate and prosecute expropriation proceedings for the acquisition of private agricultural lands in proper cases, for the same purpose of resale at cost: *Provided*, That the power herein granted shall apply only to private agricultural lands as to the area in excess of three hundred hectares of contiguous area if owned by natural persons and as to the area in excess of six hundred hectares if owned by corporations: *Provided, further*, That land where justified agrarian unrest exists may be expropriated regardless of its area.

(3) Prepare a schedule of areas of family-size farm units, not exceeding six hectares each, for different crops in different localities; and

(4) Promulgate such rules and regulations as may be necessary for the successful implementation of the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 7. *Appointment of subordinate officials and employees.*—To enable the Administration to implement the provisions of this Act more effectively, it shall have a Legal Staff, a Technical Staff and a Financial Staff, the personnel of which shall be appointed by the Administration which shall also fix their compensation.

The Administration shall appoint, subject to Civil Service rules and regulations, fix the compensation and determine the duties of such officials and employees as the exigencies of the service may require. The Administration shall establish and prescribe its own rules, regulations, standards and records for the employment, promotion, transfer, welfare and compensation of employees and officers of the Administration and provide a system of organization to fix responsibility and promote efficiency.

SEC. 8. *Assistance of other departments and agencies.*—The Administration may call upon any department or agency of the Government for assistance and cooperation on any matter connected with the functions and powers of the Administration.

NEGOTIABLE LAND CERTIFICATES

SEC. 9. *Issuance.*—The President, for the purposes provided for in this Act and upon recommendation of the Secretary of Finance and concurred in by the Monetary Board, is hereby authorized to issue negotiable land certificates upon the request of the Administration: *Provided*, That only sixty million a year will be issued during the first two years, and thirty million each year during the succeeding years.

Negotiable land certificates shall be issued in denominations of one thousand pesos or multiples of one thousand pesos and shall be payable to bearer on demand and presentation at the Central Bank. These certificates if presented for payment after five years from the date of issue shall earn interest at the rate of four *per centum per annum*; if presented for payment after ten years from the date of issue shall earn interest at the rate of four and one-half *per centum per annum*; and if presented for payment after fifteen years from the date of issue shall earn interest at the rate of five *per centum per annum*.

SEC. 10. *Uses of certificates.*—Negotiable land certificates may be used by the holder thereof for any of the following purposes:

(1) Payment for agricultural lands or other properties purchased from the Government: *Provided, however*, That in the case of purchase of agricultural lands, the purchaser is not otherwise prohibited to own or hold agricultural lands under the Constitution;

(2) Payment for the purchase of shares of stock or of the assets of any industrial or commercial corporations owned or controlled by the Government;

(3) Payment of all tax obligations of the holder thereof, or of any debt or monetary obligation of the holder to the Government or any of its instrumentalities or agencies, including the Rehabilitation Finance Corporation and the Philippine National Bank: *Provided, however*, That payment of indebtedness shall not be less than twenty *per centum* of the total indebtedness of the debtor; and

(4) As surety or performance bonds, in all cases where the Government may require or accept real property as bonds.

NEGOTIATED PURCHASE OF PRIVATE AGRICULTURAL LANDS

SEC. 11. *Lands subject to purchase.*—The Administration, acting for and on behalf of the Government, may negotiate to purchase any privately owned agricultural land

when the majority of the tenants therein petition for such purchase.

SEC. 12. *Action on the petition.*—Upon receipt of the petition, the Administration shall;

(1) Within thirty days, determine on the basis of the information contained in the petition, the suitability of the land for purchase, notify the petitioners and the landowner accordingly, and fix the date for preliminary negotiation;

(2) Within sixty days from the preliminary negotiation, conduct investigations and technical surveys to determine title to the land and its real value, taking into account (a) the prevailing prices of similar lands in the immediate area, (b) the soil conditions topography and climate hazards, (c) actual production, (d) accessibility, and (e) improvements; and

(3) Fix, within ninety days from the preliminary negotiation, the date for final negotiation.

SEC. 13. *Deposit by tenants.*—Before fixing the date for final negotiation under section twelve, paragraph (3), and in the interest of public welfare, the Administration shall require the tenants to form a cooperative to be affiliated with a government financing cooperative agency. Such cooperative agency shall deposit with the Administration an amount not exceeding twenty-five *per centum* of the annual gross produce of the principal crop or crops of such land on the basis of the average of harvest of the three years immediately preceding the year the petition was filed. This deposit shall be credited to the selling price to the tenants in accordance with the individual contribution of each to said deposit.

SEC. 14. *Payment.*—In negotiating for the purchase of agricultural land, the Administration shall offer to pay the purchase price wholly in land certificates or partly in legal tender and partly in land certificates: *Provided*, That the amount to be paid in legal tender shall in no case exceed fifty *per centum* of the purchase price: *Provided*, *further*, That the landowner, if he desires and the Administration so agrees, may be paid, by way of barter or exchange, with such residential, commercial or industrial land owned by the Government as may be agreed upon by the parties.

SEC. 15. *Outstanding debts of tenants.*—In cases where the landowner is willing to accept payment wholly in land certificates, the Administration is authorized to include in the price to be paid the landowner all the outstanding debts, evidenced in writing, of the tenants to said landowner, the Administration to be thereafter reimbursed in accordance with such rules and regulations as it may promulgate: *Provided*, That the resulting increase in price by virtue of such inclusion will not be more than ten *per centum* of the total cost of the land agreed upon in the negotiated sale.

EXPROPRIATION OF PRIVATE AGRICULTURAL LANDS

SEC. 16. *When proper.*—The Administration may initiate and prosecute expropriation proceedings for the acquisition

of private agricultural land subject to the provisions of section six, paragraph (2), upon petition of a majority of the tenants and after it is convinced of the suitability of such land for subdivision into family-size farm units, and that public interest will be served by its immediate acquisition, when any of the following conditions exists:

(1) That the landowner falling within the terms of section six, paragraph (2), continues to refuse to sell after all efforts have been exhausted by the Administration to negotiate for its purchase; or

(2) That the landowner is willing to sell under sections eleven and twelve but cannot agree with the Administration as to the price and/or the manner of its payment.

SEC. 17. *Petition.*—The petition, in case the landowner refuses to sell, shall be filed in the manner and form to be prescribed by the Administration. However, before initiating expropriation proceedings, the Administration shall make one last effort to purchase the land by negotiated sale.

SEC. 18. *Possession of the land; procedure.*—The Administration after commencing the expropriation suit may take immediate possession of the land upon deposit, with the Court which has acquired jurisdiction over the expropriation, of money or a certificate of deposit of a depository of the Republic of the Philippines as provided in section three of Rule 69 of the Rules of Court equal to the value of the land as provisionally and promptly determined by the Court taking into consideration the factors mentioned in section twelve, paragraph (2).

Thereafter the procedure in the Rules of Court with respect to eminent domain proceedings shall be followed. Pending judicial expropriation proceedings the owner of the land sought to be expropriated shall be given annually such allowance as his latest income tax return, prior to the institution of the proceedings, shows to be his net income from the land. Such allowance shall be approved by the court having jurisdiction and shall be deducted from the final amount awarded as compensation to the owner.

SEC. 19. *Payment.*—After the court has made a final determination of the just compensation for the land expropriated, it shall be paid wholly in cash unless the landowner chooses to be paid wholly or partly in land certificates, in which case section fifteen shall apply.

SEC. 20. *Prohibition against alienation.*—Upon the filing of the petition referred to in sections twelve and sixteen, the landowner cannot alienate any portion of the land covered by such petition except in pursuance of the provisions of this Act, or enter into any form of contract to defeat the purposes of this Act, and no ejectment proceedings against any tenant or occupant of the land covered by the petition shall be instituted or prosecuted until it becomes certain that the land shall not be acquired by the Administration.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 21. *Resale of lands purchased or expropriated subject to condition.*—It shall be a condition in all resale contracts and annotated on the Torrens titles of lands acquired and subdivided by authority of this Act that said lands

shall not be subdivided, sold or in any manner transferred or encumbered without prior consent of the Administration and only to qualified farmers or tenants or to government banking institutions or agencies.

SEC. 22. *Exemption from tax.*—All land certificates issued by authority of this Act shall be exempt from all forms of taxes. The purchase price paid by the Government for any agricultural land acquired for resale to tenants under the authority of this Act, whether through negotiation or expropriation, shall not be considered as income of the landowner concerned for purposes of the income tax.

SEC. 23. *Definition of terms.*—For the purposes of this Act, the following terms are defined as follows:

(1) Agricultural lands—shall mean lands devoted to agricultural production and shall include the farm home lots.

(2) Family-size farm units—shall mean such area of farm land not exceeding six hectares as will permit the efficient use of the labor resources of the farm family, taking into account the addition of such supplementary labor as may be necessary either for seasonal peak loads or during the developmental and transitional stages of the family itself.

(3) At cost—shall mean the purchase price plus six per cent interest *per annum* for twenty-five years which includes the one per cent *per annum* for administration expenses, plus actual expenses for survey, subdivision and registration. The total, divided into twenty-five equal installments, shall be the annual cost to the tenant for twenty-five years.

SEC. 24. *Payment of family-size farms sold to veterans and other government employees.*—Veterans of the Armed Forces of the Philippines and other government employees with backpay certificates from the Government are hereby authorized to use their backpay certificates in payment of family-size farms that may be acquired by them by authority of this Act.

SEC. 25. *Trust fund.*—All collections from the redistribution of the lands acquired by the Administration, after deducting the one per cent for administration expenses and the actual expenses for survey, subdivision and registration, shall be kept in the National Treasury as a special trust fund to be used exclusively for the redemption of the land certificates and bonds issued by authority of this Act.

SEC. 26. *Sinking fund; appropriation.*—A sinking fund shall be established in such manner that the total annual contribution thereto, accrued at such rate of interest as may be determined by the Secretary of Finance in consultation with the Monetary Board, shall be sufficient to redeem at maturity the land certificates and bonds issued under this Act. Said fund shall be under the custody of the Central Bank which shall invest the same in such manner as the Monetary Board may approve; shall charge all expenses of such investment to said sinking fund; and shall credit the same with the interest on investments and other income belonging to it.

A standing annual appropriation not exceeding twenty million pesos is hereby made out of the general fund in the National Treasury to provide for the sinking fund

created in this section and to carry into effect the purposes of this Act.

In addition, there is hereby appropriated out of the bond issue authorized under Republic Act Numbered One thousand, the sum of one hundred million pesos to carry out the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 27. *Appropriation for the Administration.*—There is hereby appropriated out of any funds in the National Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of three hundred thousand pesos for salaries, per diems, traveling expenses, furniture, office supplies and other expenses that may be incurred by the Administration for the fiscal year 1955–1956. The expenses of the Administration for the succeeding years shall be provided for in the corresponding annual general appropriation acts.

SEC. 28. *Transfer of functions of the Division of Landed Estates, Bureau of Lands.*—Upon the organization of the Administration, the Division of Landed Estates in the Bureau of Lands shall stand abolished and its functions, powers and duties, personnel, records, equipment and balances of appropriation shall thereupon be transferred to the said Administration.

SEC. 29. *Repeal of laws.*—All acts or parts of acts which are inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 30. *Effectivity.*—This Act shall take effect upon its approval.

Approved, September 9, 1955✓

H. No. 2650

[REPUBLIC ACT No. 1401]

AN ACT CREATING A JUVENILE AND DOMESTIC RELATIONS COURT IN THE CITY OF MANILA, AMENDING FOR THIS PURPOSE REPUBLIC ACT NUMBERED FOUR HUNDRED AND NINE, OTHERWISE KNOWN AS THE CHARTER OF THE CITY OF MANILA.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Philippines in Congress assembled:

SECTION 1. Republic Act Numbered Four hundred and nine is amended by inserting between sections thirty-eight and thirty-nine thereof a new Article, to be known as Article VIII-A, to read as follows:

“ARTICLE VIII-A.—*The Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court*

“SEC. 38-A.—*The Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court.*—There shall be a Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court in the City of Manila for which a judge who shall possess the same qualifications, enjoy the same privileges and receive the same salary as judges of courts of first instance, shall be appointed by the President of the Philippines with the consent of the Commission on Appointments.

“Provisions of the Judiciary Act to the contrary notwithstanding, the court shall have exclusive original jurisdiction to hear and decide the following cases after the effectivity of this Act:

“(a) Criminal cases cognizable by the Municipal Court and the Court of First Instance of Manila wherein the accused is under sixteen years of age at the time of the trial;

“(b) Cases involving custody, guardianship, adoption, paternity and acknowledgement;

“(c) Annulment of marriages, legal separation of spouses, and action for support;

“(d) Proceedings brought under the provisions of articles one hundred sixteen, two hundred twenty-five, two hundred fifty-two and three hundred thirty-two of the Civil Code;

“(e) Petitions for the declaration of absence and for the change of name;

“(f) Actions for the separation of property of spouses;

“(g) Proceedings affecting a dependent or neglected child, as hereinafter defined.

“The court shall likewise have such incidental powers as are generally possessed by courts of first instance.

“If any question involving any of the above matters should arise as an incident in any case pending in the ordinary courts, said incident shall be determined in the main case.

“SEC. 38-B. *‘Dependent’ or ‘neglected’ child defined.*—The term ‘dependent child’ or ‘neglected child’ shall mean any child under sixteen years of age who is dependent upon the public for support or who is destitute, homeless or abandoned; or who has no proper parental care or guardianship, or who habitually begs or receives alms, or who is found living in any house of ill fame or with any vicious or disreputable person, or whose home, by reason of neglect, cruelty or depravity on the part of its parents, guardian or other person in whose care it may be, is an unfit place for such child.

“SEC. 38-C. *Proceedings concerning a ‘dependent’ or ‘neglected’ child.*—The Social Welfare Administrator or his representative who is a resident of the city, having knowledge of a child in the city who appears to be a ‘dependent’ or ‘neglected’ child may file with the clerk of the court a written petition, setting forth the facts constituting the child ‘dependent’ or ‘neglected;’ which petition shall be verified by the affidavit of the petitioner. It shall be sufficient, if the affidavit shall be upon information and belief. Such petition shall set forth the name of the parent or parents of such child, if known, and their residence; and if such child has no parent living, then the name and residence of the guardian of such child, if it has one.

“Upon the filing of such petition, the judge of said court shall fix the day and time for the hearing of such petition. If it appears that one or both of such parents, or guardian, if there be no parents, reside in the city, the clerk of said court shall immediately issue summons, which shall include a copy of the petition, and which shall be served on such parent, parents, or guardian, if any, if either can be found in the city, not less than two days before the time fixed for said hearing, requiring them to appear on said day and hour to show cause, if any, why such child should not be declared by said court to

be a 'dependent' or 'neglected' child. If it appears from the petition that neither of said parents is living, or do not reside in the city and that said child has no guardian residing in said city, or in case one or both of said parents, or the guardian in case there be no parents, shall indorse on said petition a request that the child be declared a 'dependent child,' then the summons herein provided for shall not be issued; and the court may thereupon proceed to a hearing of the case. In case neither of the parents or guardian is found, then the court shall appoint some suitable person to represent said child in said case.

"Upon such hearing of such case the child shall be brought before said court; whereupon, the court shall investigate the facts, and ascertain whether the child is a 'dependent child,' its residence, and, as far as possible, the whereabouts of its parents or near adult relatives, when and how long the child has been maintained, in whole or in part, by private or public charity, the occupation of the parents, if living, whether they are supported by the public or have abandoned the child, and to ascertain, as far as possible, if the child is found dependent, the cause thereof. The court may compel the attendance of witnesses on such examination. The city fiscal, when requested by the court, shall appear in any such examination in behalf of the petitioner. It shall be the duty of the city fiscal, upon the request of the court or any petitioner, to file a petition and to conduct any necessary proceedings in any case within the provisions of this article.

"In the hearing of such case, the court shall not be bound to follow the technical rules of evidence. If the said child shall be found after such hearing to be a 'dependent' or 'neglected' child, as defined herein, it shall be adjudged a 'dependent child;' and an order may be entered making such disposition of the care and custody of said child as the court deems best for its moral and physical welfare. It may be turned over to the care and custody of any suitable person or any suitable institution in the city organized for the purpose of caring for 'dependent children', and which is able and willing to care for same. If there be no such person or suitable institution, the child shall be referred to the Social Welfare Administration. And when such child is so turned over to the custody of such person or institution, such person or institution shall have the right to the custody of said child, and shall be at all times responsible for its education and maintenance, subject at all times to the order of the court.

"In any case where the court shall award any 'dependent' or 'neglected' child to the care of any individual or institution, the child, unless otherwise ordered, shall become a ward and be subject to the guardianship of the institution or individual to whose care it is committed. Any institution or individual receiving any such child under the order of the court shall be subject to visitation or inspection by any person appointed by the court for such purpose; and the court, may at any time, require from any institution or person a report containing such information as the court shall deem proper or necessary, to be fully advised as to the care, education, maintenance and moral and

physical training of the child, as well as to the standing and ability of such institution or individual to care for such child. The court may change the guardianship of such child, if, at any time, it is made to appear to the court such change is to the best interests of the child. If, in the opinion of the court, the causes of the dependency of any child may be removed under such conditions or supervision for its care, protection and maintenance as may be imposed by the court, so long as it shall be for its best interests, the child may be permitted to remain in its own home and under the care and control of its own parent, parents or guardian, subject to the jurisdiction and direction of the court; and when it shall appear to the court that it is no longer to the best interests of such child to remain with such parents or guardian, the court may proceed to a final disposition of the case.

"In case any child is adjudged to be 'dependent' or 'neglected' then such parents or guardian shall thereafter have no right over or to the custody or services of said child except upon such conditions in the interest of such child as the court may impose, or where, upon proper proceedings, such child may lawfully be restored to the parents or guardian.

"SEC. 38-D. *Proceedings in other cases.*—In the hearing and disposition of cases other than that covered by the preceding section, the court shall be governed by the Rules of Court and the laws properly applicable in each particular case.

"In cases between husband and wife, and between parent and child, however, the hearings may be held, upon petition of any party, in chamber or with the exclusion of the public. All information obtained at such hearings shall be deemed privileged and confidential and shall not be divulged without approval of the court.

"SEC. 38-E. *Appeal from decision and order of the Court.*—Decisions and orders of the court shall be appealed in the same manner and subject to the same conditions as appeals from the court of first instance.

"SEC. 38-F. *The clerk of court and subordinate employees.*—The Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court shall be a court of record and shall have a clerk of court and such subordinate employees as may be necessary who shall be appointed in the same manner and shall receive the same compensation as similar officials and employees of the court of first instance."

SEC. 2. Upon the organization of the Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court, the Secretary of Justice shall cause all cases and proceedings pending before the municipal court and the court of first instance of Manila properly cognizable by the court herein created to be transferred thereto.

SEC. 3. The sum of seventy-five thousand pesos is hereby appropriated, out of any funds in the National Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the salary and emoluments of the judge and personnel of this court as well as for the rental and other incidental expenses of the court and shall include a similar amount thereafter in the annual general appropriation acts.

SEC. 4. This Act shall take effect upon its approval.

Approved, September 9, 1955.

H. No. 4505

[REPUBLIC ACT No. 1402]

AN ACT TO AMEND THE FIRST PARAGRAPH OF
SECTION ONE OF ACT NUMBERED THIRTY-
FIVE HUNDRED, AS AMENDED.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives
of the Philippines in Congress assembled:*

SECTION 1. The first paragraph of section one of Act Numbered Thirty-five hundred, as amended by Republic Act Numbered One hundred forty-one, is amended to read as follows:

SECTION 1. The sum of ten million pesos is hereby appropriated out of any funds in the National Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to constitute a revolving fund for the construction of permanent bridges on, and for the acquisition of road rights of way and engineering surveys and investigations of, national or provincial roads in the Philippines, which shall be expended under the supervision of the Secretary of Public Works and Communications: *Provided*, That not less than the sum of two million pesos of said revolving fund shall be made available for the acquisition of road rights of way and for the survey and planning of roads and bridges, funds for which projects have previously been authorized by law, and which shall be repaid without interest from the construction allotments of the said projects either under the Philippine Highway Act of 1953 or under public works appropriations. Said bridges shall be declared toll bridges for a period not exceeding twenty years. Tolls shall be collected from all traffic using such bridges in accordance with rates to be fixed by a board composed of the Secretary of Public Works and Communications, as chairman, the Secretary of Finance, and the Executive Secretary, as members: *Provided, however*, That no toll charges shall be collected from pedestrians, whether alone or accompanying animals, or any person mounted on bicycle or an animal-drawn vehicle. The Secretary of Public Works and Communications shall issue such rules and regulations as may be necessary to implement the provisions of this Act."

SEC. 2. This Act shall take effect upon its approval.

Approved, September 9, 1955.

H. No. 4366

[REPUBLIC ACT No. 1403]

AN ACT TO AMEND SECTION THIRTEEN OF RE-
PUBLIC ACT NUMBERED SEVEN HUNDRED
AND TWENTY, ENTITLED "AN ACT PROVIDING
FOR THE CREATION, ORGANIZATION AND
OPERATION OF RURAL BANKS, AND FOR
OTHER PURPOSES."

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives
of the Philippines in Congress assembled:*

SECTION 1. Section thirteen of Republic Act Numbered Seven hundred and twenty is hereby amended by adding a new paragraph thereof, to read as follows:

"In normal times, the Central Bank may rediscount against paper evidencing a loan granted by a rural bank

to any of its customers which can be liquefied within a period of two hundred and seventy days."

SEC. 2. This Act shall take effect upon its approval.

Approved, September 9, 1955.

S. No. 207
H. No. 2574

[REPUBLIC ACT NO. 1404]

AN ACT TO AMEND CERTAIN SECTIONS OF REPUBLIC ACT NUMBERED TWO HUNDRED AND NINETY-SIX, OTHERWISE KNOWN AS "THE JUDICIARY ACT OF 1948", AS AMENDED, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Philippines in Congress assembled:

SECTION 1. The second, third and ninth paragraphs of section forty-nine of Republic Act Numbered Two hundred and ninety-six, as amended, are hereby further amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 49. *Judicial Districts*.—Judicial districts for Courts of First Instance in the Philippines are constituted as follows:

"The First Judicial District shall consist of the Provinces of Cagayan, Batanes, Isabela, and Nueva Vizcaya, and the subprovince of Apayao, Mountain Province;

"The Second Judicial District, of the Provinces of Ilocos Norte, Ilocos Sur, Abra, City of Baguio, Mountain Province, except the subprovince of Apayao, and La Union;

"The Eighth Judicial District, of the Province of Laguna, the City of San Pablo, the Province of Batangas, the City of Lipa, and the Provinces of Oriental Mindoro and Occidental Mindoro and Marinduque;"

SEC. 2. The first, second, third, sixth, seventh, eleventh, twelfth, fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth paragraphs of section fifty of Republic Act Numbered Two hundred and ninety-six, as amended, is further amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 50. *Judges of First Instance for Judicial Districts*.—Six judges shall be commissioned for the First Judicial District. Two judges shall preside over the Courts of First Instance of Cagayan, Batanes and the Subprovince of Apayao in the Mountain Province, and shall be known as judges of the first and second branches thereof, respectively, the judge of the First branch to preside also over the Court of First Instance of the subprovince of Apayao and the judge of the second branch to preside also over the Court of First Instance of Batanes; two judges shall preside over the Court of First Instance of Isabela, and shall be known as the judges of the first and second branches thereof; and two judges shall preside over the Court of First Instance of Nueva Vizcaya, to be known as the judges of the First and Second branches thereof.

"Eight judges shall be commissioned for the Second Judicial District. Two judges shall preside over the Court of First Instance of Ilocos Norte; two judges shall preside over the Court of First Instance of Ilocos Sur; one judge shall preside over the Court of First Instance of Abra; one judge shall preside over the Courts of First Instance

of the City of Baguio and Mountain Province, except the subprovinces of Apayao, Kalinga, Bontoc and Ifugao; and two judges shall preside over the Courts of First Instance of La Union and the Subprovinces of Kalinga, Bontoc and Ifugao, and shall be known as judges of the First and Second branches thereof, respectively, the judge of the Second branch to preside also over the Courts of First Instance of the Subprovinces of Kalinga, Bontoc and Ifugao.

"Eight judges shall be commissioned for the Third Judicial District. Seven judges shall preside over the Court of First Instance of Pangasinan and shall be known as judges of the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh branches thereof, respectively; the judges of the First and Second branches to preside over the Court of First Instance of Lingayen; the judges of the Third and Fourth branches to preside over the Court of First Instance of the City of Dagupan; the judge of the Fifth branch to preside over the Court of First Instance of Urdaneta; the judge of the Sixth branch to preside over the Court of First Instance of Tayug; and the Judge of the Seventh branch to preside over the Court of First Instance of Alaminos, Pangasinan. One judge shall preside over the Court of First Instance of Zambales.

"Twenty judges shall be commissioned for the Sixth Judicial District. They shall preside over the Court of First Instance of Manila and shall be known as judges of the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth, nineteenth and twentieth branches thereof, respectively.

"Eleven judges shall be commissioned for the Seventh Judicial District. Seven judges shall preside over the Courts of First Instance of the Province of Rizal, Quezon City and Pasay City and shall be known as judges of the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh branches thereof, respectively; three judges shall preside over the Courts of First Instance of the Province of Cavite and the Cities of Cavite and Tagaytay, and shall be known as judges of the first, second, and third branches thereof, respectively; and one judge shall preside over the Court of First Instance of Palawan.

"Eight judges shall be commissioned for the Eleventh Judicial District. Two judges shall preside over the Courts of First Instance of Capiz, Roxas City and Romblon and shall be known as judges of the first and second branches thereof, respectively; five judges shall preside over the Courts of First Instance of the Province of Iloilo and the City of Iloilo, and shall be known as judges of the first, second, third, fourth and fifth branches thereof, respectively; and one judge shall preside over the Court of First Instance of the Province of Antique.

"Seven judges shall be commissioned for the Twelfth Judicial District. Five judges shall preside over the Courts of First Instance of Occidental Negros and the City of Bacolod, and shall be known as judges of the first, second, third, fourth, and fifth branches thereof, respectively; and two judges shall preside over the Courts of First Instance of Oriental Negros, Dumaguete City and the Subprovince of Siquijor.

"Seven judges shall be commissioned for the Fourteenth Judicial District. Six judges shall preside over the Courts

of First Instance of the Province of Cebu and the City of Cebu, and shall be known as judges of the first, second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth branches thereof, respectively; and one judge shall preside over the Court of First Instance of Bohol.

"Six judges shall be commissioned for the Fifteenth Judicial District. One judge shall preside over the Court of First Instance of Surigao; one judge shall preside over the Courts of First Instance of Agusan and Butuan City; two judges shall preside over the Courts of First Instance of Oriental Misamis, Cagayan de Oro and Bukidnon, and shall be known as judges of the first and second branches thereof, respectively; and two judges shall preside over the Courts of First Instance of Lanao and the Cities of Dansalan and Iligan, and shall be known as judges of the first and second branches thereof.

"Ten judges shall be commissioned for the Sixteenth Judicial District. Three judges shall preside over the Courts of First Instance of the Province of Davao and Davao City; two judges shall preside over the Court of First Instance of Cotabato, to be known as judges of the first and second branches thereof; one judge shall preside over the Courts of First Instance of Occidental Misamis and Ozamis City; one judge shall preside over the Court of First Instance of Zamboanga del Norte; one judge shall preside over the Court of First Instance of Zamboanga del Sur; one judge shall preside over the Courts of First Instance of Zamboanga City and Basilan City; and one judge shall preside over the Court of First Instance of Sulu.

SEC. 3. Section fifty-one of Republic Act Numbered Two hundred and ninety-six, as amended, is further amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 51. *Detail of judge to another district or province.*—Whenever a judge stationed in any province or branch of a court in a province shall certify to the Secretary of Justice that the condition of the docket in his court is such as to require the assistance of an additional judge, or when there is any vacancy in any court or branch of a court in a province, the Secretary of Justice may, in the interest of justice, with the approval of the Supreme Court and for a period of not more than three months for each time, assign any judge of any court or province whose docket permits his temporary absence from said court, to hold sessions in the court needing such assistance or where such vacancy exists. No judge so detailed shall take cognizance of any case when any of the parties thereto objects and the objection is sustained by the Supreme Court.

"Whenever a judge appointed or assigned in any province or branch of a court in a province shall leave the province by transfer or assignment to another court of equal jurisdiction without having decided a case totally heard by him and which was duly argued or opportunity given for argument to the parties or their counsel, it shall be lawful for him to prepare and sign his decision in said case anywhere within the Philippines and send the same by registered mail to the clerk of the Court to be filed in the court as of the date when the same was received by the clerk, in the same manner as if the judge had been present in the court to direct the filing of the judgment:

Provided, however, That if a case has been heard only in part, the Supreme Court, upon petition of any of the parties to the case and the recommendation of the respective district judge, may also authorize the judge who has partly heard the case to continue hearing and to decide said case notwithstanding his transfer or appointment to another court of equal jurisdiction.

SEC. 4. The first, second, third, fourth, fifth, eighth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth paragraphs of section fifty-two of Republic Act Numbered Two hundred and ninety-six, as amended, are further amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 52. *Permanent stations of district judges.*—The permanent station of judges of the Sixth Judicial District shall be in the City of Manila.

"In other judicial districts, the permanent stations of the judges shall be as follows:

"For the First Judicial District, the judge of the first branch of the Courts of First Instance of Cagayan, Batanes and the subprovince of Apayao in the Mountain Province, shall be stationed in the Municipality of Tuguegarao, Province of Cagayan, the judge of the second branch, in the Municipality of Aparri, same province; one judge shall be stationed in the Municipality of Ilagan, Province of Isabela; one judge shall be stationed at Cauayan, Isabela; and two judges, in the Municipality of Bayombong, Province of Nueva Vizcaya.

"For the Second Judicial District, two judges shall be stationed in the Municipality of Laoag, Province of Ilocos Norte; two judges in the Municipality of Vigan, Province of Ilocos Sur; one judge in the City of Baguio; one judge, in the Municipality of Bangued, Province of Abra; and two judges, in the Municipality of San Fernando, Province of La Union.

"For the Third Judicial District, two judges shall be stationed in the Municipality of Lingayen, Province of Pangasinan; two judges shall be stationed in the City of Dagupan; one judge in the Municipality of Urdaneta, Province of Pangasinan; one judge, in the Municipality of Tayug, and another in the Municipality of Alaminos, same province; and one judge in the Municipality of Iba, Province of Zambales.

* * * * *

"For the Seventh Judicial District, the three judges of the first, second, and sixth branches of the Court of First Instance of Rizal shall be stationed in the Municipality of Pasig, Province of Rizal; those of the third and seventh branches, in Pasay City; and those of the fourth and fifth branches in Quezon City; one judge, in the Municipality of Puerto Princesa, Province of Palawan; and three judges, in the City of Cavite.

* * * * *

"For the Tenth Judicial District, three judges shall be stationed in the City of Naga, Province of Camarines Sur; two judges, in the Municipality of Legaspi, Province of Albay, one of whom shall also hold court in the Municipality of Virac, Province of Catanduanes, once a year for as long as the interest of justice requires but not exceeding six months a year; one judge, in the Municipality of

Sorsogon, Province of Sorsogon; and one judge, in the Municipality of Masbate, Province of Masbate.

"For the Eleventh Judicial District, one judge shall be stationed in Roxas City; one judge, in the Municipality of Calivo, Province of Capiz; one judge, in the City of Iloilo, one judge, in the Municipality of Guimbal, Province of Iloilo, one judge, in the Municipality of Santa Barbara, same province, one judge, in the Municipality of Pototan, same province, and one judge, in the Municipality of Ajuy, also of the same province; and one judge, in the Municipality of San Jose de Buenavista, Province of Antique.

"For the Twelfth Judicial District, five judges shall be stationed in the City of Bacolod; and two judges, in the City of Dumaguete.

* * * * *

"For the Fourteenth Judicial District, six judges shall be stationed in the City of Cebu; and one judge, in the Municipality of Tagbilaran, Province of Bohol.

"For the Fifteenth Judicial District, one judge shall be stationed in the Municipality of Surigao, Province of Surigao; the judge of the first branch of the Courts of First Instance of Oriental Misamis, Cagayan de Oro City and Bukidnon shall be stationed in the City of Cagayan de Oro, and the judge of the second branch, in the Municipality of Malaybalay, Province of Bukidnon; the judge of the first branch of the Courts of First Instance of Lanao and the Cities of Dansalan and Iligan shall be stationed in the City of Dansalan, and the Judge of the second branch, in the City of Iligan; and one judge, in the City of Butuan.

"For the Sixteenth Judicial District, three judges shall be stationed in the City of Davao; the first branch of the Court of First Instance of Cotabato shall be stationed in the Municipality of Cotabato while the second branch shall be stationed in the Municipality of General Santos, Province of Cotabato; one judge in the Municipality of Oroquieta, Province of Occidental Misamis; one judge in the Municipality of Dipolog, Province of Zamboanga del Norte; one judge in the Municipality of Pagadian, Province of Zamboanga del Sur; one judge in the City of Zamboanga; and one judge in the Municipality of Jolo, Province of Sulu."

SEC. 5. The first, tenth and eleventh subparagraphs of the second paragraph of section fifty-four of Republic Act Numbered Two hundred and Ninety-six, as amended, are further amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 54. *Places and time for holding court.*—

* * * * *

"First Judicial District: At Santo Domingo de Basco, Province of Batanes, on the first Tuesday of March of each year. A special term of court shall also be held once a year, in the municipalities of Ballesteros and Tuao, both of the Province of Cagayan.

"Fifteenth Judicial District: At Cantilan, Province of Surigao, on the first Tuesday of August of each year; a special term of court shall also be held once a year in either the Municipality of Tandag or the Municipality of Hinatuan, Province of Surigao, in the discretion of the district judge; at Mambajao, Province of Oriental Misamis, on the first Tuesday of March of each year. A special term of court shall, likewise, be held, once a year, either in the Municipality of Talisayan or in the Municipality of Gin-

goog, Province of Oriental Misamis, in the discretion of the district judge. The judge of the second branch of the Courts of First Instance of Oriental Misamis, Cagayan de Oro City and Bukidnon shall also hold court in Cagayan de Oro City and/or Oriental Misamis whenever the interest of justice so requires. A special term of Court shall be held at any time of the year at the Municipality of Baroy, Province of Lanao.

"Sixteenth Judicial District: Terms of court shall be held in the Municipality of Sindangan, Province of Zamboanga del Norte, on the dates to be fixed by the district judge; at the City of Basilan, at least four times a year on dates to be fixed by the district judge; and at Baganga and Mati, Province of Davao, terms of court shall be held at least once a year on dates to be fixed by the district judge."

SEC. 6. All the present district judges shall continue as such, but if any district judge is commissioned for the courts of first instance of two provinces or cities, and a separate district judge has been provided for herein for one of such courts, or one province or city is removed from the jurisdiction of his court and grouped with another province or city, and in the latter event a new province or city is grouped with the remaining province or city of the former jurisdiction of his court, such district judge shall have the option to select the court over which he shall continue to preside and notify the President of his selection within a reasonable time. If the number of branches in any court of first instance has been increased, the district judge presiding over any branch thereof in a particular place shall continue to preside over such branch notwithstanding a change in its number under the provisions of this Act, unless such district judge affected by the increase prefers to preside over the new branch, in which event he shall be given such preference to be exercised in the same manner as hereinbefore provided without the necessity of a new appointment.

SEC. 7. The sum of four hundred twenty thousand pesos or so much thereof as may be necessary to implement the provisions of this Act is hereby appropriated out of any funds of the National Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 8. This Act shall take effect upon its approval.

Approved, September 9, 1955.

S. No. 351
H. No. 3977

[REPUBLIC ACT No. 1405]

AN ACT PROHIBITING DISCLOSURE OF OR INQUIRY
INTO, DEPOSITS WITH ANY BANKING INSTI-
TUTION AND PROVIDING PENALTY THEREFOR.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives
of the Philippines in Congress assembled:*

SECTION 1. It is hereby declared to be the policy of the Government to give encouragement to the people to deposit their money in banking institutions and to discourage private hoarding so that the same may be properly utilized

by banks in authorized loans to assist in the economic development of the country.

SEC. 2. All deposits of whatever nature with banks or banking institutions in the Philippines including investments in bonds issued by the Government of the Philippines, its political subdivisions and its instrumentalities, are hereby considered as of an absolutely confidential nature and may not be examined, inquired or looked into by any person, government official, bureau or office, except upon written permission of the depositor, or in cases of impeachment, or upon order of a competent court in cases of bribery or dereliction of duty of public officials, or in cases where the money deposited or invested is the subject matter of the litigation.

SEC. 3. It shall be unlawful for any official or employee of a banking institution to disclose to any person other than those mentioned in Section two hereof any information concerning said deposits.

SEC. 4. All Acts or parts of Acts, Special Charters, Executive Orders, Rules and Regulations which are inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 5. Any violation of this law will subject offender upon conviction, to an imprisonment of not more than five years or a fine of not more than twenty thousand pesos or both, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 6. This Act shall take effect upon its approval.

Approved, September 9, 1955.

H. No. 3187

[REPUBLIC ACT NO. 1406]

AN ACT TO AMEND IN CERTAIN PARTICULARS
COMMONWEALTH ACT NUMBERED THREE
HUNDRED AND THIRTY-EIGHT, KNOWN AS
THE CHARTER OF THE CITY OF TAGAYTAY.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives
of the Philippines in Congress assembled:*

SECTION 1. The second paragraph of section six of Commonwealth Act Numbered Three hundred and thirty-eight, as amended, otherwise known as the Charter of the City of Tagaytay, is further amended to read as follows:

“The mayor shall receive a compensation of six thousand pesos *per annum*. The city secretary shall receive a compensation of two thousand four hundred pesos *per annum*. The members of the city council, including the vice-mayor, shall each receive a per diem of ten pesos for each day of attendance at the session of the city council.”

SEC. 2. A new section is hereby inserted between sections ten and eleven of the same Act, to be known as section ten-A, which shall read as follows:

“SEC. 10-A. *Relations between the City of Tagaytay and the Province of Cavite.*—The City of Tagaytay shall continue as part of the representative district of the Prov-

ince of Cavite. The voters of the city shall be entitled to vote in the election of the elective provincial officials of the province."

SEC. 3. Paragraph (g) of section eleven of the same Act, as amended, is further amended to read as follows:

"(g) He shall appoint, in accordance with the Civil Service Law, all employees of the office of the mayor, and all heads and assistant heads of departments, and employees and laborers of the city which may be provided for by law or ordinance, and, at any time, for cause, he may suspend any such officer or employee thus appointed for a period not exceeding ten days, which suspension may continue for a longer period if approved by the Department Head; and by and with the consent of the Department Head may discharge any such officer or employee."

SEC. 4. This Act shall take effect upon its approval.

Approved, September 9, 1955.

H. No. 4513

[REPUBLIC ACT No. 1407]

AN ACT TO BE KNOWN AS "THE PHILIPPINE OVERSEAS SHIPPING ACT OF NINETEEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIVE."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Philippines in Congress assembled:

SECTION 1. *Declaration of policy.*—Shipping commands a transcendental position in the economic development and growth of a nation. One of the urgent needs of the Philippines is a well-balanced Philippine merchant marine (a) sufficient to carry the expanding international trade of the Philippines in time of peace, (b) capable of serving as a naval and military auxiliary in time of war and national emergency, (c) owned and operated under the Philippine flag by citizens of the Philippines, or by associations or corporations organized under the laws of the Philippines, at least sixty per cent of the capital of which is owned by citizens of the Philippines, and (d) composed of the best equipped, safest and most suitable types of modern vessels, and manned with trained and efficient Filipino officers and crew. To attain this objective it is hereby declared to be the policy of the Government of the Philippines: (a) to encourage and assist vessels of Philippine registry engaged in international trade; (b) to foster the development and encourage the maintenance of such a Philippine merchant marine; (c) to provide financial aid and assistance in long-range ship-building program, and at all times, to promote shipping in such other respects as may be required to attract private capital and enterprise to the shipping industry and create a healthy climate to attract private enterprise to invest in the overseas transportation; and (d) to do whatever may be necessary, from time to time, to attain these objectives.

The Republic of the Philippines, in common with other maritime nations, recognizes the international character of shipping in foreign trade and existing international prac-

tices in maritime transportation, and declares it to be part of its national policy to cooperate with other friendly nations in the maintenance and improvement of such practices.

SEC. 2. In pursuance of the above-declared policy any citizen of the Philippines, or any association or corporation organized under the laws of the Philippines, at least sixty per cent of the capital of which is owned by citizens of the Philippines, engaged or which shall engage exclusively in the overseas shipping business, and in the construction of modern boats for overseas service shall be exempt from the payment of income tax on income derived from his or its shipping business for a period of ten years from the date of approval of this Act, provided that all those who avail themselves of the loan assistance in this Act shall invest all net profits realized during that period in the construction, purchase, or acquisition of additional vessels and equipment and/or in the improvement of its vessels and equipment.

SEC. 3. There is hereby appropriated out of any funds in the National Treasury not otherwise appropriated or from loans which may be contracted either locally or abroad for the purpose, by the National Development Company through an agency of the Philippine Government, for the fiscal year ending June thirty, nineteen hundred and fifty-six, and for each of the four fiscal years thereafter, the sum of twenty million pesos annually for the construction, purchase, or acquisition of ocean-going vessels for the purpose of resale, lease or charter to persons, associations or corporations referred to in section two of this Act. The fund may also be invested in loans to citizens of the Philippines or to associations or corporations organized under the laws of the Philippines, at least sixty per cent of the capital of which is owned by citizens of the Philippines, for the purpose of financing the construction, purchase, or acquisition and operation by such citizens, associations or corporations of ocean-going vessels.

SEC. 4. The administration and investment of the annual sums appropriated, pursuant to section three of this Act, shall be vested in the National Development Company, which is hereby authorized and empowered to acquire ocean-going vessels for resale upon an irrevocable contract to purchase such vessels; to make from the said sums the loans referred to above; to make or cause to be made studies and investigations of the person or entity applying for the loan of the shipping service to be established; and to determine the advisability of making said loan.

SEC. 5. All loans authorized under this Act shall be upon the security of a preferred mortgage on the vessel for the acquisition of which such loans are made, including its equipment, and the certificate or any other form of authorization for the operation of such vessels and the shipping service of the borrower. All said loans shall be self-liquidating within a period not to exceed twenty years and shall bear interest at the rate of not more than four and one-half per cent *per annum*: *Provided, however*, That such loans shall not exceed seventy-five per cent of the cost of the vessels: *Provided, further*, That such vessels shall be fully insured: *Provided, finally*, That no rights

acquired under this Act by the vendee, lessee or charterer of the vessel shall, during the existence of the contractual agreement, be transferred or otherwise encumbered in favor of third parties without the consent of the National Development Company.

SEC. 6. All moneys representing payments of principal and interest on loans made pursuant to this Act shall be considered as special fund to be used exclusively to carry out the provisions of this Act.

SEC. 7. The National Development Company is authorized and empowered to bid for and purchase at any foreclosure or other sale, or otherwise to acquire the vessels, including all other equipment, certificate or authorization for the operation of such vessels, pledged or mortgaged to secure any loan made pursuant to this Act; to pay the purchase price and any costs and expenses incurred in connection therewith from the sums authorized in section three of this Act; to accept title to any vessel, including all its property and equipment, certificate, or authorization for its operation, so purchased or acquired in the name of the Government of the Philippines; to lease or charter on bare-boat basis for an amount which, if computed annually, shall not exceed seven per cent of the total cost of such vessel and equipment and for such period as may be deemed necessary or advisable to protect the investment therein; and to sell such vessel and all its property, certificate or authorization for its operation, so acquired, upon such terms and for such consideration as the National Development Company shall determine to be reasonable. The sale of vessels shall be made only to responsible persons who are citizens of the Philippines, or associations or corporations organized under the laws of the Philippines, at least sixty per cent of the capital of which is owned by citizens of the Philippines, who agree to maintain such lines upon such terms of payment and other conditions as may be deemed just and necessary to secure and maintain the service of said lines.

SEC. 8. For the purpose of making the studies and investigations herein provided for, the National Development Company may request and utilize, with the approval of the proper heads of departments, free of charge, such services of national officers and employees and of officers and employees of any government-owned or controlled corporation as are available, and such services shall be considered to have been rendered to the departments, bureaus or offices in which they are employed.

SEC. 9. The National Development Company is empowered to issue the necessary rules and regulations to carry out the provisions and purposes of this Act subject to the limitations imposed in this Act. It shall present to the Congress at the close of each fiscal year a full report of its activities under this Act.

SEC. 10. The President of the Philippines may in time of war and other national emergency, take possession, absolutely or temporarily, for any naval or military purpose, of any and all vessels of Philippine registry. The Government shall pay the person whose vessel has been taken, upon ascertainment by agreement or otherwise, the fair actual value based upon normal conditions at

the time of taking the interest of such person in every vessel taken absolutely, or if taken for a limited period, the fair charter value under normal conditions for such period. In case of disagreement, as to such fair value it shall be determined by appraisers, one to be appointed by the National Development Company, one by the person whose vessel has been taken, and a third by the two so appointed. The finding of such appraisers shall be final and binding upon both parties.

SEC. 11. For the purpose of this Act, an ocean-going vessel of Philippine registry is deemed to be engaged in international trade when it undertakes the carriages of goods and/or passengers from the Philippines to a foreign port, or from a foreign port to either another port or a Philippine port.

SEC. 12. All dollars required by ocean-going vessels of Philippine registry or by operators of ocean-going vessels of Philippine registry for the purchase of vessels, repair and improvement, engines, spare parts, accessories, supplies and other expenses required for the operation of the vessels in foreign ports or in the high seas, when recommended by the National Economic Council, shall be made available by the Central Bank of the Philippines or by any other agency in charge of dollar controls, subject to the rules and regulations of the Central Bank, free of exchange tax, and that all such engines, spare parts, accessories, supplies and materials needed for the repair or construction of vessels shall be exempt from the special import tax: *Provided*, That previous certification by the National Shipyards and Steel Corporation shall be issued to the effect that the above-mentioned vessels, repair and improvement, engines, spare parts, accessories and supplies cannot be furnished by the National Shipyards and Steel Corporation. All dollars acquired or spent by the owners of said vessels shall be properly accounted for to the Central Bank of the Philippines or to any other agency in charge of dollar controls.

SEC. 13. All laws, executive orders and regulations, or parts thereof, which are inconsistent with this Act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 14. This Act shall take effect upon its approval.

Approved, September 9, 1955.

S. No. 383

[REPUBLIC ACT No. 1408]

AN ACT TO AMEND REPUBLIC ACT NUMBERED TWELVE HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIVE ENTITLED: "AN ACT AMENDING SECTION TWENTY-TWO HUNDRED NINETEEN AND ONE-HALF OF THE REVISED ADMINISTRATIVE CODE AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES," AND OTHER RELATED PROVISIONS OF THE SAME CODE.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Philippines in Congress assembled:

SECTION 1. Section two thousand two hundred nineteen of the Revised Administrative Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 2219. *Duties of barrio lieutenants.*—The barrio lieutenant, or in his absence or inability the vice-barrio lieutenant who shall be the one who receives the highest number of votes in the election provided for in the next following section shall assist the councilor in the performance of his duties in such barrio, to which he is assigned. The councilor may, for cause, recommend for suspension or dismissal to the municipal council any of the members of the council from office."

SEC. 2. Section two thousand two hundred nineteen and one-half of the same Code as amended by Republic Act Numbered One thousand two hundred forty-five is hereby further amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 2219½. *Barrio Council.*—In each barrio there shall be organized the barrio council which shall be composed of a barrio lieutenant who shall be its chairman, and such number of vice barrio lieutenants as there are sitios within the barrio who shall assist the barrio lieutenant in the discharge of his duties, a councilman for livelihood, a councilman for education, and a councilman for health who in addition to their other duties, will look after the enforcement of laws, ordinances and resolutions pertaining to matters comprised within their respective offices and the promotion of the welfare of the barrio. In barrios where there are no sitios, there shall be one vice barrio lieutenant for every two hundred inhabitants. The barrio lieutenant and vice barrio lieutenants shall be elected at a meeting which shall be attended by at least one-third of all the residents of the barrio who are qualified voters. The election shall take place annually on the third Tuesday of January. The councilor of the barrio shall convoke and preside over the meeting. He shall appoint a board of inspectors and canvassers to conduct the election. Voting may be done either by open or secret ballot as one-half of the voters attending the election meeting may decide. Those who obtain the highest number of votes for the position for which they are candidates shall be declared elected and shall assume office immediately: *Provided, however,* That no person shall be elected vice barrio lieutenant unless he is a resident of the sitio.

"Every head of family who is a resident of the barrio and is twenty-one years of age or over is eligible to vote in the election, provided he has been a resident of the barrio for at least six months prior to the election.

"Any head of family who is a resident of the barrio and is not less than twenty-one years of age and possesses the necessary training, experience and fitness for the position may be a candidate for the barrio council.

"The members of the barrio council shall hold office for one year or until their successors are duly elected and qualified. But in no case can he be re-elected for more than four consecutive terms, unless two years have elapsed from the expiration of his last term, in which case he shall again be eligible for election to any barrio office. They shall not receive any compensation or emolument of any kind.

"The barrio council shall have power to promulgate rules not inconsistent with law or ordinances of the mu-

municipal council, and subject to the approval of the latter, which shall be operative within the barrio. The council shall be responsible for the planning, budgeting and spending of funds belonging to the barrio treasury and shall have the following duties and powers:

"(a) To represent the barrio or portion of barrio where it is located, in cases in which such representation is not incompatible with the personality of the municipal council; (b) to hold a regular session once a month; (c) to make their own rules of procedure which shall be approved by the councilor concerned before they take effect; (d) to submit to the municipal council, through said councilor, such suggestions or recommendations as they may see fit for improvements in their place or for the welfare of the inhabitants thereof; (e) to provide for the publication by town crier or such other means as they see fit, of new laws and municipal ordinances; (f) to organize at least three times a year civic lectures tending to generalize information concerning the duties and rights of citizenship; and (g) to cooperate with the government for the success of measures of general interest in their respective barrios. The barrio councilmen may hold their sessions in the public school building of the barrio during hours when there are no classes, or in any house or lot in the barrio the provisional or permanent use of which may be granted to them for said purpose free of charge; and shall elect from among their number a secretary who shall prepare short minutes of the proceedings of the council and draft the recommendations or suggestions to be submitted by the same to the municipal council, in either any of the official languages of the country or in the local dialect. The barrio council shall also elect from among their number a treasurer who shall collect all fees and contributions due the barrio treasury for which he shall issue the proper receipts. He shall be the custodian of the barrio funds and shall deposit all collections with the municipal treasurer within a period of one week after receipt of such fees and contributions. He shall disburse the same in accordance with resolutions of the council, upon vouchers signed by the payee and approved by the barrio lieutenant with the approval of the municipal council and subject to availability of funds in the barrio treasury. The barrio council may provide for necessary traveling expenses for the barrio lieutenant or any member of the council."

SEC. 3. Section two thousand two hundred eighteen of the same Code as amended by Republic Act No. 733 is hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. Section 2 of Republic Act Numbered One thousand two hundred forty-five, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 2. This Act shall take effect on January first, nineteen hundred and fifty-six."

SEC. 5. This Act shall take effect on January first, nineteen hundred and fifty-six.

Approved, September 9, 1955.

H. No. 4506
S. No. 382

[REPUBLIC ACT No. 1409]

AN ACT TO AMEND CERTAIN SECTIONS OF REPUBLIC ACT NUMBERED TWELVE HUNDRED SIXTY-SEVEN.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Philippines in Congress assembled:

SECTION 1. Section one of Republic Act Numbered Twelve hundred sixty-seven is amended to read as follows:

"SECTION 1. *Creation.*—For the enforcement of all laws and regulations governing the relation of capital and labor on all agricultural lands under any system of cultivation, there is hereby created a Court of Agrarian Relations, which shall be under the executive supervision of the Department of Justice."

SEC. 2. Section two of the same Act is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 2. *The Court; its Composition.*—The Court shall consist of an Executive Judge and eight Associate Judges with the rank of Judges of the Court of First Instance, who shall be appointed by the President of the Philippines with the consent of the Commission on Appointments of the Congress. There shall be no seniority in rank among the Associate Judges by reason of service or otherwise.

"The Judges may be suspended or removed in the same manner and upon the same grounds as the Judges of the Court of First Instance.

"The Court shall keep a record of its procedure and its orders or decisions shall be appealable directly to the Supreme Court, in accordance with the provisions of sections twelve and thirteen."

SEC. 3. The first paragraph of section three of the same Act is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 3. *Qualifications of Judges; their Tenure of Office; Compensation; Oath of Office; and Vacation Period.*—The Executive Judge and the Associate Judges shall have the same qualifications as Judges of the Court of First Instance and, in addition, shall have engaged in the actual practice of law or shall have held a government position requiring the qualifications of a lawyer for at least ten years prior to their appointments and must be at least thirty-five years of age. They shall hold office during good behavior until they reach the age of seventy years or become incapacitated to discharge the duties of their office."

SEC. 4. The first paragraph of section six of the same Act is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 6. *The Court; its Seat.*—The Court of Agrarian Relations, except for the Executive Judge who shall sit in Manila and the adjacent provinces and perform the administrative functions of the Court, shall have its seat in the capital of the province where each Judge is assigned. The Executive Judge shall assign at least one Judge to any province who shall hear and decide matters and/or cases brought before the Court under the provision of this Act. The decision of one Judge on any

matter or case brought before the Court shall be the decision of the Court."

SEC. 5. Section seven of the same Act is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 7. *Jurisdiction of the Court.*—The Court shall have original and exclusive jurisdiction over the entire Philippines, to consider, investigate, decide, and settle all questions, matters, controversies or disputes involving all those relationships established by law which determine the varying rights of persons in the cultivation and use of agricultural land where one of the parties works the land: *Provided, however,* That cases pending in the Court of Industrial Relations upon approval of this Act which are within the jurisdiction of the Court of Agrarian Relations, shall be transferred to, and the proceedings therein continued in, the latter court."

SEC. 6. The first paragraph of section ten of the same Act is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 10. *Rules of Procedure.*—The Court of Agrarian Relations shall adopt its rules of procedure and shall have such other powers as generally pertain to a court of justice: *Provided, however,* That in the hearing, investigation and determination of any question or controversy and in exercising any duty and power under this Act, the Court shall, in the hearing and determination of cases pending before it, not be bound strictly by the technical rules of evidence."

SEC. 7. Section twelve of the same Act is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 12. *Execution of Orders or Decisions.*—At the expiration of fifteen days from notice of the order or decision, judgment shall be entered in accordance therewith, unless during said fifteen days an aggrieved party shall move for a reconsideration of the order or decision or appeal therefrom to the Supreme Court as provided for in the next succeeding section. The institution of an appeal shall not stay the execution of the order or decision sought to be reviewed, unless for a special reason, the Court of Agrarian Relations or the Supreme Court shall order that execution be stayed, in which event the Court, in its discretion, may require the appellant to deposit with the Clerk of Court such amount as would answer for the sum involved in the order or decision or require him to give bond in such form and of such amount as to insure compliance with the order or decision in case the same is confirmed: *Provided, however,* That an order or decision ejecting a tenant from his landholding shall not be executed until after the decision has become final and conclusive.

"Any order or decision of the Court of Agrarian Relations after it has become executory may be enforced by a writ of execution or any other remedy provided by law in respect to enforcement and execution of orders, decisions, or judgments of the Courts of First Instance."

SEC. 8. Section thirteen of the same Act is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 13. *Review by the Supreme Court.*—Appeal may be taken from an order or decision of the Court of Agrarian Relations promulgated under the provisions of

this Act and a review of such order or decision may be obtained in the Supreme Court by filing in such court within fifteen days from receipt of notice of such order or decision a written petition praying that it be modified or set aside in whole or in part. The review by the court shall be limited to questions of law, and findings of fact when the decision is not supported by substantial evidence."

SEC. 9. Section fourteen. of the same Act is totally repealed.

SEC. 10. The first paragraph of section fifteen of the same Act is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 15. *Personnel of the Court.*—Upon the recommendation of the Secretary of Justice, the President of the Philippines, with the consent of the Commission on Appointments of the Congress of the Philippines, shall appoint the Commissioners of the Court and the clerks of court. The deputy clerks of said Court and such other employees as may be required in the interest of judicial service in addition to the personnel transferred from the Tenancy Division of the Court of Industrial Relations as provided in section eleven of this Act shall be appointed by the Executive Judge, with the approval of the Court, subject to the Civil Service rules and regulations."

SEC. 11. Section seventeen of the same Act is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 17. *Abolition of the Tenancy Division of the Court of Industrial Relations.*—The Tenancy Division of the Court of Industrial Relations is hereby abolished and the powers and functions thereof under Commonwealth Act Numbered One hundred three, as amended, together with the appropriations of the Tenancy Division of said Court provided for under Republic Act Numbered Thirteen hundred and fifty, its personnel with Civil Service eligibility, property and equipment, are hereby transferred to the Court of Agrarian Relations: *Provided, however,* That the aforementioned personnel who actually rendered service after the date of approval of Republic Act Numbered Twelve hundred and sixty-seven shall be entitled to payment of their salaries for such service upon certification of the Secretary of Justice that they have rendered such services."

SEC. 12. Section eighteen of the same Act is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 18. *Appropriations.*—In addition to the appropriation mentioned in the preceding section, the sum of four hundred thousand pesos, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of the unappropriated funds in the Philippine Treasury for salaries, per diem, traveling expenses, purchases of materials and equipment and other necessary sundry expenses that may be incurred in the carrying out of the provisions of this Act up to the last day of the fiscal year nineteen hundred and fifty-six. The expenses for the succeeding years shall be provided for in the current appropriations for such years."

SEC. 13. This Act shall take effect upon its approval.

Approved, September 9, 1955.

S. No. 384

[REPUBLIC ACT No. 1410]

AN ACT TO PROHIBIT THE SO-CALLED "NO-DOLLAR" IMPORTS EXCEPT UNDER CERTAIN CONDITIONS.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Philippines in Congress assembled:

SECTION 1. No importation into the Philippines under the so-called "no-dollar remittance" shall be allowed except:

(a) Subject to tariff and internal revenue laws, machineries, equipments, their accessories, and capital goods except raw materials imported by persons engaged in dollar-producing and dollar-saving industries as certified by the Secretary of Commerce and Industry when the said machineries, equipments, their accessories and capital goods are needed and will be used in such industries: *Provided*, That the repatriation of the dollar value of said capital investments shall not be allowed except when authorized by the President who shall take into consideration the level of our dollar reserves.

(b) Commodities of a value not exceeding ten thousand pesos which are being imported for the personal use of the person or family importing them, as well as gifts sent from abroad through the post office, of an aggregate value of not more than five hundred pesos unless there is evidence of abuse in the use of this privilege, each gift to be allowed only once every six months. In case, however, of Filipino residents abroad, they may send gifts of a value not more than five hundred pesos each gift once every month, but which may be accumulated to a value not exceeding five thousand pesos.

(c) Commodities brought from abroad by a person who is returning to the Philippines, provided they are not being brought for commercial purposes, and do not exceed five thousand pesos in value, unless there is evidence of abuse in the use of this privilege, provided this allowance will be granted only to persons returning to the Philippines once a year.

(d) Commodities in exchange for goods exported by persons or firms making the importation on a straight barter basis when authorized by the Secretary of Commerce and Industry.

(e) Cloths of all kinds entering the Philippines on consignment basis to be embroidered in the country and re-exported abroad after having been embroidered: *Provided*, That a sufficient bond be required to insure re-exportation under such rules and regulations that the Department of Commerce and Industry may promulgate.

(f) Commodities imported pursuant to the provisions of subsections (b), (c) and (d) in excess of the amounts therein authorized shall be subject to seizure and confiscation as provided in Section 3 thereof.

SEC. 2. *Definition.*—For the purposes of this Act imports under the "no-dollar remittance" basis, refer to those

commodities, goods or merchandise which are imported for the payment of which no foreign exchange has been allocated by the Central Bank of the Philippines.

SEC. 3. Any violation of this law or any provision hereof shall subject the articles imported to seizure and confiscation by the Collector of Customs without any right of redemption or release under bond, existing laws to the contrary notwithstanding: *Provided, however*, That goods and commodities in transit or previously imported on a no-dollar remittance basis at the time of the approval of this Act shall not be affected by the operation of this Act.

SEC. 4. Any person wilfully violating the provisions of section 1 (a) of this Act shall suffer imprisonment of not more than one year in the discretion of the court, in addition to the penalty provided for in section three hereof.

SEC. 5. The implementation of the provisions of this Act shall be as it hereby is entrusted to the Department of Commerce and Industry which is hereby empowered to draft, promulgate and publish such rules and regulations as it may deem necessary for such implementation.

SEC. 6. All existing laws or parts thereof, executive orders and administrative regulations contrary to the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed: *Provided*, That no provision of this Act shall be interpreted to allow the importation of articles which are limited or prohibited to be imported by existing law, like virginia leaf tobacco, onions, garlic, potatoes and cabbages.

SEC. 7. This Act shall take effect upon its approval.

Enacted, without Executive approval, September 10, 1955.

H. No. 4306

[REPUBLIC ACT No. 1411]

AN ACT APPROPRIATING FUNDS FOR PUBLIC WORKS

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Philippines in Congress assembled:

SECTION 1. *Long-range Program of Capital Improvements.*—For the purpose of implementing the 1955–1956 phase of the long-range program of capital improvements of the Administration as contained in Appendix A hereof, the following sums or so much thereof as may be necessary are hereby appropriated out of the General Funds in the National Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for projects indicated opposite the General Revenue (GR) Finance Method, subject to the provisions hereinafter set forth, for the purposes mentioned hereunder: *Provided*, That in the allocation of funds for projects in this section, priority shall be given to projects already commenced or are continuing in character:

[Itemized items omitted due to lack of space]

Total	(P810,000.00)
Total for Miscellaneous	P3,620,000.00
Total for Section 1	P36,786,200.00

SEC. 2. *Short-term Projects.*—The following sums or so much thereof as may be necessary are hereby appropriated out of the General Funds in the National Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for short-term projects, subject to the provisions hereinafter set forth, for the purposes mentioned hereunder: *Provided*, That all waterworks and artesian wells projects herein authorized shall be undertaken by the National Waterworks and Sewerage Authority:

【Itemized items omitted due to lack of space】

Total for Section 2 P22,211,700.00

SEC. 3. *School Building Program Under Republic Act No. 836.*—For the purpose of implementing Republic Act Numbered Eight hundred and thirty-six, the provision of the same as to method of financing to the contrary notwithstanding, the Secretary of Finance is hereby authorized to borrow the necessary funds to carry out the purposes of said Act under the authority granted by either Republic Act Numbered Two hundred and forty-five or Republic Act Numbered One thousand. The schedules herein itemized are approved in accordance with the provisions of Republic Act Numbered Eight hundred and thirty-six and the sums indicated thereunder are hereby appropriated:

【Itemized items omitted due to lack of space】

Total P96,000.00

Total for Section 3 P20,000,000.00

SEC. 4. *Public Works Projects To Be Financed From Bond Issue.*—The following sums or so much thereof as may be necessary are hereby appropriated from the proceeds of the sales of bonds to be issued under Republic Act Numbered One thousand, and/or from loans, that may be negotiated under existing laws, to be allocated by the President of the Philippines under the terms thereof and subject to such rules and regulations as he may prescribe:

【Itemized items omitted due to lack of space】

Total for Portworks P8,828,000.00

Total amount authorized from Bond

Issue P222,266,000.00

SEC. 5. *Apportionment of Portworks Special Fund.*—The following sums or so much thereof as may be necessary are hereby apportioned and authorized to be released out of the construction portion of the Portworks Special Fund that have accrued under Act Numbered Three thousand five hundred and ninety-two, as amended by Commonwealth Act Numbered One hundred and thirty, not otherwise apportioned and released, for portworks projects contained in the 1955–1956 phase of the Five-year Program of Capital Improvements and indicated opposite Financing Method “130”, to be disbursed by the Secretary of Public Works and Communications pursuant to the provisions hereinafter set forth, for the purposes mentioned hereunder:

【Itemized items omitted due to lack of space】

Total Appropriations from Port-
works Fund P4,875,000.00

SPECIAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 6. *Authority to Parent-Teacher Associations to Undertake Work on School Building Projects.*—Any school building project for which funds amounting to four thousand pesos or more have been allocated shall be executed through public bidding in accordance with the usual contract procedures of the Bureau of Public Works. If there are no bidders or if the project can be executed at a reasonably lower cost than the lowest bid, such project shall be executed by administration, upon the approval of the highway district engineer without the necessity of securing the usual permit from the Office of the President through the Secretary of Public Works and Communications and the General Auditing Office. *Provided*, That in such case, preference shall be given to members of Parent-Teachers Associations in the construction thereof, and the work shall be undertaken with the intervention of the District Highway Engineer's Office only in an advisory capacity and to acquire such data or information as to enable him to prepare a cost-performance report thereon: *Provided, further*, That in communities where there is adequate supply of local materials, the Parent-Teacher Associations concerned may supply such construction materials as may be found advantageous in the prosecution of the work.

SEC. 7. *Self-help Projects.*—Projects of local character for the improvement and benefit of the rural areas are hereby declared as self-help projects if done by administration, and the wage rate of laborers employed in such projects, if and when claimed by them, shall not be less than prescribed by law for agricultural laborers who shall be given preference in employment in such projects.

SEC. 8. *Suspension of Work by Administration Before General Elections.*—Within the period of forty-five days before every general elections, no laborer shall be employed or money spent on any project authorized under this Act, even if the money is already actually released at the beginning of such period except for:

(a) Work awarded by contract before or during the period: *Provided*, That work undertaken under the so-called "takay" or "paquiao" system shall not be considered as work by contract.

(b) Payment for the usual costs of preparation of working drawings, specifications, bills of materials, estimates, and other procedures preparatory to actual construction, including the purchase of materials and equipment, and all incidental expenses for wages of watchmen and other laborers employed for such work in the central offices and field storehouses before the beginning of such period: *Provided*, That the number of such laborers shall not be increased beyond that employed when the project or projects were commenced.

(c) Emergency work necessitated by the occurrence of a public calamity within the 45-day period.

SEC. 9. *Engineering Surcharges.*—All provincial engineering surcharges on projects provided herein shall not exceed four per cent.

SEC. 10. *Program of Work Required Before Prosecuting Public Works.*—Before prosecuting any public works the district, city or project engineer concerned shall prepare a

program of work including, among other things, the total cost of materials and of the labor required, the anticipated duration of the work in men-days, the margin of contingencies above his estimates if the work is to be undertaken by administration, and in addition, an estimate of what he deems is a reasonable profit for the contractor if the work is to be undertaken by contract. In no case, however, shall this margin of contingencies be more than ten per cent of the cost of the work if undertaken by administration, or more than fifteen per cent if undertaken by contract. He shall, however, be allowed to submit a revised program of work before the completion of the project if, due to unforeseen fluctuation in price of labor and materials or other such circumstances, it becomes evident that he cannot successfully accomplish his original program. With the exception of projects the estimated cost of which is four thousand pesos or less, under no circumstance shall the district or city engineer start work without first obtaining approval of said program from the Head of the Bureau concerned, or his representative, not lower in rank than that of a Division Engineer, and no program of work for individual projects requiring site investigation and survey and the preparation of special construction plans based thereon shall be approved unless such plans are made the basis of the program. The Auditor General or his authorized representative shall have access to the program of work or other data required in this section.

SEC. 11. *Purchase of Building Sites Included in Appropriations.*—Any appropriation herein authorized for the construction of buildings shall be understood as including the acquisition or purchase of sites, if such acquisition or purchase is necessary for the prosecution and completion of the project.

SEC. 12. *Use of Public Works Funds to Pay Overdraft or Purchase of Automobiles Prohibited.*—No appropriation herein authorized shall be used to pay obligations or overdraft previously incurred, and no such appropriation shall be made available for the purchase of office equipment supplies and automobiles or station wagons, neither shall such appropriations be used to pay salaries of employees except those directly connected with the work or project and as otherwise specifically provided in Title I, Sec. 1 of this Act.

SEC. 13. *Purchase of Materials, Equipment and Supplies for Buildings, Waterworks and Artesian Wells.*—The sums necessary for the purchase of materials, equipment and supplies, including galvanized iron or other roofing materials and other common-use building materials, for the construction of the various individual projects for buildings under Title A, for artesian wells under Title C, for waterworks systems under Title D, and particularly asphalt, cement and reinforcing steel for highways under Title B of section one of this Act may be released in advance and pooled in lump sum and disbursed by the Disbursing Officer of the Bureau concerned so that wholesale purchases may be made, instead of the usual piecemeal acquisition of materials, equipment and supplies by individual projects, in order to effect a reduction in prices and avoid delays in construction resulting from the testing of every piecemeal purchase. After such wholesale purchase are made, the Head of the Bureau concerned shall

distribute the materials, equipment and supplies in accordance with individual project needs; *Provided*, however, that in no case may an allotment for any project for any district be reduced or transferred to any project outside the district.

SEC. 14. *Re-adjustment of Contracts.*—All constructs for the furnishing of materials, supplies and equipment, or for the construction, reconstruction, improvement or repair of any building, road, bridge, or other structure authorized in this Act, executed by the government with private persons, associations or corporations shall contain a provision that should the government at any time during the effectivity of any such contract impose or abolish any tax, customs duties, license, imposts, fee or other similar charges, or enact, amend or repeal any law affecting the number of hours of labor permissible a day or the wages or salaries to be paid to laborers, which directly increase or decrease the cost of materials, supplies and equipment or the cost of the construction work, beyond or under the amount stipulated in the contract, the said amount shall be readjusted by adding thereto or subtracting therefrom a sum equivalent to the increase or decrease represented by the tax, duty, license, impost, fee or other charge, or the difference in the cost of labor as a result of the change in the number of working hours or of the wage or salary.

SEC. 15. *Status of Five-year Capital Improvement Program.*—The Five-year Capital Improvement Program and Estimates annexed hereto as Appendix A is hereby approved and shall serve as the official guide of the proper Department Head in undertaking constructions, investigation, survey and preliminary studies, including design and preparation of final estimates, plans and specifications for individual structures that may be undertaken in advance with funds authorized under sub-title a of Title I of section one and under section five of this Act; in determining special fund allocation; and for future recommendation for implementation of public works projects programmed for subsequent years thereunder.

SEC. 16. *Authority to Collect Tolls.*—The Secretary of Public Works and Communications is empowered to authorize the collection of the necessary tolls in projects mentioned in Appendix A which are to be financed exclusively from tolls.

SEC. 17. *Reports.*—On or before the opening day of every regular session of Congress the proper Department Head shall make a report to the Congress and to the President, in printed and bound form, which shall include a detailed statement of the work done, final estimates of cost for completion and status of each individual project, including project sites and right-of-way acquired, tolls collected, and amortizations paid on loans for projects financed thru bond issue, releases of project funds made during the fiscal year against the sums appropriated under this Act, and the unexpended balances and unreleased portions of said appropriations as of date of said report, including a statement of the extent of the relief of unemployment effected by the prosecution of public works during the year and a summary of performance by classes of public works indicating in such summary the percentages of work accomplished and work yet to be done to accomplish the program,

together with his recommendations, if any, for transfers of appropriations or for program changes to be incorporated in the next Public Works Appropriation Act to be enacted during the ensuing session of Congress.

SEC. 18. *Public Works Appropriations Under This Act Are National Disbursing Funds; Exceptions.*—Any provision of existing law to the contrary notwithstanding, all funds appropriated under the provisions of this Act shall, when released, be carried in the account books of the treasurers as national disbursing funds and all the projects herein provided are classified as national projects unless such funds are appropriated specifically as aid to provinces, chartered cities and municipalities, as the case may be: *Provided*, That all projects in the City of Manila financed by national funds shall be undertaken by the Bureau of Public Works, the provisions of any law or the city charter to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 19. *Authority to finance projects programmed under Appropriation from General Revenue with proceeds from the issue of bonds under Republic Act No. 1000.*—The President of the Philippines is authorized to modify the financial program contained in Appendix A hereof, so as to enable the Department concerned to undertake projects with the proceeds from the sales of bonds issued under Republic Act No. 1000 should sufficient amounts be unavailable in the National Treasury for the complete execution of the projects authorized under this Act to be financed from the general funds, and for such purpose the necessary sums are appropriated from said proceeds: *Provided*, That the project or projects for which funds shall be provided from said proceeds are certified to by the National Economic Council as self-liquidating and/or revenue-producing or as a project or projects sufficiently studied as among those which will be revenue-producing in a few years.

SEC. 20. *Release of Project Funds.*—Upon request of the Department Head concerned, the sums appropriated under sections one and two hereof shall be released by the Commissioner of the Budget, who is hereby authorized to give priority to any project provided for in this Act over authorized appropriations other than for the ordinary operation of the National Government: *Provided*, That in releasing funds and in initiating public works projects under this Act, not more than sixty per centum of the amount appropriated under section one shall be released until after the entire amount appropriated under section two hereof shall have been released, except the amount appearing under Title I, section one, or so much thereof as the Secretary of Public Works and Communications may determine, which shall have precedence over all other releases, *Provided further*, That when a project is not divisible, and release of funds by quarter will operate to delay unnecessarily the execution of the work, the funds appropriated for such projects shall be released in whole, the provisions of the Republic Act No. 992 and similar provisions of Republic Act No. 1150 and other appropriation Acts to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 21. This Act shall take effect upon its approval.

Enacted, without Executive approval, September 10, 1955.

DEPARTMENT AND BUREAU ADMINISTRATIVE ORDERS AND REGULATIONS

Executive Office

PROVINCIAL CIRCULAR
(Unnumbered)

September 19, 1955

THE "RURAL LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANY" REGISTRATION OF ARTICLES OF CO-PARTNERSHIP REJECTED BY THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION.

To all Provincial Governors and City Mayors:

For the information of the general public, there is quoted hereunder the pertinent dispositive portion of the order, dated August 26, 1955, of the Securities and Exchange Commission, Department of Commerce and Industry, in the matter of the violation of the Securities Act by the "Rural Loan and Investment Company" and the partners composing the same, namely, Messrs. Florentino C. Falcon, Rustico Ygay, Andres R. Camasura, Alberto Cobarde, and Lorenzo Tayco (S. E. C. Case No. 900), to wit:

"In view of all the foregoing, it is hereby ordered:

"(1) That the Rural Loan & Investment Company, its partners, Andres R. Camasura, Florentino C. Falcon, Alberto Cobarde, Lorenzo Tayco and Rustico Ygay, singly or collectively, their employees, representatives and agents, *stop and desist* immediately from selling or offering to sell, soliciting, taking, or receiving subscriptions for, directly or indirectly, the shares of the proposed Rural Loan and Investment Corporation;

"(2) That the Director of Posts be, he is hereby requested to prevent the Rural Loan and Investment Company, and/or any of its partners, employees, representatives, or agents to use the facilities of the mails for the sale or offering for sale, soliciting, taking or receiving subscription for, directly or indirectly the shares of the proposed corporation;

"(3) That the registration of the articles of co-partnership of the Rural Loan and Investment Company be, as it is hereby, denied;

"(4) That all the papers bearing on this case be indorsed to the City Fiscal of Manila, for the institution against said persons of such criminal proceedings as may be warranted in the premises; and

"(5) That proper publicity be made of this Order and copies thereof furnished the appropriate agencies of the government, so that the public may be given due warning and advice."

Provincial Governors and City Mayors will please see to it that this matter is given the widest publicity possible in their respective jurisdictions.

ENRIQUE C. QUEMA
Assistant Executive Secretary

PROVINCIAL CIRCULAR
(Unnumbered)

September 21, 1955

SUSPENSION OF MUNICIPAL ELECTIVE OFFICIALS BY PROVINCIAL GOVERNORS DURING PRE-ELECTION DAYS.

To all Provincial Governors:

Republic Act No. 180, otherwise known as the Revised Election Code, as amended, fixes the date of our next regular elections for senators, provincial, city and municipal officers on the second Tuesday of November of this year, or on November 8, 1955. To prevent the injustices that are often committed as election approaches when municipal elective officers who do not belong to the same political party as the provincial governor are suspended for slight and transient causes in order to discredit them and/or the party to which they belong in the eyes of the electorate, this circular is issued.

1. Administrative cases against municipal elective officers now pending investigation or which may hereafter be filed shall be given due course as heretofore in accordance with the provisions of sections 2188 et seq. of the Revised Administrative Code.

2. Henceforth and until the coming election day is over, it is suggested that utmost care be taken in the suspension of municipal officials. Except in cases of final conviction by final judgment for a crime involving moral turpitude, preventive suspension shall be effected only after the governor is satisfied that the charge or charges are so serious and the probabilities of guilt so strong as to warrant removal from office after the investigation.

Strict compliance herewith is hereby enjoined.

By authority of the President:

FRED RUIZ CASTRO
Executive Secretary

PROVINCIAL CIRCULAR
(Unnumbered)

September 21, 1955

1955 CLEAN-UP-WEEK, OBSERVANCE OF—

To all Provincial Governors and City Mayors:

As in previous years, the celebration of the Clean-Up-Week this year will be held during the period from November 9th to 15th. In its meeting on September 8, 1955, the National Committee on Clean-Up-Week decided that the usual suggestions in the past for the program of activities for the celebration of the Week be carried out in the different provinces, cities, municipalities and municipal districts, with such modifications as local conditions may warrant. In this connection, reference may be made of the Unnumbered Provincial Circulars of this Office, dated October 13, 1951 and October 18, 1952.

It is requested that Provincial, Chartered City, Municipal or Municipal District, and Barrio Committees be urged to convene as soon as possible for the purpose of deciding and carrying out a program of activities in their respective localities for the observance of the Week.

As usual, advance information on the celebration and the release of such other information as the National Committee may desire to bring to the attention of the public will be disseminated through DZFM known as the "The People's Station" or other radio broadcasting stations.

It is hoped that with the full cooperation of the members of the different local committees on Clean-Up-Week, each and every community will have the same, if not more, enthusiasm as in the past observance of the Clean-Up-Week.

ENRIQUE C. QUEMA
Assistant Executive Secretary

PROVINCIAL CIRCULAR
(Unnumbered)

September 24, 1955

POLITICAL MEETINGS—ISSUANCE
OF PERMITS

To all Provincial Governors and City Mayors:

We have received numerous complaints from existing political parties, candidates and political leaders against local officials, particularly Provincial Governors, City and Municipal Mayors, for refusing to grant permits to hold public meetings in favor of certain individuals or candidates who are not affiliated with the same party to which the local official concerned is affiliated; or discriminating against a political party or candidate in favor of another.

The importance of free and untrammelled discussion of political issues cannot be overemphasized. Section I (8) of the Bill of Rights of the Constitution, guarantees freedom of speech and the right of the people to assemble peaceably and petition the Government for redress of grievances. Freedom of speech was one of the Four Freedoms for which World War II was bitterly fought and won. If the local government officials now refuse to grant permits to their political adversaries or to person of different political persuasion in the hope of deriving some advantage for themselves and the candidates of the party they are affiliated with or with whom they are in sympathy, the supreme sacrifices of those who died in battle and those who helped in preserving Democracy in this side of the world shall have been in vain.

For the purpose of effective implementation and observance of this great democratic tradition of freedom of speech, local officials, particularly Provincial Governors, City Municipal Mayors and Municipal District Mayors are hereby directed to see to it that all candidates irrespective of their party affiliation, including their supporters and followers are granted the same and equal opportunities to hold political meetings in public plazas and squares or other public places where people usually congregate for such purpose.

Drastic administrative action shall be taken against any local official who shall refuse, for flimsy and whimsical reasons, to grant permits to hold political meetings to interested persons or parties, or discriminate against any candidate or political party in favor of another in connection with the issuance of such permits.

It is hereby further directed that copies of this Circular be forthwith transmitted to all local officials under your respective jurisdiction, for their information and guidance.

FRED RUIZ CASTRO
Executive Secretary

PROVINCIAL CIRCULAR
(Unnumbered)

September 27, 1955

POLICE ACTIVITIES, MONTHLY AND ANNUAL REPORTS ON—

To all Provincial Governors and City Mayors:

In order that this Office may have, for ready reference, information as to the peace and order conditions obtaining in any particular place of the country at a given time or period, and with a view to the adoption of such possible remedial measures as may be proper (for the improvement of the police service), it is requested that City Mayors require their respective chiefs of police, and the Provincial Governors instruct the municipal

and municipal district mayors under their jurisdictions to require their respective chiefs of police, to submit to this office, in duplicate, a monthly report on police activities beginning July, 1955 and monthly thereafter, as per attached sample Form No. 1. The report should reach this Office not later than the 10th day of the following month.

Right after the end of the current fiscal year and yearly thereafter, a consolidated report (annual) should also be submitted to this Office, as per sample Form No. 2, attached. For guidance in the preparation of the annual report, there is also attached hereto a sample of such report.

Such other information or data concerning peace and order as may be deemed important may also be included in the report under "Remarks".

Provincial Governors are requested to transmit the contents hereof to all municipal and municipal district mayors under their respective jurisdictions.

ENRIQUE C. QUEMA
Assistant Executive Secretary

* * *

FORM No. 1

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
MUNICIPALITY OF CITY OF
PROVINCE OF

....., 195.....
(Date)

MONTHLY REPORT ON POLICE ACTIVITIES
FOR, 195.....

To The Executive Secretary
Attn: The Police Adviser
Malacañang, Manila

I have the honor to submit the following report
of this Office for the month of

Police Activities

(Classification and tabulation of crimes committed)

Crime Classification	July, 1955		
	Total cases Handled	Solved Cases	Unsolved Cases
1. Homicide	4	3	1
2. Murder	3	2	1
3. Kidnapping	1	1	0
4. Arson	7	4	3
5. Theft	14	9	5
6. Robbery	5	3	2
7. Violation of Municipal and/or City Ordinances	18	10	8
8. Etc., Etc., .....	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL	52	32	20

Recapitulation

Violations of General Laws	34
Violations of Municipal and/or City Ordinances	18
Number of persons arrested for violation of General Laws during the month.....	.....
Number of persons arrested for violation of Municipal and/or City Ordinances during the month .....	.....
Fine imposed by the Municipal and/or City Judge on General Laws during the month .....	.....
Amount confiscated from gamblers during the month .....	.....
Quantity of opium seized .....	.....
Percentage of cases solved	61.54%
Percentage of cases unsolved	38.46%

Persons confined in the Municipal and/or City Jail

Month	Male	Female
July, 1955	20	5

REMARKS:

Respectfully submitted:

.....
Chief of Police of
.....

* * *

FORM No. 2

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
MUNICIPALITY OR CITY OF
PROVINCE OF

....., 195.....
(Date)

ANNUAL REPORT ON POLICE ACTIVITIES
ENDING JUNE 30, 195.....

To The Executive Secretary
Attn: The Police Adviser
Malacañang, Manila

I have the honor to submit the following annual
report of this Office for the fiscal year ending
June 30, 195.....

I.—Police Department

(a) Authorized Strength:

Name	Rank	Designation	Monthly Salary	Eligibility	Entrance to Service
1. Juan de la Cruz	Lt. Col.	Chief of Police	P500.00	1st Grade	1-31-47
2. John Doe	Major	Deputy Chief	300.00	2nd Grade	6-15-50
3. Johnny Gratila	Sgt.	Warrant Officer	150.00	Pat. Exam.	6-30-49
4. Etc., Etc.					

(NOTE: The names of the officers and other ranking members only may be indicated. As to the other members of the force, the number thereof may be shown only).

(b) Equipment and uniform—

(c) Arms and Ammunition—

(State hereunder the quantity, kind, caliber and ammunition of the arms in possession of the Police Department).

(d) School and Training—

(e) Communication—

(f) Police stations—

(g) Area and population of jurisdiction—

2.—Police activities

(Classification and tabulation of crimes committed)

Crime Classification	July		August		September		Total		Total Cases Handled
	S	U	S	U	S	U	S	U	
1. Homicide	2	1	3	2	1	0	6	3	9
2. Murder	1	0	3	1	2	2	6	3	9
3. Kidnapping	4	2	3	2	6	2	13	6	19
Viol. of Mpl. and/or City Ord.	0	3	6	3	9	3	15	9	24
Etc., Etc.									
TOTAL	7	6	15	8	18	7	40	21	61

SYMBOL:

S—Solved cases.

U—Unsolved cases.

Recapitulation

Violations of General Laws	37
Violations of Municipal and/or City Ordinances	24

Number of persons arrested for violation of General Laws during the year	
Number of persons arrested for violation of Municipal and/or City Ordinances during the year	
Fine imposed by the Municipal and/or City Judge on General Laws during the year	
Amount confiscated from gamblers during the year	
Quantity of opium seized during the year	

Percentage of cases solved	65.57%
Percentage of cases unsolved	34.43%

Persons confined in the Municipal and/or City

Jail

Prisoners	July	August	September	Total
Male	20	10	15	45
Female	6	2	5	13
TOTAL	26	12	20	58

3.—Miscellaneous

- (a) Dynamite storage in the Municipal and/or City—
 (b) Illegal entry of aliens in the Municipal and/or City—

4.—Remarks and Recommendations

Respectfully submitted:

Chief of Police of

* * *

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
QUEZON CITY
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE

July, 195.....

ANNUAL REPORT FOR FISCAL YEAR END-
ING JUNE 30, 195.....

To The Executive Secretary
Attn: The Police Adviser
Malacañang, Manila

I have the honor to submit the following annual report of this Office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 195.....

1.—Police Department

(a) Authorized Strength:
(See Form No. 2)

(b) *Equipment and Uniform*.—The Police Department is presently equipped with 2 Patrol Wagons, 15 jeeps, 8 motor cycles, 50 hip holsters, 30 shoulder holsters, 100 belts, 49 raincoats, 24 handcuffs, 15 axes and 60 flashlights. In view of the fact that those equipment have been in the Department since 1947, most of them are no longer serviceable. Its members have not been issued their uniform corresponding to the fiscal year 1954–55.

(c) *Arms and Ammunition*.—At present, the Police Department has the following arms and ammunition, including those borrowed from the Philippine Constabulary, to wit:

Quantity	Kind	Caliber	Ammunition
26	Smith and Wesson .....	.38	1,000
12	Colt .....	.32	500
20	Shotgun .....	.12 gauge	1,000

(d) *School and Training*.—In consonance with our present policy to improve the morale, discipline, and efficiency of the members of the department, rank inspection and convocations are alternately conducted. The Police Department has its own Academy where the new members are being trained for police work. The Chief of Police and other ranking officers of the department as well as some high city officials give lectures on courtesy, discipline, etc.

(e) *Communication*.—The Police Department has at present 35 outpost telephone boxes distributed in the City proper and in different districts within the jurisdiction of the City; four telephone lines connected to the four different precincts; 10 telephone lines connected to the office of the Chief of Police, etc.

(f) *Police Stations*.—The Police Department is holding its headquarters on the first floor of the City Hall Annex, located at the corner of Kamuning Road and Highway 54. It maintains 4 police precincts located as follows: Precinct No. 1 at

Mayon St., La Loma; Precinct No. 2, at Aurora Blvd., Cubao; Precinct No. 3, at Roosevelt Road, San Francisco Del Monte; and Precinct No. 4, at the Market of Galas district, etc.

(g) *Area and Population of Territory*.—The territorial jurisdiction of Quezon City comprises the districts of Novaliches, Ipo Dam, Pansol, Diliman, UP Compound, Balara, Galas, Cubao, Sta. Mesa Heights, La Loma, Murphy, Diliman, etc. The estimated population of Quezon City is 250,000.

2.—Police Activities

(Classification and tabulation of crimes committed)
(See Form No. 2)

Persons confined in the municipal/City Jail
(See Form No. 2)

3.—Miscellaneous

- (a) State quantity of dynamite storage, if any.
- (b) State number of illegal entry of aliens in your locality, if any.

4.—Remarks and Recommendations

(a) The members of the Police are not equipped with proper uniform. Many members are no longer capable of appearing in their best, most of their uniforms being patched or mended. In order to gain the respect of the people for the agents representing the law, especially in a metropolis like Quezon City, they should always look neat, disciplined, and with high morale. Giving them these sets of uniforms may be an incentive to the achievement of these factors.

(b) Taking into consideration the high qualifications required of the members of this department, the delicate and dangerous job they perform, the fact that they may be required to render 24-hour duty a day under the constant scrutiny of critical eyes of the public, and the present high cost of living, a salary above and over the minimum wage required by the law should be given the members of this department. A basic salary of P200 is therefore recommended.

(c) While the actual strength of the Police Department is only 500, the territorial jurisdiction of Quezon City is five times that of Manila, involving an area of 115,000 square kilometers, and its total population is around 250,000. Considering these facts, each and every member of the police force on three shifts of 8-hour-tour of duty must cover an area of 2,300 square kilometers and protect the lives and property of 500 persons. In order to cope with the situation, it is strongly recommended that the strength of the police should be increased to at least 1,000.

(d) The Police Department is in dire need of more service revolvers. While the authorized strength of this force is 500, we have only 400 caliber .38 service revolvers. The night patrol guards are not all equipped with clubs; most do not have flashlights. The immediate procurement

of at least 100 more service revolvers, 300 rain-coats, 200 flashlights, and 200 clubs is made imperative and is therefore strongly recommended.

Respectfully,

.....
Chief of Police

.....
Municipality or City

.....
Province

PROVINCIAL CIRCULAR
(Unnumbered)

October 6, 1955

DEATH OR DISABILITY CLAIMS FOR RELIEF
OF INFORMERS, GUIDES, ETC., WHILE
WORKING WITH THE ARMED FORCES
OF THE PHILIPPINES.

To all Provincial Governors and City Mayors:

In connection with our Unnumbered Provincial Circular, dated June 11, 1955, on the above subject, there is quoted hereunder the second paragraph of a second indorsement, dated September 22, 1955, of the Department of National Defense on the case of the Bernandino Lorenzo, deceased, which was referred to said Department:

"In a Disposition Form dated August 9, 1955, the Secretary of National Defense, amended Department Order No. 89, dated March 1, 1955, by setting the date of its effectivity on January 7, 1954. The amendment, not being retroactive, has this effect: Only claims whose incidents happened on or after January 7, 1954, are within the purview of said Department Order. And conversely claims whose incidents happened before January 7, 1954, are not covered by the same Department Order."

It is requested that Provincial Governors and City Mayors give the contents hereof the widest publicity possible for the information of all concerned.

ENRIQUE C. QUEMA
Assistant Executive Secretary

PROVINCIAL CIRCULAR
(Unnumbered)

October 7, 1955

CELEBRATION OF NATIONAL LANGUAGE
WEEK—TRANSFERRED FROM MARCH
29–APRIL 4 TO AUGUST 13–19 OF EVERY
YEAR.

To all Provincial Governors and City Mayors:

For your information, there is quoted hereunder Proclamation No. 186 of the President,

dated September 23, 1955, amending Proclamation No. 12, dated March 26, 1954, by transferring the celebration of the National Language Week from March 29–April 4 to August 13–19 of every year:

"WHEREAS, the period from March 29 to April 4 of every year was declared as National Language Week under Proclamation No. 12 dated March 26, 1954; and

"WHEREAS, this period is outside of the school year, thereby precluding the participation of schools in its celebration;

"NOW, THEREFORE, I, Ramon Magsaysay, President of the Philippines, by virtue of the powers vested in me by law, do hereby amend Proclamation No. 12 dated March 26, 1954, by declaring the period from August 13 to 19 of every year, in lieu of that from March 29 to April 4, as National Language Week.

"IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Republic of the Philippines to be affixed.

Done in the City of Manila, this 23rd day of September, in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and fifty-five, and of the Independence of the Philippines, the tenth."

Provincial Governors are requested to transmit the contents hereof to the Municipal and Municipal District Mayors under their respective jurisdictions for their information.

ENRIQUE C. QUEMA
Assistant Executive Secretary

PROVINCIAL CIRCULAR
(Unnumbered)

October 11, 1955

POLICEMAN AND SPECIAL AGENTS WITHOUT
COMPENSATION, DISBANDING OF—

To all Provincial Governors and City Mayors:

Information has been received that certain municipal mayors have appointed several temporary policemen and special agents without compensation or at the nominal pay of one peso per annum, principally for the purpose of having at their ready command and bidding police officers or agents to perpetrate terroristic and other illegal activities to promote political or private ends. It may be recalled in this connection that the civilian guards, authorized after the liberation in provinces wherein conditions of peace and order were precarious due to dissident activities, were abolished and disbanded in March, 1947, and that in lieu thereof, temporary police forces were authorized to be organized to be maintained by voluntary contributions in cash or in kind (please see unnumbered Provincial Circular, dated March 31, 1947 of the

former Secretary of the Interior); and that the said temporary police forces were disbanded in October, 1950 (see unnumbered Provincial Circular, dated October 3, 1950 of the former Secretary of the Interior). However, this circular of the former Department of the Interior issued on October 3, 1950 authorized the municipal councils of municipalities wherein the police forces were inadequate to maintain peace and order, to create additional members of the local police forces at the nominal salary of one peso per annum, in accordance with the provisions of section 2258 of the Revised Administrative Code. It is possible that some local officials may take advantage of this apparently subsisting authority given by the former Secretary of the Interior to create temporary positions of policemen at one peso per annum to promote their political or private ends. In this connection, attention is invited to the opinion of the Secretary of Justice (No. 108, series of 1951) sustaining the disapproval by the Secretary of Finance of the positions of so-called policemen at P1 per annum in the municipalities of Sto. Domingo, Rizal and Zaragoza of the province of Nueva Eicja. Needless to state in this connection that policemen without compensation or receiving only one peso per annum may, for obvious reasons, abuse their powers and duties to promote their personal interest and those of their bosses. It is therefore desired that the services of all policemen or special agents without compensation or with a nominal salary of one peso per annum, if any, be forthwith terminated.

Should any city or municipality be in urgent need of the services of additional policeman to cope with adverse conditions of peace and order, the council concerned may, local funds permitting, create additional positions of policemen, either temporary or permanent, at rates of compensation authorized for the same or similar existing positions in accordance with the authority granted by the city charter in case of cities, and section 2258 of the Revised Administrative Code in case of municipalities. All the requisites applicable to the creation of positions of regular members of the local police force should be complied with, such as the adoption of a duly approved budget and plantilla. The appointments to such duly

created positions shall also be subject to civil service rules and regulations.

Provincial Governors are hereby directed to transmit the contents of this circular to all municipal mayors and municipal district mayors in their respective provinces, for their information and guidance.

By authority of the President:

FRED RUIZ CASTRO
Executive Secretary

MEMORANDUM ORDER

October 14, 1955

The memorandum order which reconstituted the Slum Clearance Committee on June 9, 1954, with the following membership:

The Social Welfare Administration.....	Chairman
The Director of the National Planning Commission	Member
The General Manager of the People's Homesite and Housing Corporation or his representative	Member
The City Engineer of Manila	Member
A representative each from the—	
Department of Public Works and Communications	Member
Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources	Member
Department of Health	Member

is hereby amended to include Quezon City Mayor N. S. Amoranto and Quezon City Engineer Anastacio A. Agan as additional members.

The Slum Clearance Committee is entrusted with the responsibility of locating suitable sites for placement of dislodged squatters from the City of Manila and suburbs; assisting them in every way possible in the removal and transfer of their dwellings to the new sites; and initiating such steps and arrangements as may be necessary to carry out its duties.

By authority of the President:

FRED RUIZ CASTRO
Executive Secretary

Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources

BUREAU OF LANDS

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
MANILA

LANDS ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER No. 4-12 * PHILIPPINE LAND SURVEYORS MANUAL

June 28, 1955

The "Manual of Regulations Governing Land Surveys in the Philippines", in order to incorporate therein the latest improvements, in surveying procedures and techniques as employed here and abroad, as well as other amendments thereof resulting from administrative decisions rendered since its first revision in 1935, is hereby revised and re-issued under the new name "Philippine Land Surveyors Manual", as follows:

PHILIPPINE LAND SURVEYORS MANUAL

Part I

PROVISIONS GOVERNING ALL CLASSES OF LAND SURVEYS

CHAPTER I

LAND SURVEYS AND SURVEYORS

CLASSIFICATION OF LAND SURVEYS

1. For the purpose of these regulations the survey of lands used for agricultural, residential, industrial, commercial, and any other similar purpose, shall be divided into two groups, namely, (1) Isolated Land Surveys and (2) Cadastral Land Surveys.

2. Isolated Land Surveys shall comprise all classes of surveys of isolated parcels of land used for agricultural, residential, industrial or any other purpose. These surveys shall be classified as follows:

(a) *Public Land Surveys*.—All original surveys of lands of the public domain, classified as alienable or disposable pursuant to the provisions of the Public Land Law.

(b) *Private Land Surveys*.—All original surveys of lands, claimed or owned by individuals, partnerships, corporations, or any other form of organization, executed for use in original land registration proceedings pursuant to the provisions of the Land Registration Act No. 496 as amended; of Chapter VIII, entitled "Judicial Confirmation of Imperfect or Incomplete Titles" of Commonwealth Act No. 141, as amended, or of similar acts formerly in force and those which may hereafter be enacted.

(c) *Government Land Surveys*.—All original surveys of land administered by or belonging to, the National Government or any of its branches, pursuant to the provisions of the Friar Lands Act No. 1120 as amended; of Act No. 3038 as amended or of similar acts which may hereafter be enacted.

(d) *Other Land Surveys*.—All surveys made for the purpose of determining political boundaries, verifying or relocating prior surveys, subdividing patented, leased or decreed properties, determining the geographic coordinates, establishing location monuments, triangulation stations, locating roads and streets, original surveys of lode and placer mining claims, coals, petroleum, and other mineral lands, (under the supervision of the Bureau of Mines.) and any other survey work, not included in the preceding classes.

3. *Cadastral Land Surveys*.—All surveys made of extensive areas consisting of several lots, for general land registration proceedings, agricultural development, or for any other purpose, pursuant to the provisions of the Cadastral Act No. 2259 as amended; of Act No. 3240 as amended; of Act No. 3327 as amended; of sections 1850 to 1857, inclusive, of the Administrative Code as amended, Act No. 2711 as amended; of the Commonwealth Act No. 141 as amended or of other acts which may hereafter be enacted.

WHO MAY EXECUTE SURVEYS

4. Land Surveys for registration and other related purposes shall be executed by Land surveyors duly registered in accordance with surveying laws. For the purposes of these regulations land surveyors are classified as Public Land Surveyor, Deputy Public Land Surveyor, Private Land Surveyor, Cadastral Land Surveyor, and Deputy Cadastral Land Surveyor.

5. Public Land Surveyors are surveyors in the service of the Bureau of Lands. They may execute public land surveys, private land surveys, government land surveys, and general land surveys, subject to the administrative direction, control, and supervision of the Director of Lands.

6. Deputy Public Land Surveyors are private land surveyors who may be deputized by the Director of Lands in the manner hereinafter provided to execute public land, government land surveys subject to the administrative direction, control, and supervision of the Director of Lands.

7. Private Land Surveyors are duly licensed surveyors who are not in the service of the Government. They may execute private land surveys, subject to these rules and regulations.

8. Cadastral Land Surveyors are those surveyors who have been duly registered as Cadastral Land Surveyors in accordance with Act 3626 as amended. Cadastral Land Surveyors who are not in the service of the Bureau of Lands may execute cadastral projects subject to existing laws and the administrative direction, control, and supervision of the Director of Lands.

9. Only persons duly authorized by the Board of Examiners for Surveyors or as otherwise provided by laws shall be employed as transitmen by the Land Surveyor.

BONDS FOR SURVEYORS

10. Before a private land surveyor can be designated as Deputy Public Land Surveyor he shall file a bond in the amount of ₱2,000 subject to the approval of the Director of Lands. This bond shall answer for expenses that may be incurred by the Bureau of Lands for field verification and investigation, of erroneous or unauthorized

* To be published in three instalments: first—October, second—November, third—December, 1955, respectively.

surveys. The amount of the bond may be increased should it be found later, to be insufficient to meet expenses connected with the verification and correction of the work performed by the Land Surveyor.

11. A Cadastral Land Surveyor who is not a Bureau of Land Surveyor and who has been authorized to undertake a cadastral project shall file a bond in the amount of 10 per cent of the estimated cost of the cadastral project provided that the bond shall in no case be less than P5,000.

12. The bond filed by the Deputy Public Land Surveyor shall continue in force while his designation as such stands and until all claims or charges against such bond have been satisfied.

13. The bond of a Cadastral Land Surveyor shall continue in force, with respect to each cadastral project assigned to him by the Director of Lands, from the commencement of the survey up to its approval.

14. Each bond shall be conditioned upon the faithful performance of the obligations of the land surveyor to execute the survey in accordance with the provisions of this Manual and of any other regulations which may be issued hereafter, and shall be in accordance with forms prescribed by the Director of Lands. The bond shall answer for any expense that may be incurred on account of any verification, correction, or work which may have to be performed by the Bureau of Lands on the survey for which the bond has been filed.

15. The bond may be in the form of:

(a) A cash deposit with the National Treasurer.

(b) A surety furnished by a duly established fidelity and surety company.

(c) Unencumbered private lands with Torrens titles provided that the assessed values thereof shall not be less than twice the amount of the bond and that the bond shall be annotated in the office of the Register of Deeds concerned as an encumbrance on the land.

(d) Bonds of the Republic of the Philippines.

CHAPTER II

INSTRUMENTS OF SURVEYING

EXAMINATION, CERTIFICATION AND RECORD

16. The survey of lands for registration in the Philippines shall be executed with instruments examined and approved by the Bureau of Lands.

17. Surveys executed with instruments which have not been examined and approved, shall not be accepted for verification and approval.

18. The Bureau of Lands shall keep an up-to-date record of the instruments examined for use in land surveys for registration purposes.

19. A certificate shall be issued for each instrument approved for use in official surveys to be used for registration purposes, stating its condition at the time of examination and other facts pertinent to its approval. If subsequent examinations prove that the instrument is no longer fit for these surveys, the certificate shall be cancelled.

20. Individuals, corporation or associations engaged in the importation, purchase, sale, repair, adjustment, etc. of instruments of surveying, may present their instru-

ments to the Bureau of Lands for examination, certification and record.

21. The Director of Lands may at any time require a surveyor to submit to the Bureau of Lands his surveying instruments for re-examination.

22. A fee of P10 shall be charged for the original examination, certification and record of each instrument presented. Subsequent examinations and record of the same instrument, shall be free of charge.

TRANSITS, THEODOLITES AND OTHER EQUIPMENT

23. Official surveys to be used in the granting of land patents, leases or the adjudication of titles and in other administrative or judicial proceedings shall be executed with transits, theodolites or photogrammetric instruments. If transits or theodolites are used, they must be of the following specifications:

(a) The telescope should have a magnifying power of not less than 20 diameters.

(b) The horizontal circle should have a minimum inside diameter of 5½" or 130 millimeters unless provided with a microptic reading device.

(c) The horizontal and vertical circles should be full circles with the least reading of one minute or less.

(d) The stadia constant should preferably be 100.

STEEL AND INVAR TAPES

24. The measurement of distances shall be made with invar or steel tapes graduated in the metric system, the true length of which shall be determined by comparison with the standard base of the Bureau of Lands.

25. The test of tapes shall be made at least once a year in the Bureau of Lands, Manila, or in the nearest provincial office of the Bureau of Lands possessing standard invar tapes for testing purposes. Broken or kinked tapes of invar or steel shall not be used for standardization or testing purposes.

26. Broken tapes which have been mended may be used only in lot surveys of tertiary precision provided tests are made to determine the correction to be applied to the measurements.

27. The temperature of twenty-seven degrees centigrade shall be adopted as the standard temperature at which each tape should be of standard length with a tension of 10 kilograms, when supported horizontally throughout its entire length.

28. Only tapes which are of standard length at temperatures between twenty-two degrees and thirty-two degrees centigrade inclusive, shall be approved for use in primary, secondary and tertiary control traverses.

29. All temperature measurements, shall be in the centigrade system.

30. No corrections for temperature shall be required in the case of tapes which are of standard length at temperatures ranging from twenty-two to thirty-two degrees centigrades, inclusive, when such tapes are used in tertiary traverses, and in locating corners from traverse stations.

31. The corrections for tension and sag, shall be stated in the certificates of examination and approval.

32. Other devices for measuring distances may be used upon approval by the Bureau of Lands.

OTHER INSTRUMENTS

33. Thermometers, barometers, chronometers, and other similar instruments used for surveying purposes should be frequently tested and compared with standards of the Weather Bureau.

ADJUSTMENT AND CLEANING OF INSTRUMENTS

34. Transits, theodolites, levels, etc, may be adjusted, cleaned, oiled; tapes soldered and cleaned; and new cross wires inserted, at the request of the owners thereof, upon payment of the following nominal fees:

Complete adjustment of transits, theodolites, levels, etc.	P25.00 each
Thorough cleaning of instruments	10.00 each
For replacing each stadia wire, each vertical and horizontal cross wire, and each of the four wires of the solar square	5.00 each
Cleaning, oiling, and soldering tapes.....	5.00 each

35. Minor repair work not included in the preceding section may be performed at actual cost in the Bureau of Lands.

CHAPTER III

POSITION OF SURVEYS

Points of Reference

36. Land surveys shall be definitely fixed in position on the surface of the earth, by monuments of permanent nature marking selected points of said surveys, and by azimuths and distances to "points of reference", of known geographic or rectangular plane coordinates. These points of reference may be:

1. Bureau of Lands Location Monuments;
2. Political Boundary Monuments;
 - (a) Provincial Boundary Monuments
 - (b) Municipal Boundary Monuments
 - (c) Barrio Boundary Monuments
3. Triangulation Stations of:
 - (a) The Bureau of Lands
 - (b) The Bureau of Coast and Geodetic Survey
 - (c) The United States Army Engineer Corps
 - (d) Other organizations, the work of which is of acknowledged standard.
4. Church towers, historical monuments and other prominent permanent structures of known geographic or rectangular plane coordinates.

37. In each city and municipality of the Philippines there shall be established by the Bureau of Lands, at least two standard Location Monuments, to be designated as "Bureau of Lands Location Monument No. 1" (B.L.L.M. No. 1) and "Bureau of Lands Location Monument No. 2" (B.L.L.M. No. 2.), respectively.

38. Additional location monuments shall be established along the control of the project, which shall be by pairs at an average interval of from 5 to 6 kilometers to be designated and numbered respectively as Bureau of Lands Location Monument No. "3"; Bureau of Lands Location Monument No. "4"; Bureau of Lands Location

Monument No. "5"; and Bureau of Lands Location Monument No. "6"; etc., as the case may be.

GEOGRAPHIC COORDINATES

39. The complete geographic coordinates of points of reference shall be:

(a) *Latitude*.—Reckoned north or south from the equator

(b) *Longitude*.—Reckoned east from the meridian of Greenwich.

(c) *Elevation*.—Reckoned from the mean sea level
The latitude, longitude and elevation are absolutely necessary for fixing the position of land surveys on the surface of the earth and should be determined to conform with the standard datum of the Philippines.

40. The geographic coordinates of points of reference, shall be classified according to their relative precision, as follows:

- (a) First order geographic coordinates
- (b) Second order geographic coordinates
- (c) Third order geographic coordinates

41. The geographic coordinates of the control points shall be derived from the adopted coordinates of previously established stations under the standard datum of the Philippines by triangulation or traverse system.

42. The following specifications for horizontal control shall be adopted for the determination of the position of a point of reference:

	Triangulation	Traverse
First Order—		
Maximum triangle closure 3"		Position check
Check on base 1/25,000		1/25,000
Second Order—		
Maximum triangle closure 8"		Position check
Check on base 1/10,000		1/10,000
Third Order—		
Maximum triangle closure 12"		Position check
Check on base 1/5,000		1/5,000

43. The standard datum for the Philippines, shall be defined by the geographic coordinates of the triangulation station of the Bureau of Coast and Geodetic Survey, known as "Balanacan," which are:

Latitude=13° 33' 41.000" N
Longitude=121° 52' 03.000" E
Elevation=not determined

The azimuth from triangulation station "Balanacan" to triangulation station "Baltazar" is 9° 12' 37.00" and the distance is 37,680.90 meters. The back azimuth is 189° 11' 50.60".

The description of the triangulation station, Balanacan, is as follows:

Balanacan (Marinduque Province, O.W. Ferguson, 1906, 1907). On the highest hill at the northeast point of Marinduque Island. Salvaria Islands in the entrance to Looc Bay bears N. 9° E., distant 3 kilometers, and the highest point to the western one of the two San Andres Islands bears S. 80° E., distant 3 kilometers. It is on the northwest end of the hill, 10 meters north-west of the highest point, and is in a commanding

situation, seeing a hundred miles of the south coast of Luzon, much of the north and west coast of Marinduque, the coast of Mindoro and other islands. Station mark is the center of a hole 1.5 centimeters in diameter and 6 centimeters deep, drilled at the center of a triangle 16 centimeters on a side, cut in a hard rock. Reference mark is on a hard, white boulder of about one cubic meter in volume—standing 80 centimeters above the ground and 90 centimeters higher than the station. The mark is a hole 1.5 centimeters in diameter and 8 centimeters deep, at the center of a cross cut on top of this stone. From the station, the reference mark is in azimuth $326^{\circ} 34'$ and is distant 18.85 meters.

44. The mean sea level obtained from observations of the Bureau of Coast and Geodetic Survey, shall be used as the datum for elevations. It is defined by the following three bench marks located in the City of Manila:

(a) "*Manila Bench Mark No. 4*".—Is a cross cut on the top of the knob of a cannon at the edge of the sidewalk on the southwest corner of the Intendencia Building, 5 feet from the corner of the Building and just beside a telephone pole. The cross is about 2.5 feet above the sidewalk. Elevation above mean sea level is (9.89 feet) 3.014 meters.

(b) "*Manila Bench Mark No. 7*".—Is a three inch cross cut in the top of the wall surrounding the basin around the base of the monument standing in the center of Plaza McKinley. The cross is on the northwest side of the wall and is flanked by a figure 7 cut in the stone near the mark. Elevation above mean sea level is (15.20 feet) 4.633 meters.

(c) "*Manila Bench Mark No. T.P.D.*"—Is the top of a brass rod set in cement, flush with the upper surface of the step in the back of the wall on the north side of the break where the street goes through from Plaza McKinley to Malecon Drive, 4 feet above the road surface 9 inches east of the east face of the upper part of the wall, and 3.5 inches from the cut face of the wall on the side toward the street. Elevation above mean sea level is (15.41 feet) 4.687 meters.

45. In topographic or any other surveys in which elevations are necessary, such elevations may be referred either to an assumed, or to a local mean sea level, when there are no established bench marks, the elevations of which have been referred to the mean sea level.

RECTANGULAR PLANE COORDINATES

46. The Bureau of Lands Location Monument No. 1 (B.L.L.M. No. 1) of each municipality shall be the point of origin of the rectangular plane coordinates corresponding to the municipality, and all other municipal location monuments, triangulation stations, barrio location monuments, etc., situated within the jurisdiction of the municipality, shall have their rectangular plane coordinates, based upon the system of coordinates of the municipality.

47. In the case of islands which form part of a municipality, the point of origin of the rectangular plane coordinates shall be the location monument which is most centrally and conveniently located in the islands.

48. The standard rectangular plane coordinates of Bureau of Lands Location Monument No. 1, shall be:

North—20,000.00 meters

East—20,000.00 meters

and in the cases when the jurisdiction limits of the municipality exceeds twenty kilometers from the point of origin as center, the coordinates shall be increased by (10,000) one myriameter. Should this limit be exceeded, another pair of location monuments shall be established as point of origin, so that in no case shall rectangular plane coordinates, exceed thirty kilometers from the point of origin.

49. The Bureau of Lands shall publish the geographic and rectangular plane coordinates and descriptions of the established points of reference in the cities, and municipalities, of the Philippines. It shall be the duty of each land Surveyor to obtain and keep for use complete copies of the publication.

ASTRONOMIC OBSERVATIONS

50. Astronomic observations, for time, latitude, longitude and azimuth, shall be made whenever necessary to determine:

(a) The error in the time shown by watches

(b) The latitude of points of reference which have not been connected to other points of known geographic coordinates

(c) The azimuth of lines of survey

(d) A check for the geographic position

51. Astronomic observations shall be made on either the sun or the stars, as the Surveyor may prefer, using the standard procedures found in practical astronomy textbooks.

52. All observed altitudes of the sun and the stars shall be corrected for index error, refraction, and parallax in the order given. For observed altitudes of the star only corrections for refraction must be applied.

53. The altitude of the sun's center may be determined by observing its lower or upper limb and correcting the vertical angle observed by adding or subtracting its angular semi-diameter, or by means of the solar square which shall be taken first with the telescope direct then twice with the telescope reversed and the fourth with the telescope direct. To center the sun, its four segments as intercepted by the four wires of the solar square should be made simultaneously equal.

54. In all solar observations and computations of declination thereof, the standard time (120° EMT) shall be used, which may be determined by:

(a) Comparing watch time with the official broadcast of the 120° EMT.

(b) Observing for the local apparent time, converting it into local meantime, and finally reducing to standard time.

The north polar distances of the sun prepared by the Bureau of Lands are based on the 120° EMT.

55. When making solar observations the following shall be observed:

(a) The index error of the vertical circle should be determined by direct and reversed sightings at a fixed point. The average of at least ten direct and ten reversed readings on as many different points of various angles of elevation, should be accepted, but the index error thus determined should be checked frequently. The vertical angles should be corrected, by the amount of the index error. The vernier need not be adjusted unless the error is thirty seconds of arc or more. The correction should be entered with the data for each solar observation.

(b) Observations should preferably be taken when the altitude is not less than twenty degrees although lower altitudes may be accepted when circumstances do not allow observations at the altitudes of twenty degrees or more.

56. If, when sighting at the same point the direct and reversed readings of the vertical angles differ, check the index error of the vertical circle and test the adjustments of the transit. If the azimuth observations taken at different times on the same line, become variable, check the latitude; check the north polar distances; check the watch time used, and in general, verify the entire series of operations to detect and eliminate possible errors in the data.

LOCAL MEAN TIME

57. The official or standard time used in the Philippines is the mean time corresponding to the one hundred twentieth meridian east of Greenwich.

58. Land Surveyors should carry accurate watches or chronometers, for use in astronomical observations.

59. The accuracy of the time kept by a watch or chronometer, shall be verified by comparison with standard chronometers or by observations for local mean time to determine the correction to be applied to the time indicated by the watch or chronometer.

60. Local mean time may be determined by altitude observations on the sun or star at the moment of meridian passage or at any other instant.

61. When local mean time is determined by altitude of the sun before or after meridian passage the procedure outlined in section 79 for determining azimuth shall be followed.

62. Any formula for determining the hour angle may be used, but the following tangent formula shall be adopted from altitude observations of time:

$$\text{Tangent } \frac{T}{2} = \sqrt{\cos S \sec (S-P) \sin (S-H) \csc (S-L)}$$

Where $S = P + H + L$

T = Hour angle of the observed celestial body.

H = Observed altitude of the celestial body, corrected for refraction, in all cases, and for parallax, in the case of the sun or other planets.

L = Latitude of the place of observation.

P = North polar distance of the celestial body.

Separate computations shall be made for the data obtained with the telescope in the direct and the reversed positions.

63. The time obtained by observations on the sun is local apparent solar time.

64. The time obtained by observations on stars is local sidereal time which should be transformed into local mean solar time.

65. At least two complete sets of observations should be made. The average should be transformed into local mean solar time, as stated in sections 63 and 64. The data obtained for determining the azimuth of lines, may be used for determining time, thus eliminating the need of additional observations.

LATITUDE

66. Observations for latitude shall be made, whenever the latitude of the station occupied is not known from previous observations or from connections to a station or point of reference of known latitude.

67. Of the various methods for determining latitude, the following may readily be used in connection with the transit or theodolite:

(a) By meridian altitude of the sun or star.

(b) By circummeridian altitudes of the sun.

(c) By Polaris at any hour angle.

68. The highest recorded altitude of the sun, when corrected for refraction, index error, semi-diameter and parallax may be accepted and used for determining the latitude. This is the method of single meridian altitude of the sun.

69. When more accurate results are desired, the latitude shall be determined by observation of polaris at culmination. The average of the reduced altitudes, shall be accepted and used for determining latitude. This is the method of meridian altitude of the star.

70. If observations are made on the sun it should consist of a series of not less than 8 altitudes observed alternately with the transit in the direct and the reverse positions. About half of the series should be made before, and the other half, after the time of meridian passage. This is known as the circummeridian altitudes of the sun.

71. When latitude is determined by Polaris at any hour angle the procedure described in the current issue of the American Ephemeris should be used.

72. In all land surveys, latitude observations shall be made, unless the latitudes can be determined by a traverse or triangulation connection with points of reference of known latitude.

73. The latitude used in the computations for azimuth, shall be derived from latitude computed by the geodetic formula from the geodetic control stations.

74. If the above method is not feasible the latitude shall be determined by astronomic observations.

LONGITUDE

75. Accurate longitude shall be determined by means of closed circuit or loop traverses connected from points of known geographic position.

ELEVATIONS

76. Elevations may be determined by lines of levels, starting from bench marks of assumed or known elevations; by tri-

gonometric leveling, by vertical angles, or by means of the barometer.

AZIMUTH

77. The azimuth of all lines of survey shall be reckoned from the south as the zero direction, follow clockwise the quadrants and shall be carried from the astronomical azimuth of one or more lines of the survey.

78. The astronomical azimuth of a line may be determined by observations on the sun or stars consisting of at least one series of observations.

79. Each series shall consist of two sets of observations. One set shall consist of the mean of observed readings with the telescope in the direct and reversed positions. For primary and secondary traverses the vertical and horizontal cross wires shall be used instead of the solar square. The interval of the time between any two consecutive sightings within a set of observation shall not exceed two minutes of time. The cross wires shall be made tangent to the left and lower or right and upper limb of the sun as the case may be. Each set shall be taken in the following order:

Set I

Telescope in Direct Position

- ⊕ (a) Read and record the time, vertical and horizontal angles.
- ⊕ (b) Read and record the time, vertical and horizontal angles.

Telescope in Reversed Position

- ⊖ (c) Read and record the time, vertical and horizontal angles.
- ⊖ (d) Read and record the time, vertical and horizontal angles.

Set II

Telescope in Reversed Position

- ⊖ (e) Read and record the time, vertical and horizontal angles.
- ⊖ (f) Read and record the time, vertical and horizontal angles.

Telescope in Direct Position

- ⊕ (g) Read and record the time, vertical and horizontal angles.
- ⊕ (h) Read and record the time, vertical and horizontal angles.

The practice of making first all upper and later all lower sightings or making other combinations or partial observations, is not correct and shall not be accepted.

In the case of stellar observations, the star should be centered as closely as possible at the intersection of the cross wires.

80. In all azimuth observations, points occupied and observed, should always be stations of the primary, secondary or tertiary traverse as the case may be, or stations of a triangulation system.

81. Any formula for determining azimuth, may be used but the following co-tangent formula shall be adopted for solar observation.

$$\cot \frac{1}{2} A = \sqrt{\sec S \sec (S-P) \sin (S-H) \sin (S-L)}$$

The result should be checked by using the following formula:

$$\cos A = \tan H \tan L - \cos P \sec H \sec L$$

In both cases:

A = angle between the sun and south.

H = observed altitude of the celestial body, corrected for refraction in all cases, and for parallax, in the case of sun, moon or planets.

D = apparent declination of the observed celestial body. The signs of D should be reversed for south declinations.

L = latitude of the place of observation.

P = north polar distance of the observed celestial body.

It is:

(90 - D, when the declination is north)

(90 + D, when the declination is south) $S = \frac{1}{2}(P + H + L)$

The cotangent formula requires the same data used in computations for determining time. This is its advantage over other formulae.

CHAPTER IV

CONTROL OF SURVEYS

Classes of Control

82. The traverse control for land surveys shall be classified as follows:

(a) Primary or Second Order Traverse:

The azimuths shall be determined to the nearest one second of arc, and the distances shall be measured twice to the nearest millimeter, taking into account the temperature, sag, pull and sea level corrections.

(b) Secondary or Third Order Traverse:

The azimuths shall be determined to the nearest fifteen seconds of arc or less and the distances shall be measured once, to the nearest millimeter, taking into account the temperature, sag, pull and sea level corrections.

(c) Tertiary or Fourth Order Traverse:

The azimuths shall be determined to the nearest one minute of arc, and the distances shall be measured once to the nearest centimeter, taking no account of temperature, sag, pull and sea level corrections.

83. The "main control" or "main traverse" shall be the primary, secondary, or tertiary traverse, as the case may be, from and to which all other traverses established in the survey of an area, shall begin or close.

84. When the main control is fixed by:

(a) Primary traverses, the details of the survey may be located by the main or other primary traverses, or by secondary and tertiary traverses connected thereto.

(b) Secondary traverses, the details of the survey may be located by the main or other secondary traverses or by tertiary traverses connected thereto.

(c) Tertiary traverses, the details of the survey, may be located by the main or other tertiary traverses connected thereto.

85. A traverse which closes into itself or to the point of its origin, shall be known as a "circuit", primary, secondary or tertiary traverse as the case may be; a traverse starting from a station and closing into another station of the same or another traverse shall be known as a "loop" primary, secondary or tertiary traverse as the case may be; and a traverse which does not close into another station of the same or of any other traverse shall be known either as a loose "tie line" or a "connection" tertiary traverse.

86. The quality of control to be used for surveys shall depend upon the area to be controlled, unless a higher quality of control is specified in the survey order, as follows:

Area to be controlled	Quality of Control
Less than 1,500 hectares	Tertiary or 4th Order Traverse
1,500 to 15,000 hectares..	Secondary or 3rd Order Traverse .
Over 15,000 hectares	Primary or 2nd Order Traverse

In isolated parcels of land having an area of less than 1,500 hectares which are to be subdivided into fifty or more lots, at least one pair of location monuments to be connected by a traverse of secondary precision from a previously established reference point shall be established such that no lot shall have a distance of more than three kilometers from the nearest point of reference.

PRIMARY TRAVERSES

Location of Primary Stations

87. A primary traverse starting from and closing on the Bureau of Lands Location Monument No. 1 (B.L.L.M. No. 1) of the project, shall be established to control all other traverses within the project.

88. When no location monuments have been previously established a pair of Bureau of Lands Location Monuments, to be numbered one "1" and two "2" respectively, shall be established at the most suitable place and as near as possible to the center of the municipality or project.

89. The primary traverse should rarely be longer than fifty kilometers. From the Bureau of Lands Location Monument No. 1 (B.L.L.M. No. 1), it should generally follow either the project boundary or the meridian and parallel lines of the cadastral maps in such a way that the primary stations may be drawn near the project boundary, or on the edges of the cadastral maps. In so far as possible, the primary traverse should consist of a single circuit. In very large projects, two loops may be used, and in extreme cases three or more loops.

90. In case mountain peaks or hills define the boundary or a part thereof, of the municipality or project, the primary traverse shall be located at the base of the mountains or hills.

91. Primary stations shall be numbered consecutively from one for each survey unit or project, as the case may be, and shall be indicated on the monuments, and in the field notes, computations and maps as "P1", "P2", "P10", "P60", etc., in a clockwise direction. The Bureau of Lands Location Monument No. 1 (B.L.L.M. No. 1) of the project shall be the first primary station to be known as "P1" of the primary traverse, without changing the marks thereon. Whenever practicable, the Bureau of Lands Location Monument No. 2 (B.L.L.M. No. 2) should be used as the second or last primary station of the first loop of the primary traverse, without changing the marks thereon.

92. The point of origin, defined by the Bureau of Lands Location Monument No. 1 (B.L.L.M. No. 1), shall always be within thirty kilometers from the extreme point of project boundaries.

93. When the established Bureau of Lands Location Monument No. 1 (B.L.L.M. No. 1), is so situated nearer a part of the project boundaries, that said Bureau of Lands Location Monument No. 1 (B.L.L.M. No. 1), is at a distance of thirty kilometers or more from the other extreme of the boundaries, two Bureau of Lands Location Monuments (B.L.L.M.) to be numbered one and two, respectively, shall be established in such a location that the extreme portions of the boundaries shall be within thirty kilometers from the point of origin, as required in the preceding section. In these cases new numbers shall be assigned to the former Bureau of Lands Monuments Nos. 1, 2, which are not used to define the point of origin of the survey.

94. When the extreme portions of the area to be surveyed are sixty kilometers or more, apart from each other, so that if the center of the area is used as point of origin, the extreme portions of the boundaries will be beyond the limits fixed by section 93, the area to be surveyed shall be divided into two or more parts or projects such that each of the parts or projects shall have a point of origin of its own, within thirty kilometers from the extreme portions of its boundaries.

95. The primary stations should be so established on the ground that the distance between consecutive stations shall not be more than 1,000 meters.

96. All primary stations except the Bureau of Lands Location Monuments (B.L.L.M.) shall be defined by cylindrical concrete monuments ten centimeters in diameter, by sixty centimeters in length (10 by 60 cm.), reinforced preferably with barbed wire and set not more than five centimeters above the ground. The station center shall be defined by a cross or center punched upon a galvanized iron (G.I.) spike, set flush into the concrete monument. This will insure permanency and availability for use in subsequent adjoining surveys.

97. After the primary stations have been monumented, and preferably before starting the measurement of angles and distances the position of the station shall be determined by a preliminary traverse survey with

the transit, tape, and stadia which may also define approximately the project boundaries; for information in preparing the provisional progress map and will furnish a preliminary control for the immediate commencement of sketching operations. While running these preliminary surveys, reference points to these monuments may be located.

98. The measurement of distances for primary traverses shall be made with steel or invar tapes, kept especially for such purposes. Broken or kinked steel or invar tapes even if mended shall not be used in the measurement of distances for primary and secondary traverses.

PRIMARY TRAVERSES—ESTABLISHMENT OF BASE MERIDIAN

99. The meridian passing thru the Bureau of Lands Location Monument No. 1 (B.L.L.M. No. 1) of a project, shall be the base meridian to which all azimuths of lines of survey within the area to be controlled shall be referred.

100. The geodetic azimuth of the line defined by the Bureau of Lands Location Monument Nos. 1 (B.L.L.M. No. 1), and 2 (B.L.L.M. No. 2), shall determine the base meridian and shall be obtained by connection with established geodetic control points in the Luzon datum. The connection shall be made by triangulation or traverse system or a combination of the two. Astronomic observations for azimuth on the line shall be made only as a check on the geodetic azimuth.

101. If the above method is not feasible, the base meridian may be determined by astronomic observations in accordance with the provisions of sections 77 to 81 inclusive, independently of any previous determinations, made in former surveys.

102. In so far as practicable, the astronomical azimuth which shall determine the base meridian, should preferably be obtained from observations on stars.

103. The azimuths used in a cadastral project derived from the base meridian, shall be known as cadastral azimuths, to distinguish these from astronomical azimuths which may be observed anywhere within a project.

104. The astronomical azimuth shall be determined in accordance with section 79. The arithmetical mean of at least four series of observations taken in the morning and four series taken in the afternoon of the same or different days, provided the probable error of the arithmetical mean does not exceed five seconds of arc, shall be accepted and used as the astronomical azimuth defining the base meridian. Correction due to the deflection of the vertical shall be made.

105. In general, two series of morning and two series of afternoon observations made on the same day, combined with identical series made in other days, will give more reliable results than when all the four series of morning and four series of afternoon observations are made on only one day.

106. The probable error of the mean azimuth from two sets composing one series of observations shall be determined as follows:

(a) Determine the difference in azimuth between the first and second sets.

(b) Express this difference (a) in seconds, and compute the probable error from the formula:

$$\text{Probable Error} = 0.33725 D$$

(c) The result will be seconds of arc which should not exceed fifteen seconds for tertiary, ten seconds for secondary and five seconds for base meridian and primary controls.

(d) Adopt the mean azimuth of the result if within the requirement.

107. The probable error of the mean azimuth from several series of observations shall be determined only from series whose probable errors are within those provided in the preceding section for each kind of traverse, as follows:

(a) Determine the arithmetical mean of the average azimuths from the selected series of observations.

(b) Determine the difference between the arithmetical mean azimuth and each average azimuth from each series of observations.

(c) Express each of these differences or residuals in seconds of arc and square each of them.

(d) Add the squares of the differences or residuals and compute the probable error from the formula

$$\text{Probable error} = 0.6745 \sqrt{\frac{\sum V^2}{n(n-1)}}$$

In which:

$\sum V^2$ = the sum of all the squares of the residuals.

n = the number of series (2 sets) of observations.

108. When the probable error is more than five seconds of arc, the azimuth having residuals larger than three times the probable error should be rejected and a new series of observations taken to obtain data which will give the desired results. Before rejecting any observation, the latitude and declination used, the local mean time, the index error of the vertical circle and the adjustments of the transit should all be carefully verified.

109. When the primary traverse is divided into loops, astronomic observations for azimuth similar to those determining the base meridian, shall be taken at the primary stations common to the loops or at the primary station on the boundary where two or more projects adjoin, to check the azimuths carried from the base meridian by the angular measurements made at each station.

110. When the primary traverse consists of one circuit run along the perimeter of the project, the observations should be so distributed as to approximate the northwest (NW), Northeast (NE) Southeast (SE), and Southwest (SW), parts of the project.

111. Where natural conditions permit, a triangulation station, visible to as many stations of the primary traverse as possible, and to at least one of the primary stations of the line defining the base meridian should be established for the purpose of controlling the azimuth at each of these intervisible primary stations. The meth-

od is simple and provides for the transfer of the astronomical azimuth, as determined at the base meridian to the primary lines defined by the intervisible primary stations. As much as possible that triangulation station should be a geodetic control station.

112. For each primary line, the azimuth of which is to be controlled or verified from the established triangulation station, three angles shall be measured by repetition following the method described in section 118. Direction instruments or theodolites with a least reading of one second may also be used.

(a) At either the "P1" (equal to B.L.L.M. No. 1) or the "P2" (equal to B.L.L.M. No. 2), the angle subtended by P2 or P1 as the case may be and the triangulation station.

(b) At the triangulation station the angle subtended by "P1" (equal B.L.L.M. No. 1) or "P2" (equal B.L.L.M. No. 2) as the case may be, and one of the primary stations defining the primary line the azimuth of which is to be controlled or verified.

(c) At the primary station, the angle subtended by the triangulation station and either the rearward or forward primary station of the line, the azimuth of which is to be controlled.

Additional triangulation stations may sometimes be required in order to observe other or all sections of the primary traverse. Instead of the line defined by "P1", and "P2", other primary lines previously checked may be used.

113. The astronomical azimuth determined at the primary stations as required by sections 109 and 110 shall be corrected for convergency of meridian and should agree within twenty seconds of arc, with the azimuth derived from the angular measurements on the primary stations.

114. The amount of convergency correction in seconds of arc to be applied to the observed astronomical azimuth shall be, for all practical purposes, the product of the number of kilometers of departure of the place of observation from the base meridian, and the number of seconds of angular convergency corresponding to the latitude of the place of observation, as shown in the following table:

CORRECTIONS FOR CONVERGENCY

Latitude	Conversion
5°	2.83"
6°	3.40"
7°	3.97"
8°	4.55"
9°	5.12"
10°	5.70"
11°	6.29"
12°	6.87"
13°	7.46"
14°	8.06"
15°	8.66"
16°	9.27"
17°	9.88"
18°	10.50"
19°	11.13"
20°	11.76"
21°	12.41"

The angular convergency in seconds, is for one kilometer of departure east or west from the base meridian.

115. The correction shall be added to the astronomical azimuth for points west of the base meridian and subtracted from the astronomical azimuth for points east of the base meridian.

116. The correction for convergency between adjoining cadastral projects shall be determined by multiplying the departure between the Bureau of Lands Location Monument No. 1 (B.L.L.M. No. 1) of the two projects by the correction for convergency corresponding to the latitude of the Bureau of Lands Location Monument No. 1 (B.L.L.M. No. 1) of the project undergoing survey.

PRIMARY TRAVERSES—MEASUREMENT OF HORIZONTAL ANGLES

117. The horizontal angle formed at each primary station by the two primary traverse lines meeting thereat, and its explement shall be measured clockwise by the method of repetitions.

118. Measurement of Horizontal angles by Repetition Method using a transit with the least reading of 30" or less.

1. First angle—

(a) Set and level the transit over the Primary Station where the angles are to be measured.

(b) Set Vernier A to read 0° 00' 00" and read and record also Vernier B, and with the telescope in the direct position, backsight at the rearward station using the lower motion screw.

(c) Loosen upper clamp, rotate instrument always in a clockwise direction, sight the forward station. Read and record the reading on Vernier A and B. This is the 1st reading.

(d) Loosen lower clamp and backsight again at the rearward station, and proceed as in (c) for a total of six times except that the vernier is read only after the sixth sighting. Record this as the sixth reading.

(e) Closing the horizon:

Invert the telescope, loosen lower clamp and back sight at forward station. Loosen upper clamp and revolving instrument again in a clockwise direction foresight at rearward station. Repeat this process six times. The vernier reading should be 0° 00' 00" for the horizon closure. If it differs from 0° 00' 00" by more than 30" discard the result and make another set of repetitions.

(f) The value of the angle is computed by getting the difference between the mean of the initial and closing readings and the mean of the sixth readings and dividing this difference by six. For angles more than 60° add to the quotient multiple of 60° nearest but lower than the first reading.

2. Second Angle (explement)—

(a) Proceed as in 1(b) to 1(e) but backsight at the forward station first and foresight to the rearward station. In closing the horizon take backsights at the rearward station and foresights at the forward station.

(b) If the horizon closure in this measurement is within the allowable 30" compute for the value of the angle as in 1(f).

119. The sum of the 1st and 2nd angle should not differ from 360° by more than 10" otherwise make additional measurements.

120. A simpler method is the direction method of observation in which the azimuths of primary lines may be determined by making two positions with a one-second direction theodolite. One position is as follows:

(a) With the telescope in direct position, bisect the signal on the rearward station using the only horizontal clamp and tangent screw.

(b) Set any initial reading approximately at zero degree and one minute ($0^{\circ} 01' 00''$).

(c) Release the only horizontal clamp and turn the telescope in a clockwise direction to the forward station. Tighten the clamp and bisect the signal accurately by means of the tangent screw. Take and record the reading.

(d) Release again the clamp, reverse the telescope, and sight again the forward station by means of the clamp and its tangent screw, take and record the reading.

(e) Release the clamp and turn the telescope to the rearward station. Take and record the reading.

The second position is made by following the above procedures, but the initial reading should be set at approximately ninety degrees more than the first initial reading at (b).

PRIMARY TRAVERSES—MEASUREMENT OF DISTANCES

121. The distance between primary stations shall be measured twice and full data shall be entered in the primary tape book, B.L. Form No. 1000 V-16, as provided therein for temperature, tension, inclination and sea level corrections together with the date, name of observer, number and weight of tape, etc. The first measurement shall be made with one tape, and the second measurement, with another tape in an opposite direction to that of the first measurement.

122. The temperature correction for each tape measurement shall be computed using the formula:

$$C_t = L (t_a - t_s) K$$

Where:

C_t = correction due to temperature (plus or minus)

L = measured length

t_a = actual temperature of the tape

t_s = standard temperature of the tape

K = coefficient of expansion of the tape material

123. The sag correction for each tape measurement shall be computed by using the formula:

$$C_s = \frac{L w^2 l^3}{24 p^3}$$

Where:

C_s = sag correction (always negative) between supports

L = measured length

w = unit weight of tape

l = length between supports

p = pull applied

124. The pull correction for each tape measurement shall be computed using the formula:

$$C_p = L (p_a - p_s) \frac{1}{SE}$$

Where:

C_p = pull correction (plus or minus)

L = measured length

p_a = actual pull applied

p_s = standard pull

S = cross sectional area of the tape

E = modulus of elasticity of tape material or

$\frac{1}{SE}$ = coefficient of stretch

In order to eliminate errors due to pull, the standard tension for the tape should always be used.

125. Sea Level correction shall be determined by:

$$C_s = -B \frac{h}{R} + \frac{Bh^2}{R^2}$$

Where:

C_s = sea level correction (as indicated by the result)

B = actual measured length of the line in meters

h = average elevation of the line

R = radius of curvature of the spheroid corresponding to mean latitude of the line

126. Elevations of points for use in sea level corrections shall be determined by differential or trigonometric leveling from points of known elevation.

127. Distances between monuments on primary lines shall be measured with standardized steel tapes, without breaks or splices, fifty meters, or one hundred meters in length, as the case may be. The measurements shall be made over accurately aligned tripods, using for this purpose, the tripods of transits, plane tables or other instruments. When these are not available, similar devices constructed locally may be used. The tape shall be supported at twenty-five meters interval. The intermediate supports shall furnish full and free support to the tape, and should not exert any strain on the tape whatever in any direction, except to support it against the action of gravity.

128. In using tripods, it is suggested that a board about 4 by 8 by 80 centimeters be bolted thru its center and the tripod head. The bolt should be left loose enough to permit movement of the board in the horizontal plane and when adjusted to line so that the end graduation of the tape will fall on the board, the bolt should be tightened so as to give firm and steady surface on which to mark the measurement. The point where the end graduation falls should be marked with an office pin stuck in the board. When measuring to the point at the end of a course, the tripod should be set slightly beyond the monument and the board swung until a plumb line held over the monument strikes an edge of the board, which point will be marked by a pin to which measurement is to be made.

129. In very rough country where the use of tripods is impracticable the tape may be suspended, supported at twenty-five-meter intervals, between the horizontal axes of two transits correctly aligned between the sta-

tions. The distance between the two transits need not be exactly one hundred meters when one-hundred meter tapes are used, nor exactly fifty meters when fifty meter tapes are used, but for convenience in applying the corrections for temperature, tension and sag, such distance should be as nearly as practicable, equal to, or slightly less than the length of the tape used in the measurements. Extreme care should be used in reading the tape and the vertical angles. These last are a frequent source of mistake and both transits should be read over each tape interval. The transit telescope should be pointed along the line and no movement thereof permitted during the measurement.

130. In measuring secondary and primary distances and distance between a pair of location monuments, the thermometers shall be attached to the tape in the same position when the said tape was standardized. The thermometers to be used should be of the same weight as those used in the standardization of the tape. Should the weight of the thermometers and/or their positions on the tape be different, the error in length caused by the said difference can be computed using the following formula:

$$S - S_0 = \left(\frac{a^2 - h^2}{2c^2} \right) \left(1 + \frac{1}{2a} \right)$$

Where:

S = length of the catenary with the thermometer attached

S_0 = length of the catenary without the thermometer

a = one-half the distance between supports

h = the distance from the center of the catenary to the point at which the thermometer is attached

c = the tension divided by the weight per linear unit of the catenary

1 = the weight of the thermometer divided by the weight per linear unit of the catenary

The mean of the thermometer readings shall be used in computing the temperature corrections for each interval of full tape-length or position thereof, and entered in the notebook in its proper column.

In case the tape being used had been standardized without attaching the thermometer to it, the following procedure should be followed:

One thermometer shall be set beside the tape near the twenty-five or twelve and a half meter graduation and another near the seventy-five or thirty-seven and a half meter graduation, in the case of one hundred and of fifty meter tapes respectively. A reading shall be made and recorded at the time each interval is measured. If an interval of less than the full tape length of one hundred meters is measured, one thermometer shall be placed near the third quarter of the interval, except when this interval is less than fifty meters, in which case one thermometer reading at the middle will be sufficient. The bulb of the thermometer should always be placed in contact with the tape for not less than one minute before taking the readings.

131. In all measurements of less than the full tape length, the tape shall be stretched the full length if possible supported at twenty-five meter intervals, standard tension applied and the distances measured in the same manner as for full tape length.

132. In all cases where tapes are used under conditions different from those under which they were standardized, suitable corrections for temperature, sag and tension, shall be applied to the measurements.

133. When the tape is not horizontal, differences in elevation or vertical angles shall be determined for each tape length. When differences of elevation are measured, they should be taken to the nearest millimeter and the reduction to the horizontal may be made with the aid of tables. When the vertical angle is measured direct, it should be recorded to the nearest thirty seconds of arc in the case of transits and to the nearest second of arc if a theodolite is used. In both cases, two readings should be taken in the reversed and direct positions. If it is recorded to the nearest thirty seconds of arc, there should be no slope greater than ten degrees for a tape interval. Horizontal distances should be computed using seven place trigonometric functions.

134. The spring balance to be used in determining tension, shall be tested by comparison with a standard weight of not less than ten kilograms either in the office of the municipal treasurer, or in other government offices, having such standard weight. If an index error is found to exist, it shall be applied according to its sign, to the tension indicated by the spring balance.

135. The tape thermometers shall be frequently compared with a standard thermometer. If an index error is found to exist, it shall be applied according to its sign, to the temperature indicated by the thermometer.

136. All corrections for temperature, sag, pull and sea level correction shall be computed and applied to the nearest millimeter.

137. After all corrections for temperature, sag, pull and sea level correction have been applied to the measured inclined or slope distance, reduction to the horizontal shall be made as prescribed in section 133.

138. When the two measurements of a primary line have been corrected for temperature, sag, pull and sea level and reduced to the horizontal, in the case of inclined distances, the arithmetical mean of the two measurements shall be adopted as the length of the line provided the probable error of the arithmetical mean is 1:40,000 or less of the adopted mean.

139. The probable error of the arithmetical mean of the two measurements shall be computed as follows:

$$\text{Probable Error} = 0.33725 D,$$

in which D, represents the difference between the two measurements of the line. The probable error thus determined divided by the adopted mean should be one in forty thousand (1:40,000) or less.

140. When the probable error of the two measurements is greater than the ratio of one in forty thousand (1:40,000) additional measurements shall be made until the required precision is obtained.

141. In general, when more than two measurements of a primary line are made, and if, as prescribed by this Manual, the measurements have been made with equal care, none of the measurements should be discarded. The arithmetical mean of all the measurements should be computed, and the probable error should be determined to the nearest millimeter in accordance with the general formula for probable error, as described in section 107.

142. The distance measurements of the same primary line should be entered on the same consecutive pages of the note book and reference shall be made to the page of the primary angle book where the azimuth determination for the primary line will be found.

PRIMARY TRAVERSE—CONNECTION WITH ADJOINING PROJECTS

143. In case the primary traverse of an adjoining cadastral project has been located or completed, connection therewith shall be made at the two extreme primary stations of their common lines. This connection shall be made by measuring the horizontal angle and distance at each of the two extreme primary stations, to the two adjacent stations of the previous primary traverse, to which connection is made.

144. The difference between the azimuths of the common primary line as carried from the base meridians of the respective projects, when reduced by the angle of convergency between these base meridians should be less than thirty seconds of arc. This allowable difference represents a probable error of ten seconds of arc.

145. The horizontal angles and distances as originally measured of the previous primary traverse lines common to those of the project undergoing survey, shall be used in the primary traverse of the later survey. If, however, there is any doubt on the accuracy of the measurement of the common line, investigation should be made and reported to the Director of Lands.

146. From the last primary station of the previous primary traverse, the angle and distance measurements shall be continued to complete the primary traverse of the project undergoing survey.

PRIMARY TRAVERSE—COMPUTATIONS

147. After the measurement of the horizontal angles, the values to be adopted for the first and second angles shall be the mean of the repetitions in each case, plus (+) or minus (−) the horizon correction which shall be equally applied to each angle, sufficient to make their sum equal to three hundred and sixty degrees.

148. The sum of the interior angles of the traverse polygon should be exactly equal to one hundred and eighty degrees multiplied by the number of lines in the circuit less two. The angular error of closure for a primary traverse polygon, shall be determined briefly as follows:

(a) Add the interior angles of all the primary lines in the closed circuit.

(b) Multiply one hundred eighty degrees by the number of lines in the circuit diminished by two.

(c) The difference between the sum obtained in operation (a) and the product obtained in operation (b), expressed in seconds of arc is the angular error of closure.

(d) In the form of a formula, the foregoing may be expressed as follows:

$A_e = A - [180^\circ (P-2)]$, in which

A_e = the angular error of polygon closure

A = the sum of all interior angles of the primary traverse polygon

P = the number of lines or angles of the primary traverse polygon

149. Another method for determining the angular error of closure is as follows: Either the first or the second angle corrected as stated in section 147, shall be combined with the "Back Azimuth" of the preceding course. If the final angle is used, it shall be added to the back azimuth of the preceding course, care being taken to avoid operations involving results greater than 360 degrees. Subsequent courses shall have their "field azimuth" determined in a similar manner.

150. The maximum angular error of closure for primary traverses, shall be limited by an amount to be determined by the formula:

$A_p = 2.5'' \sqrt{P_s}$, in which

A_p = maximum angular error for primary traverses expressed in seconds of arc

P_s = the number of stations or angles in the primary traverse

151. If the maximum angular error of closure is exceeded, the horizontal angles at the stations in which the largest corrections had to be applied to close the horizon should be measured. This operation shall also be performed on the stations on which the atmosphere was boiling to which short lines are connected and on the stations where the chances for error are greatest.

152. The angular error of closure shall be distributed uniformly among the interior angles of the primary traverse. The method of correction employed in clamp method of determining azimuth should not be used.

153. In case angle measurements were made under different conditions, relative weights may be assigned to the measured angles and weighted corrections determined.

For a loop traverse, when the previous primary traverse had been fixed in coordinates, the error shall be determined and distributed only among the lines of the loop traverse.

154. The azimuths of primary traverse lines shall be determined to the nearest second of arc after the angles are corrected, the corrected azimuths shall be recorded in the B.L. Form No. 1000 V-15 Primary Angle Book.

155. After the corrected azimuths have been determined, the latitudes and departures of the traverse shall be computed to the nearest millimeter, using seven place logarithmic tables. In the computations, bearings to the nearest one second of arc and distances to the nearest millimeter shall be used.

156. The actual linear error of closure shall be determined from the formula:

$E_c = \sqrt{L^2 + D^2}$, in which

E_c = the linear error of closure

L=the error in latitudes
D=the error in departures

The linear error divided by the perimeter is the relative error.

157. The relative error for primary or secondary order traverse shall not be greater than one part in ten thousand (1:10,000) of the perimeter.

158. If the relative error of closure is greater than the limit provided for in the preceding section, the field and office work shall be verified, to detect and correct any possible error until the error is within the prescribed limit of precision.

159. Latitudes and departures shall be balanced as prescribed by section 272 and the coordinates of the traverse stations determined to the nearest millimeter. After the traverse has been satisfactorily closed and approved, no change shall subsequently be made in the bearings or distances except after full consultation with, and advice in writing from the Director of Lands.

160. When a primary traverse starts from and closes into primary stations of another closed coordinated primary traverses, the linear error of closure shall be determined as follows:

(a) Add algebraically the latitudes and departures of all the primary lines of the new traverse, including the unadjusted latitudes and departures of the primary lines of the previous traverses, which are common to the new traverse to get errors in latitude and departure.

(b) Determine linear error of closure as in section 156. The relative error can be determined by dividing this linear error by the perimeter of the entire circuit, the latitudes and departures of which, were added algebraically. The result should not exceed one part in ten thousand (1:10,000) of the perimeter, as provided in section 157.

161. If the relative error of closure is greater than the prescribed limit, the field and office work should be verified to detect and correct any possible error, until the prescribed relative error is attained.

162. The primary traverse loop shall then be balanced as follows:

(a) Determine the latitude and departure, from the accepted coordinates of the primary stations of the previous traverse, from which the new primary traverse has started and closed.

(b) Add algebraically the latitudes and departures of the new primary traverse.

(c) The difference, if any, between the latitudes and departures determined as prescribed in (a) and (b), shall be distributed proportionally along the lines of the primary traverse.

163. When the primary traverse control of a project consists of a circuit, and several loops connected thereto, and the circuit has not been finally coordinated, the entire system of primary circuit and loop traverses shall be adjusted and coordinated as follows:

(a) Adjust the angular errors of the primary loop by the methods of least squares.

(b) Adjust the errors in latitudes and departures by the methods of least squares.

(c) Coordinate the traverse stations.

164. Another method in coordinating simultaneously the primary circuit and the several loops connected thereto, altho long, may be used, as follows:

(a) Distribute the angular error of closure among the angles of each traverse polygon.

This distribution should be made in such a way that each primary polygon and the exterior primary traverse polygon shall each close in accordance with the principle enunciated in section 148.

(b) Compute the coordinates of the primary stations, always beginning from and closing into the point of origin, of the Bureau of Lands Location Monument No. 1 (B.L.L.M. No. 1) which is the "P1" of the project, thru different routes, in such a way that the coordinates of each station shall be computed from an equal number of routes, generally, as many as there are primary traverse polygons in the system of primary control established for the project. At least the coordinates of each primary station shall be computed from two routes.

(c) The final coordinates of each primary station shall be the mean of all the coordinates of the station as computed from different routes.

(d) On the traverse computation sheets used in computing the coordinates by different routes shall be written the words "Preliminary Computation of Coordinates" and on the sheets used to determine the mean coordinates, shall be written the words "Final Computation of Mean Coordinates."

SECONDARY TRAVERSES—LOCATION OF SECONDARY STATIONS

165. Secondary traverses starting from and closing into primary stations, shall be established in so far as local conditions may permit following a general direction of either:

(a) North and south, along arcs of meridians

(b) East and west, along arcs of parallels

166. The secondary traverse lines shall be established at intervals of approximately every one minute of arc, in the portions of the project where the land is divided into small lots, and at intervals, not exceeding three-minutes of arc in those portions, where the land is divided into larger lots such as extensive haciendas, reservations, and other similar tracts.

167. When the country is rough, hilly or mountainous, the secondary traverse shall be located where it may be of most use provided that a secondary traverse shall be available to control lot surveys within the area represented by the cadastral maps.

168. The secondary stations may be located along public highways or railways and shall be established at consecutive distances of not more than five hundred meters apart and shall be defined by concrete monuments of not less than ten centimeters in diameter and fifty centimeters in length centered by a small nail, and numbered consecutively from one throughout the entire project, and set not more than five centimeters above the ground.

SECONDARY TRAVERSES—AZIMUTHS AND DISTANCES

169. The azimuths of secondary traverse lines shall be determined by the clamped plate method. With a one-

second theodolite, the azimuth of a secondary line may be determined by a single observation on the angle between two secondary lines. When orienting the transit at the primary, secondary or triangulation station from which the secondary traverse starts, the vernier should be set to read the azimuth of the primary lines to which the transit is oriented, to the nearest fifteen seconds of arc for transits and to the nearest second of arc for theodolites.

170. All azimuths shall be read directly from the instruments to the nearest fifteen seconds of arc for transits and one second of arc for theodolites, including the azimuth of the primary line to which the secondary traverse closes. Magnetic bearings shall be read and recorded, except when the instrument used is not provided with a magnetic compass.

171. The azimuth error of closure at the primary station where the secondary traverse closes is the difference between the carried azimuth and the actual azimuth of the primary line, which difference must not exceed the amount as determined by the formula:

$$A_s = 10'' \sqrt{S}, \text{ in which}$$

A_s = maximum azimuth error of closure for secondary traverses

S = the number of secondary stations in the traverse

172. Astronomic observations for azimuth shall be taken at every twenty-five to thirty-five stations in single loop of a secondary traverse, and at the junction stations to the control traverse of an adjoining project. However, when the secondary control is divided into loops, astronomic observations should also be taken at every ten or fifteen stations within the secondary traverses common to the loops, and at the junction stations between the loops.

The above astronomical observations should consist of at least two series two sets each, and the probable error shall not exceed ten seconds of arc as provided in section 106. The astronomical azimuths determined at the secondary stations after due corrections for convergence, should agree with the azimuth derived from the angular measurements to within thirty seconds of arc.

173. The distances between secondary stations shall be measured in the manner provided for primary traverses in section 121 to 129, inclusive, except that the measurements shall be made once instead of twice. Stadia distances shall be read and recorded for each secondary line.

174. Secondary traverse stations shall be indicated on the monuments and in the note books, computations and plans with the letter "S" prefixed to the station number. Azimuths shall be recorded in B.L. Form No. 1000 V-14 and distances on B.L. Form No. 1000 V-16.

SECONDARY TRAVERSES—COMPUTATION

175. The azimuth error of closure to the nearest fifteen seconds of arc shall be distributed in units of fifteen seconds of arc as follows:

(a) Divide the total azimuth error of closure by (15") fifteen. The quotient represents the number of fifteen second (15") units.

(b) Add one to the number of units determined in (a) and divide by this sum the number of secondary lines between which the azimuth error shall be distributed.

(c) The quotient represents the number of group of stations which will be corrected by the same amount.

(d) The groups shall be corrected by amounts increasing or decreasing so that the total error shall be eliminated.

Example:

In a traverse of fifteen lines with an azimuth error of closure of thirty (30") seconds.

(a) By (a) $30 \div 15 = 2$ (15") units

By (b) $2 + 1 = 3$ (15") units

By (b) and (c) 15 divided by $3 = 5$ stations per group

By (d) there will be three groups of five stations each

The corrections shall be:

First group	0"
Second group	15"
Third group	30"

The above method shall be adopted only when the clamped plate method of traversing is used. Otherwise, the method similar to the adjustment of a primary traverse shall be adopted.

When transits of less than 30" least reading are used follow the same procedure and record azimuths to the nearest fifteen seconds of arc as required in section 170.

176. After the distribution of the azimuth error of closure, the latitudes and departures shall be computed using five place logarithmic or trigonometric tables, balanced and coordinated to the nearest centimeter. The bearings and distances to be used in computations shall be to the nearest fifteen seconds of arc and to the nearest centimeter respectively.

177. In the case of angles measured with one second theodolite, the azimuth shall be recorded to the nearest fifteen seconds and computed as in the preceding section.

178. The relative error for secondary or third order traverses shall not be greater than one part in five thousand (1:5,000) of the perimeter. The linear error of closure shall be determined as prescribed by section 156.

179. If the relative error of closure is greater than the limit provided for in the preceding section, the field and office work shall be verified to detect and correct any possible error until the error is within the prescribed limit of precision.

TERTIARY TRAVERSES—LOCATION OF TERTIARY STATIONS

180. Tertiary traverses of cadastral surveys shall start either from primary or secondary stations and close into either primary or secondary stations except in cases provided for in section 84 (c).

181. Tertiary traverses of isolated land surveys shall start either from points of reference, other traverse stations or marked corners of approved surveys and may be "circuit" or "loop" tertiary traverses.

182. In so far as possible, the monuments defining corners of tracts, shall be occupied and used as tertiary stations. All other stations shall preferably be defined by stakes, centered with tacks or small nails.

183. Tertiary stations shall be numbered consecutively from one for each project, or survey and indicated in the note books, computations and plans with the letter "T" prefixed to the station number.

184. Tertiary station numbers shall not be assigned to primary, secondary or location monuments, when such stations are occupied in connection with tertiary traverses.

185. The traverse line in isolated land surveys should follow approximately the boundaries of the properties undergoing survey. Retracing or returning thru the same stations of the traverse to close it, is not a correct practice and shall not be accepted for traverse closure.

TERTIARY TRAVERSES—AZIMUTH AND DISTANCES

186. The azimuths of tertiary traverse lines shall be determined by the clamped plate method. When orienting the transit at the primary or secondary station from which the tertiary traverse starts in the case of cadastral surveys and in the case of isolated land surveys at the station where the astronomical azimuth has been determined, the vernier should be set to read the azimuth of the primary, secondary or tertiary line to which the transit is oriented, to the nearest thirty seconds of arc.

187. All azimuths shall be read directly from the instrument to the nearest one minute of arc, except at the station where the traverse closes, in which, the azimuth shall be read to the nearest thirty seconds of arc. Magnetic bearings shall be read and recorded for each tertiary line.

188. The azimuth error of closure at the primary or secondary stations in the case of cadastral surveys or other tertiary stations in the case of isolated land surveys, where the tertiary traverse closes, shall be limited by an amount to be determined from the formula.

$$A_t = 30'' \sqrt{T}, \text{ in which}$$

A_t = maximum azimuth error of closure for tertiary traverse

T = the number of tertiary stations in the traverse

189. The difference between the azimuth reading and the actual azimuth of the line on which the tertiary traverse closes, shall be the actual azimuth error of closure which should not exceed the maximum as determined in the preceding section. Otherwise, the work should be verified to detect and correct any possible error, until the prescribed maximum limit, or less is attained.

190. The distances between tertiary stations shall be measured with standardized steel tapes, to the nearest centimeter. On practically level country, distances may be measured horizontally, using plumb bobs and pins to mark tape lengths on the ground. In hilly or mountainous country, vertical angles for tape lengths shall be taken and the distances reduced to the horizontal by computation. Stadia distances shall be read and recorded for each tertiary line.

TERTIARY TRAVERSES—CONTROL FOR ISOLATED LAND SURVEYS

191. When the tertiary control is independent of primary or secondary control, as it usually is, in isolated land surveys, the true azimuth of at least one line of every alternate loop of the tertiary control of each survey shall be ascertained by astronomical observations, provided that the departure between any two and said consecutive lines shall not exceed two kilometers.

192. If the azimuth is derived from tertiary control traverse of another survey, or derived from location monuments and carried by long circuit tie line traverse to the location of the property under survey, an astronomical observation of azimuth must be made to check the carried azimuth.

193. An astronomical observation for azimuth shall be made, at intervals of not more than fifty stations, in circuit and loop traverses. The difference between the observed and carried azimuth if allowable shall be distributed accordingly among the lines in the sections for which the error has been determined.

194. When traverse loops are located as links forming a chain, an astronomical observation for azimuth shall be required at alternate loops as specified in section 191 hereof, provided that astronomical observation shall be made on the first and last loops.

195. When former data recorded on plans of approved surveys are used, the points occupied, the azimuth used, the class and Bureau of Lands survey number and the name of the applicant of the previous survey, should be stated in the field notes. Azimuths taken from points not included in the closed traverse of the former survey shall not be used in the traverse of the new survey. The surveyor should ascertain whether or not the azimuth points appear to have been moved since the former survey was made.

196. The astronomical azimuth for tertiary traverses to control isolated land surveys shall be determined by one series of two sets of observations taken as prescribed by section 79.

197. The probable error shall be determined as prescribed by section 106 and shall be fifteen seconds of arc, or less. The requirement of section 72 shall be strictly complied with.

TERTIARY TRAVERSES—COMPUTATION

198. The azimuth error of closure to the nearest one minute of arc shall be distributed as in the case of secondary traverses, described in section 175, except that instead of using fifteen seconds of arc as unit, minutes of arc shall be used.

199. After the distribution of the azimuth error of closure, the latitudes and departures shall be computed, using five place logarithmic or trigonometric tables, balanced and coordinated to the nearest centimeter. The bearings and distances to be used in the computations shall be to the nearest one minute of arc, and to the nearest centimeter respectively.

200. The relative error for tertiary or fourth order traverse shall not be greater than one part in two thousand (1:2,000) of the perimeter. The linear error of closure shall be determined as prescribed by section 72.

201. If the relative error of closure is greater than the limit provided for in the preceding section, the field and office work shall be verified, to detect and correct any possible error until the error is within the prescribed limit of precision.

TRIANGULATION CONTROL

202. The triangulation stations established by the Bureau of Coast and Geodetic Survey or any other recognized authority, along the coasts of the Philippines shall be used to control the geographic positions of points of reference and of any other surveys which may be executed near such stations.

203. When a scheme of triangulation is extended over large areas into the interior parts of the Philippines, in which it is necessary to take into account the figure of the earth, the methods, requirements, and standards of operations, prescribed by the Bureau of Coast and Geodetic Survey for its triangulation work, shall be followed.

204. A scheme of triangulation may be used for establishing points of control in the survey of cadastral projects. The general requirements shall be:

(a) The position of the triangulation stations should be selected so that well-conditioned triangles may be formed. By well conditioned triangle is meant that no angle shall be less than thirty degrees.

(b) Whenever possible a scheme of quadrilaterals should be established in which the angles between the diagonals and sides of the quadrilaterals shall be measured.

(c) Other schemes may be used whenever it is not practicable to use completely the quadrilaterals scheme.

(d) Each angle of the triangles shall be measured by repetition, or by direction as in the case of the horizontal angles of primary traverses, described in sections 118 and 120.

(e) The length of the base lines shall be measured with the same degree of accuracy as of the primary traverse lines described in sections 121 to 142 inclusive.

(f) At least two base lines shall be measured, one situated at the beginning and the other at the end of the triangulation scheme and between these lines, the triangulation control shall be adjusted.

205. Detailed special instructions shall be issued whenever necessary, concerning the scheme of triangulation and methods of adjustments.

206. When in establishing a primary, secondary or tertiary traverse, the distance of a line cannot be measured directly, it may be determined by traverse triangulation or by broken base measurement. The projected length of the broken lines upon the traverse line shall be adopted as the distance of the line.

207. The three angles of the triangle shall be measured:

(a) For primary traverses, by the method of repetitions as prescribed in section 118 or by direction theodolites prescribed in section 120 for primary angles.

(b) For secondary traverses, by the method of repetitions, as prescribed in section 118 but the repetition

shall be four times, instead of six or direction theodolites as prescribed in section 120.

(c) For tertiary traverses, by the method of repetitions as prescribed by section 118 but the repetition shall be two times, instead of six.

208. The base line for primary, secondary or tertiary traverse triangles shall be measured as in the case of primary, secondary, and tertiary traverse lines respectively.

CHAPTER V

MONUMENTS OF SURVEYS

Nature of Monuments

209. The position of points of reference and of corners of boundary lines, of provinces, cities, municipalities, barrios and other political divisions, of estates, and other tracts of land, shall be defined and marked on the ground by monuments of permanent nature, except when such corners lie along physiographic or natural features.

210. The following objects shall be considered as monuments of permanent nature to be used in defining and marking corners:

(a) Standard concrete monuments.

(b) Concrete posts which are part of the fence when not less than ten centimeters in diameter, or metal pipes not less than two centimeters in diameter.

(c) Living edible-fruit trees not less than fifteen centimeters in diameter or trees belonging to the first group with diameters from fifteen to fifty centimeters.

(d) Points on masonry or concrete walls.

(e) Immovable or fixed hard rocks or boulders, with exposed surface of more than one meter in diameter.

211. The following objects shall not be used to define corners:

(a) Adobe and other soft stones.

(b) Clumps of bamboo, banana or abaca stalks, papaya trees, and other similar forms of plant life.

(c) Living trees less than fifteen centimeters in diameter, except when such trees are used to define corners along natural boundaries.

212. The standard concrete monuments for permanently defining position of points of survey shall be:

(a) For provincial, city and municipal boundaries, of concrete, forty centimeters square by one meter and sixty-five centimeters long (40 × 40 × 165 cm.) centered by a galvanized iron spike and level on the top, set ninety centimeters or more in the ground.

(b) For barrio boundaries, of concrete, thirty centimeters square by one meter and forty centimeters long (30 by 30 by 140 centimeters,) centered by a galvanized iron spike and level on the top, set seventy centimeters or more in the ground.

(c) For Bureau of Lands Location Monuments, of concrete, forty centimeters square by one meter and twenty-five centimeters long (40 by 40 by 125 centimeters) centered by a galvanized iron spike and level on the top set one meter in the ground leaving a projection of twenty-five centimeters above the ground.

(d) For corners of tracts of land, of concrete, at least fifteen centimeters in diameter by sixty centimeters in length, if cylindrical in form, and fifteen by fifteen by sixty centimeters, if parallelepipedal in form, set not less than fifty-five centimeters in the ground. The top shall be centered by a galvanized iron spike, or by a conical hole not exceeding two centimeters in diameter, and not less than one centimeter in depth, to define the corner to which measurements shall be made, and marked by the letters 'P.S.' (Private Surveys) for surveys executed by private surveyors, and "B.L." (Bureau of Lands) for surveys executed by government surveyors.

213. Acceptable living trees when used to define corners shall be blazed, at about twenty centimeters above the ground whenever possible on the side where the boundary line passes by cutting the bark and blazing the trunk of the tree at least ten by ten centimeters. A cross shall be chiseled upon the blaze, and at the point of intersection of the cross, there shall be driven a galvanized iron spike to indicate the corner to which measurement shall be made.

214. When concrete posts, masonry or concrete walls, or immovable rocks or boulders are used, the corner shall be defined by a galvanized iron spike driven into the structure, to which measurements shall be made. If for any reason it is not feasible to drive a galvanized iron spike into a structure the corner shall be defined by a cross (x) mark, chiseled upon such structure.

215. When metal pipes having a diameter greater than two centimeters are used, such pipes shall be filled with concrete and the corner shall be defined either by a galvanized iron spike; or by a conical hole; not exceeding two centimeters in diameter and not less than one centimeter in depth, or by a cross (x) mark chiseled upon the concrete top.

216. Whenever the cross (x) mark is used to define a corner, such mark shall be chiseled to a depth of at least five millimeters. Each arm of the cross shall be, whenever possible, not less than five centimeters in length, and the point of intersection of the arms, shall define the corner to which measurements shall be made.

217. When a corner is inaccessible, its position shall be defined by two witness monuments, each of which shall be placed as near as possible to the inaccessible point which is the intersection. The witness monuments and the inaccessible corner shall be considered as corners of the tract surveyed.

218. All witness monuments shall be identical in nature to corner monuments as prescribed in section 210.

219. Wooden posts of narra, ipil, molave, yacal or any other durable hardwood, of not less than fifteen centimeters in diameter forming part of a house, fence, or other permanent structures, may be used as monuments when such posts are situated at the corner of the tract to be surveyed, in which case the corner shall be defined by a galvanized iron spike set at the center of the cross to be marked thereto.

220. The galvanized iron spikes used to indicate corners, should preferably be at least one centimeter in diameter and eight centimeters in length driven flush or level to the surface of the monuments or objects used.

MANUFACTURE OF CONCRETE MONUMENTS

221. The provincial, city, municipal, barrio and location monuments, shall be constructed at the places where such monuments shall permanently be established and the names of the political subdivisions shall be inscribed at the corresponding side.

222. Standard concrete monuments shall be made at least of the following mixture:

Cement	1 part
Sand	2 parts
Gravel or broken stone	4 parts

or in such other proportions as may be necessary to insure the best results, depending upon the quality of the cement and sand used. The cement and sand shall be first thoroughly mixed dry, then water should be added to make a thin mortar, after which, the gravel or broken stone shall be added to the mortar, wet down and turned over until thoroughly mixed. Sand and gravel must be clean, free from dust or mud and other organic matter.

223. Concrete monuments shall be marked on top with engraved letters such as B.L., P.S., P or S or such other letters designated according to their use.

CORNERS WHICH SHALL BE MONUMENTED

224. In so far as practicable, all corners, except those otherwise provided, should be defined by monuments of the nature specified in section 212(d).

225. Corners situated along natural boundaries, such as the high tide line of seashores, lakes, etc., the banks of rivers, ravines, streams, etc. and of ditches, which are one meter or more in width, used for irrigations or other purposes, may be defined by wooden stakes if monuments of permanent nature are not available. Usually on seashores, lakes, etc. and banks of rivers, ravines, streams, etc. large stones, rocks, boulders and trees are available, and in these cases, these objects shall be used to define corners preferably to wooden posts or stakes.

226. The first and last corners situated along natural boundaries shall be monumented, whenever practicable, otherwise witness monuments for these corners shall be placed in accordance with the requirements of section 217.

227. When the tract undergoing survey is an island, or, in general when it is surrounded by natural boundaries, and it is not practicable to use standard concrete monuments, then acceptable living trees, fixed rocks or boulders, or galvanized metal pipes may be used to define the corners.

228. Boundary lines shall be defined by monuments placed at intervals of not to exceed four hundred meters. However, when such boundary lines pass thru mountains or hills or rolling country the intervals shall be such that no consecutive monuments will be non-intervisible by reason of the topographical condition of the ground.

229. Corners which are common to two or more adjoining properties shall be defined by monuments of the nature specified in section 210.

230. When the boundary line follows the direction of irregular rice land dikes, monuments shall be placed at

the corners situated within average intervals of not to exceed twenty-five meters measured directly from monument to monument. The intermediate points may be marked by wooden posts, stakes or any kind of stones.

231. In isolated surveys, corners of previous surveys which were not monumented at the time of survey and which are common to the property undergoing survey, may be monumented if desired by the interested party. In relocating the position of the corners to be monumented, the data of the previous survey shall be used.

232. Curvilinear walls of stone, concrete, etc. defining boundaries of properties shall be marked by galvanized iron spikes set at intervals depending upon the degree of curvature of such walls, so as to form chords not less than one meter in length.

233. In cases which are not provided for in this Manual, Land Surveyors may use and place monuments in the manner which in their opinion shall be best. Such cases should be fully stated in the field notes. In public land subdivision surveys in forested areas Land Surveyors shall use as corners only concrete monuments or living edible fruit trees, or trees belonging to the first group as corners. This shall obviate the loss of corners when the forest is cleared and facilitate easy identification.

234. To insure as much uniformity as possible, in the description of corners, the following outline is suggested:

(a) Concrete monument 15 centimeters in diameter by 60 centimeters set 55 centimeters underground marked P.S. (or B.L.) on top.

(b) Concrete monument 15 by 15 by 60 centimeters in diameter set 55 centimeters underground marked B.L. (or P.S.) on top.

(c) A fixed rock or boulder with exposed surface of more than 1 meter diameter marked with a cross (x).

(d) A ——— tree ——— centimeters in diameter, with a galvanized iron spike ——— centimeters above ground.

(e) A ——— post ——— by ——— centimeters with a galvanized iron spike ——— centimeters above ground.

(g) Galvanized iron spike in cross marked on ——— fence (or house) walls.

(h) Stake.

In general, the description of corners should be as brief as possible, consistent with definiteness and devoid of ambiguity.

PUBLIC HIGHWAYS AND RAILWAYS

235. A right-of-way of at least 20 meters wide shall be reserved, for public highways of roads, existing or to be constructed except municipal roads. For national highways through public lands a right-of-way of sixty meters shall be reserved. In cases of doubt or if it is known that the National Planning Commission or the Highway Commission has prepared a development plan for the region, their maps should in all cases be consulted.

236. The National Planning Commission gives the following as minimum street widths measured from lot line to lot line as follows:

(a) Freeways and parkways, as indicated by the General Plan, not less than thirty meters.

(b) Major business streets, twenty meters.

(c) Minor business streets, seventeen meters.

(d) Inter-neighborhood and major streets, twenty meters.

(e) Residential and secondary streets, seventeen meters.

(f) Minor residential streets and service streets, ten meters.

(g) Dead-end streets, which would not be more than one hundred meters long, ten meters. All dead-end streets shall terminate in a circular right-of-way with a minimum diameter of twenty meters unless the Commission approves an equally safe and convenient form of paved space instead of a turning circle.

(h) Easements dedicated for the location of electric lines, telephone lines, water sewer, gas, drainage and other utilities, two meters.

(i) Pedestrian lanes, four meters.

237. Highways or public roads are classified by Executive Order No. 1, series of 1910 as follows:

NATIONAL ROADS

(a) All roads now or hereafter opened, constructed and maintained wholly by appropriation of National funds and so determined by executive order.

PROVINCIAL ROADS

(b) All roads extending from municipality to municipality, the termini of the roads to be the plaza.

(c) All roads extending from a municipality or branching off from a provincial road, to a public road, wharf, ferry, beach, river, landing, or railway station.

(d) All roads extending from a municipality to the provincial boundary, when the road is continuous to a municipality in the adjoining province.

(e) All roads hereafter constructed or reconstructed wholly from provincial funds, or partly from National and partly from provincial fund.

MUNICIPAL ROADS

(f) All public roads not enumerated above.

Provided, however, that any municipal road of great importance to the province, may, on request of the provincial board and the concurrence of the municipal council be classified as provincial road in the discretion of the President of the Philippines.

238. Right-of-way of highways, or railways shall be monumented as follows:

(a) The points of curvature (P.C.) and points of tangency (P.T.) shall be monumented with monuments provided in section 212(d).

(b) The points along the curve need not be monumented, unless expressly desired by the owners or claimants. The position of points along the curve shall be determined by computation using the standard metric curve of twenty meters chord in cases when the curve was laid out in the metric system. The English curve of one hundred feet chords equivalent to thirty meters and forty-eight centimeters, shall be used, in cases when the curve was laid out in the English system.

239. Owners or claimants of lands adjoining a public highway or street shall be advised of the minimum right-

of-way measured from lot line to lot line for that particular street or highway as defined in sections 235 and 236. Legitimate efforts should be exerted to inform applicants of the advisability of accepting the right-of-way lines as the boundary of their property.

240. When the owner insists upon their right to a portion of the proposed right-of-way, the area claimed by him shall be surveyed and indicated as a separate parcel, but monuments shall be placed only upon the right-of-way lines. If the public highway is unimproved and the district engineer or his authorized agent fails to furnish the center line of the right-of-way, the surveyor shall locate the boundary of land as pointed out by the applicant, stating the fact in the field notes and certificate of survey.

241. When the boundaries adjoin private roads, the owner of such roads shall be notified of the survey. Monuments shall be placed along the common boundary of the property undergoing survey and the private road. The width of the road and the name of the owner shall be indicated in the field notes, plans and certificate of survey.

242. When the properties undergoing survey adjoin a railroad right-of-way, the railroad company shall be notified and requested to show the extent of the right-of-way. Monuments shall be established at the points of intersection between the right-of-way lines and the boundaries of the property, and along the tangent or curve of the right-of-way, as prescribed by section 238.

CHAPTER VI

PHYSIOGRAPHIC FEATURES

Arroyos, Esteros and Rivers

243. For the purpose of this Manual, arroyos, esteros and rivers shall be defined as follows:

(a) An arroyo shall be any narrow, natural bed or channel, thru which water flows continuously or intermittently throughout the year.

(b) An estero shall be any natural bed or channel through which stagnant, dirty, or salt water flows under the influence of the tides.

(c) A river shall be any wide natural bed or channel thru which water flows continuously or intermittently throughout the year.

244. The classification of streams, as arroyos, esteros, or rivers, is at times difficult as such streams gradually merge one into the other. In cases of doubt, the local designation or name of the stream shall determine its classification, and shall be clearly indicated in the field notes and on the plans of surveys.

245. The natural bed or channel of arroyos, esteros or rivers, shall be the ground within the banks, covered by water during the highest floods which do not cause inundation.

246. The boundary lines of surveys shall extend to the banks of navigable and non-navigable esteros and rivers. Streams having natural beds or channels five meters or more in width, shall be excluded from the boundaries of the property undergoing survey. However, streams less than five meters in width thru which water

flows continuously shall likewise be excluded from the survey.

247. Navigable esteros or rivers, shall be those which contain sufficient water to allow rafts, boats, cascos, etc., to float thereon and engage in transportation or other activities.

248. The field notes and plans, of the tract undergoing survey which adjoins or comprises irrigation ditches, creeks or arroyos, esteros, rivers, etc., shall indicate:

(a) The widths of such streams.

(b) Whether navigable or not.

(c) The bank of the stream concerned referred to as right or left bank with the observer facing downstream.

249. Private claims, temporary or permanent structures or other works which prevent the free use of the easement mentioned in section 259 shall be definitely located on the ground and indicated in the field notes and on the plans of the survey.

LAKES, PONDS AND POOLS

250. The boundaries of properties bordering on lakes, ponds, or pools, whether navigable or non-navigable, shall be located and surveyed to the shore lines at the greatest ordinary depth of the water therein. The survey of such bodies of water, when entirely included in the property or estate undergoing survey, is not essential but the approximate form and area, and name shall be sketched and indicated on the plan of the survey.

251. The natural bed or basin of lakes, ponds and pools, is the ground covered by their water when at their greatest ordinary depth.

252. It shall not be necessary to locate, or indicate the ownership of the natural bed or basin of lakes, ponds or pools beyond the boundary lines as specified in section 250.

253. Surveys shall be made of private claims located along the shores of Laguna de Bay, or other identical lakes, the waters of which advance or recede with the changes of the season, even though said lands are covered during part of the year by the waters of the lake. The shore line at the time of survey and the highwater mark at the time of the greatest depth of water, shall be located and indicated in the field notes and on the plan of the survey.

254. When properties adjoin shallow lakes and marshes used mainly as municipal fishponds, the municipal authorities shall be requested to indicate the shore line, which would be the boundary line of the property undergoing survey. Generally, the shore line is defined by the limit of cultivation or grazing lands, and the area covered by water.

SEA COASTS

255. When lands border on the sea coasts, or arms thereof, the boundary line of land surveys, shall extend to the shore line which is the line reached by the highest equinoctial tide.

256. When the tide line is not appreciable, the boundary line shall extend to the limit reached by the sea water during ordinary tempests or storms.

257. Private claims, permanent structures or other artificial works, which extend seaward beyond the shore line or which would interfere with the easements of salvage or coast police, shall be accurately located and indicated in the field notes and plans of the survey.

258. Title may be issued to tidal lands which have been cultivated or improved as nipa swamps, mangrove swamps or manglares, fish ponds, and salt beds. All of these may be considered to be alienable or disposable lands within the meaning of Chapter II of Commonwealth Act No. 141, as amended. When such areas are surveyed, their character shall be clearly indicated in the field notes and upon the plan by the surveyor. Great care shall be exercised in the survey of such land so that the surveyor may assure himself that the fishpond, or other land under survey, is not formed by the closing of navigable streams or esteros. The field notes and plans shall show clearly any indication of such a condition.

EASEMENTS

259. The banks of arroyos, esteros and rivers, the beds of which are excluded from the survey, are subject to easement in favor of the public over a zone three meters in width. This easement shall be measured landward from the bank and constitutes a right of way to the public in the interests of towing, salvage, fishing and navigation.

260. The shores of navigable lakes are subject to the easement of salvage as in the case of shores of the seas and its arms. This does not include the easement of coast police.

261. Lands bordering on the seas, gulfs, bays or ports are burdened with the easements of salvage and of coast police. The salvage zone is a strip of land twenty meters wide measured landward from the interior limit of the shore line. The easement of coast police is the obligation to leave a right-of-way, six meters wide within the salvage zone. The easement of salvage does not prevent the owners of lands adjacent to the sea or its arms to cultivate or improve the land within this zone. The easement of coast police gives a right-of-way thru lands that are fenced as well as thru open country.

262. In surveying lands which border esteros, rivers, navigable lakes, the sea or its arms, the surveyor shall locate on the ground and indicate in the field notes and plans of the surveys, the easements of salvage, of coast police and other easements as defined in the preceding sections, except when they are within the strip of forty meters for bank protection mentioned in section 484. These easements may be included in the survey.

CHAPTER VII

COMPUTATIONS OF SURVEYS

Computing and Checking

263. All computations from data of astronomical observations, traverses, areas, etc., shall be made on the printed forms prescribed by the Bureau of Lands.

264. Hard pencils of good quality, generally of the "3-H" degree of hardness, shall be used in all com-

putations so that the figures will withstand considerable handling without being blurred or erased.

265. The blanks on the headings of computation forms for the class of survey, name and address of applicant, location of land (barrio, municipality, city, province) reference page to field notes, station occupied, etc., shall be properly filled in.

266. All figures shall be written in a clear, legible handwriting and computation sheets shall be kept clean; illegible figures, crumpled or soiled computation sheets shall not be accepted.

267. The following rule of approximation shall be used in all cases of logarithms, distance, or numbers required in computations, whether the final number is in the unit's, tenth's hundredth's, thousandth or any other decimal place.

If the figure in the thousandth's place is five and the preceding figure is an odd number, the next higher number in the hundredth's place shall be used, for example $2.135 = 2.14$; $4.395 = 4.40$, etc. But if the number in the hundredth's place preceding five is even, the number in the hundredth's place shall not be changed, as: $7.2450 = 7.24$; $9.8050 = 9.80$, etc.

268. All computations shall be executed in duplicate by different computers working independently. When for any reason the same person has to perform the computations, he should use different formulas or methods to check independently the results obtained.

269. The computers who perform the various computations and those responsible for the field check shall sign plainly their full names and dates of computations or checking, in the respective blanks provided for in the computation forms.

The final check of the original and duplicate computations shall be made by comparing both computations. In making checks any error found shall be corrected back to the origin, and all sheets upon which erroneous data have been copied shall also be corrected before proceeding to check further.

270. A pencil check shall be placed at the foot of each column to indicate that the data in that column have been checked by comparison of the original and duplicate computations.

COMPUTATION OF TRAVERSES

271. All traverse computations shall be made on B.L. Form No. 1000 V-8 and the order of operations shall be performed to secure the best available results with rapidity and accuracy.

272. If the algebraic sum of the north and south latitude and of the east and west departures is not zero, the traverse does not close and should be balanced if it is within the allowable error, as follows:

(a) For latitude: The absolute sum of the latitude is to any one latitude as the whole error in latitude is to the correction to the corresponding latitude.

(b) For departure: the absolute sum of all departures is to any one departure as the whole error in departure is to the correction to the corresponding departure.

(c) Each correction shall be so proportionately applied as to diminish and finally eliminate the errors after balancing.

273. In cases when certain lines of the traverse are most likely to be in error due to other conditions, the preceding rule may be deviated from, and the traverse balanced in accordance with the information furnished by the surveyor. The relative error of closure shall be computed and shown at the end of each traverse closure.

274. In isolated land surveys, the traverse should be computed and closed, and the relative error of closure determined before leaving the place of the survey to avoid transportation and other expenses should the traverse fail to close within the required limit of precision.

The linear error of closure and the relative error of closure shall be written at the end of each traverse computation.

LOT DATA COMPUTATIONS OF LOTS

275. Lot data computations shall be made on B.L. Form No. 1000 V-9 and the operations performed as follows:

(a) Operation 1—Write in column 2, the corner numbers, beginning from 1, and the traverse stations from which said corners were located; in column 1, the corresponding tract book and page numbers of the field notes; and in columns 3 and 4 copy the distance and azimuth to each corner from the respective traverse station. The tie line of each lot must be computed on the first row of the lot data sheet and immediately followed by corner 1 of each lot which is the second row. Place notations of each equivalent corners if any, in columns 3 and 4, and equivalent lines in column 13 and complete column 15.

(b) Operation 2—Copy the logarithms of distances of corners and the logarithmic cosines and sines of bearings in columns 5 and 6 if logarithms have to be used to compute the latitudes and departures. When calculating machines are available copy the natural cosines and sines of all bearings in columns 5 and 6 and multiply each by the corresponding distance to determine the latitude and departure. Insert the corresponding latitudes and departures in columns 8 and 9, respectively.

(c) Operation 3—Copy coordinates of stations from traverse computations in columns 8 and 9 to the nearest centimeter. Add algebraically the latitudes and departures as determined in operation 2, to the coordinates of the station from which the corner has been located.

(d) Operation 4—Copy the coordinates of all equivalent lot corners in columns 8 and 9; check the coordinates of all corners by comparison of the original and duplicate computations.

(e) Operation 5—Compute and insert in columns 10 and 12 the latitudes and departures of the lot lines by subtracting the coordinates of each corner from the preceding one. Add the north and south latitudes and east and west departures for a check.

(f) Operation 6—Compute the bearings of the respective sides in column 3 by using the tangent formula. Compute the lengths of the sides by getting the square root of the sum of the squares of the latitude and departure.

(g) Operation 7—Compute and write the double meridian distances for each line, in column 11.

(h) Operation 8—Multiply algebraically the double meridian distance (D.M.D.) of each line by its latitude.

(i) Operation 9—Add the positive products, and the negative products, subtract the smaller from the larger sum and divide the remainder by 2.

(j) Operation 10—Check operations 5 and 6 by comparing bearings and distances of sides in column 15, the original against the duplicate.

(k) Operation 11—Check operation 9 by comparing the final areas in the original and duplicate.

276. Areas determined by the method given in operation 7 and 8, may be determined differently as follows:

(a) Operation 7—A—Compute and write the double parallel distances (D.P.D.) in the corresponding column 11.

(b) Operation 8—A—Multiply algebraically the double parallel distances (D.P.D.) of each line, by its departure noting the sign of the product.

277. At least one direct tieline to corner one of each lot, from a location monument or other point of reference, shall be computed at the beginning of the computation for the lot. In cadastral or public land subdivision surveys, all tielines shall be computed from B.L.L.M. No. 1 only.

COMPUTATIONS OF TRIANGULATIONS, INTERSECTIONS AND OTHERS

278. All traverse triangulations and intersections shall be sketched and computed on the reverse of B.L. Form No. 1000 V-8 for triangulations and B.L. Form No. 1000 V-9-B intersections.

279. All lines and angles involved in the solutions and the sine formula or the tangent formula, shown on the reverse of B.L. Form No. 1000 V-9 should be used. The parts to be used in the solutions should be those that will give the best possible results. All important steps in the solution should be shown clearly and in proper order.

280. The computations for geodetic positions, least square adjustments of triangulation control, and all other similar computations should be carefully verified.

The computation sheet used, shall all be kept properly arranged to facilitate reference whenever needed and should show the steps taken in the solution of the problem involved.

281. When a scheme of quadrilaterals is adopted to control a project the quadrilateral adjustment outlined in B.L. Form No. 1000 V-8-B shall be used. All computations should be performed on this form to insure uniformity of procedures and to facilitate the verification with the Manila Office.

CHAPTER VIII

MAPS AND PLANS OF SURVEYS

Standard Base Maps

282. The plans of all land surveys in the Philippines shall be platted on base maps projected upon spheroidal quadrangles of Clark's Spheroid of 1866.

283. Except the Cadastral Map all other standard base maps should be projected on the Transverse Mercator projection whereon all surveys shall be platted as required in the preceding section. There shall be:

(a) The Cadastral Maps which, except for the City of Manila, shall comprise areas within spheroidal quadrangles of one minute of arc in latitude and one minute of arc in longitude, drawn in grid system to a standard scale of one in four thousand (1:4,000), upon mounted paper of uniform size approximately 54 by 54 centimeters. Sections of the Cadastral Maps may be drawn on larger scales, upon the same material and of the same size as the standard Cadastral Maps to show tracts of land which, otherwise, would appear too small on the standard scale of one in four thousand (1:4,000). These sectional Cadastral Maps shall be in the scale of 1:2,000; 1:1,000; 1:500, or 1:250, and shall comprise areas within spheroidal quadrangles of thirty seconds, fifteen seconds, seven and one-half seconds or three and three-fourths seconds respectively.

Contiguous Standard Cadastral Maps consisting of four and sixteen sheets may be drawn on a single sheet of the same material and size as the standard Cadastral Maps in the scale of 1:8,000 and 1:16,000, respectively, to show land which would be too big on the standard scale of 1:4,000, and shall comprise areas within spheroidal quadrangles of two minutes and four minutes respectively.

In the City of Manila, the Cadastral Maps shall be of the same size as the Standard Cadastral Maps in the scale of 1:500, and shall comprise areas within spheroidal quadrangles of seven and one-half seconds of arc in latitude and seven and one-half seconds of arc in longitude. For this purpose a spheroidal quadrangle of one minute of arc in latitude and one minute of arc in longitude shall be divided into sixty-four quadrangles, and each of the latter shall be comprised within the standard Cadastral Maps for the City of Manila. Sectional Cadastral Maps shall be of the same size as the Standard Cadastral Maps in the scale of 1:250 or 1:125, and shall comprise areas of spheroidal quadrangles of three and three-fourths seconds or one and seven-eighths seconds, respectively.

For any section or district in the City of Manila where lots are too big on the standard scale of 1:500, Cadastral Maps consisting of four or sixteen sheets may be prepared in the scale of 1:1,000 and 1:2,000 respectively and shall comprise areas within spheroidal quadrangles of fifteen seconds or thirty seconds respectively. For this purpose spheroidal quadrangles of one minute of arc in latitude and one minute of arc in longitude shall be divided into sixteen quadrangles for sheets in the scale of 1:2,000, or into four quadrangles for sheets in the scale of 1:1,000.

(b) The Land Survey Maps which shall comprise areas within spheroidal quadrangles of ten minutes of arc in latitude and ten minutes of arc in longitude, drawn to a standard scale of 1:20,000, upon mounted paper of uniform size approximately 105 by 105 centimeters. Sections of the Land Survey Maps may be drawn on larger scales to show tracts of land which otherwise, would appear too small on the standard scale of one in twenty thousand (1:20,000). In these cases, the enlargement scales should be exact multiple of 1:20,000, such as 1:16,000, 1:12,000, 1:10,000, or 1:8,000, as the case may be.

Sections of contiguous Land Survey Maps may be drawn also on a single sheet of the same standard size and scales as the regular Land Survey Maps whenever necessary.

(c) The General Base Maps of the Philippines which shall comprise areas within spheroidal quadrangles of one degree of arc in latitude and one degree of arc in longitude, drawn to a standard scale of 1:100,000 on appropriate cardboard mounted paper of uniform size approximately 125 by 125 centimeters. Sections of the General Base Maps of the Philippines may be drawn on larger scales to show areas which otherwise would appear too small on the standard scale of one in one hundred thousand (1:100,000). In these cases the enlargement scales should be exact multiples of 1:100,000, such as 1:80,000, 1:75,000, 1:50,000, 1:40,000 or 1:25,000, as the case may be.

Sections of contiguous General Base Maps of the Philippines may be drawn also on a single sheet of the same standard size and scales as the regular General Base Maps of the Philippines whenever necessary.

PROJECTION OF STANDARD BASE MAPS

284. The Cadastral Maps and Projection Maps shall be prepared using the rectangular or grid system, for each project using for the purpose the lengths of minutes and seconds of arcs of meridian, and parallel, corresponding to the latitude of the Bureau of Lands Municipal Location Monument No. 1 (B.L.L.M. No. 1) of the municipality. To minimize errors due to the curvature of the surface of the earth, the limitations set forth in sections 93 and 94, should be taken into account in projecting cadastral maps and projection maps on the rectangular system.

285. Projection Maps to be used temporarily in projecting isolated surveys may be prepared, using the lengths of minutes and seconds of arc of the meridian and the parallel, corresponding to the latitude of the Bureau of Lands Location Monument No. 1 (B.L.L.M. No. 1) established as point of origin of the area to be surveyed. The extreme west and east meridians, and the extreme south and north parallels of each standard Projection Map shall be full minute meridians and parallels, respectively.

286. The extreme west and east meridians, and the extreme south and north parallels of each standard Cadastral Map shall be full minute meridians and parallels, respectively.

287. The Land Survey Maps shall be projected on the rectangular system, for each map, using for the purpose

the lengths of minutes and seconds of arcs of the meridian and parallel corresponding to the latitude of the center of the area comprised within each sheet.

288. The extreme west and east meridians, and the extreme south and north parallels of each Land Survey Map shall be even numbers, increasing or decreasing in amount by ten minutes of arc in latitude and longitude, representing the corresponding degrees and minutes of the extreme meridians and parallels of the map.

289. The General Base Maps of the Philippines shall be projected by laying out the meridians and parallels in accordance with the methods which govern the work of projecting large areas on the transverse Mercator system of projection.

290. The extreme west and east meridians, and the extreme south and north parallels of each General Base Map of the Philippines, shall be increasing or decreasing in amount by one degree of latitude and longitude, representing the corresponding degrees of the extreme meridians and parallels of the map.

SYSTEM OF NUMBERING STANDARD BASE MAPS

291. The latitude and longitude of the point of intersection of the extreme west meridian and the extreme south parallel of each spheroidal quadrangle, shall be used to designate the corresponding sheet or map number of the quadrangle.

292. In the case of Cadastral Maps, if the latitude is $14^{\circ} 49'$ north and the longitude is $120^{\circ} 54'$ east of the point of intersection of the extreme west meridian and the extreme south parallel of the map, it shall be numbered as follows:

CM $14^{\circ} 49' N-120^{\circ} 54' E$

and shall include any point, the latitude and longitude of which lie between $14^{\circ} 49'$ and $14^{\circ} 50'$ north, and $120^{\circ} 54'$ and $120^{\circ} 55'$ east, respectively.

Sectional Cadastral Maps in the scale of 1:2,000, 1:1,000, 1:500, and 1:250 shall be numbered thus:

CM $14^{\circ} 49' N-120^{\circ} 54' E$ Sec. 1" or

CM $14^{\circ} 49' N-120^{\circ} 54' E$ Sec. 2", etc., for sectional Cadastral Maps in the scale of 1:2,000.

CM $14^{\circ} 49' N-120^{\circ} 54' E$ Section 1-A" or

CM $14^{\circ} 49' N-120^{\circ} 54' E$ Sec. 1-B", etc., for sectional Cadastral Maps in the scale of 1:1,000.

CM $14^{\circ} 49' N-120^{\circ} 54' E$ Sec. 1-A-NW" or

CM $14^{\circ} 49' N-120^{\circ} 54' E$ Sec. 1-A-NE", etc., for sectional Cadastral Maps in the scale of 1:500.

CM $14^{\circ} 49' N-120^{\circ} 54' E$ Sec. 1-A-NW-1" or

CM $14^{\circ} 49' N-120^{\circ} 54' E$ Sec. 1-NW-1", etc., for sectional Cadastral Maps in the scale of 1:250.

Other sectional Cadastral Maps on larger scales may likewise be prepared. Sectional Cadastral Maps of a Cadastral Map sheet are formed by dividing the sheet into four quadrants, each quadrant being comprised in the sectional Cadastral Maps of the next succeeding scale. The numbering of the sections into which a sheet is divided begins with the northwestern quadrant.

In the City of Manila, the standard Cadastral Maps in the scale of 1:500 shall be numbered thus:

CM $14^{\circ} 35' N-120^{\circ} 05' E$ Sec. 1", or

CM $14^{\circ} 35' N-121^{\circ} 05' E$ Sec. 35", etc.

Sectional Cadastral Maps for the City of Manila shall be numbered thus:

CM $14^{\circ} 35' N-121^{\circ} 05' E$ Sec. 1-A" or

CM $14^{\circ} 35' N-121^{\circ} 05' E$ Sec. 1-B" etc., for sectional Cadastral Maps in the scale of 1:250.

CM $14^{\circ} 35' N-121^{\circ} 05' E$ Sec. 1-A-NW" or

CM $14^{\circ} 35' N-121^{\circ} 05' E$ Sec. 1-A-NE", etc., for sectional Maps in the scale of 1:125.

In like manner as the other sectional Cadastral Maps, sectional Cadastral Maps for the City of Manila on larger scales may be also prepared by dividing a sheet into four quadrants, each quadrant being comprised in the sectional Cadastral Map of the next succeeding larger scale. The numbering of the sections into which a sheet is divided also begins with the northwestern quadrant.

293. In the case of Land Survey Maps, if the latitude is $15^{\circ} 20'$ north and the longitude is $121^{\circ} 10'$ east, of the point of intersection of the extreme west meridian and the extreme south parallel of the map, it shall be numbered as follows:

$15^{\circ} 20' N \quad 121^{\circ} 10' E$

and may be generally designated as Land Survey Map, or L.S.M. $15^{\circ} 20' N. 121^{\circ} 10' E$, so that any point whose latitude lies between $15^{\circ} 20'$ and $15^{\circ} 30'$ north and whose longitude lies between $121^{\circ} 10'$ and $121^{\circ} 20'$ east, must be within this Land Survey Map.

294. In the case of General Base Maps of the Philippines, if the latitude is 15 degrees north and the longitude is 121 degrees east, of the point of intersection of the extreme west meridian and the extreme south parallel of the map, it shall be numbered as follows:

$15^{\circ} 00' N-121^{\circ} 00' E$,

and may be generally designated as General Base Map, or G.B.M. $15^{\circ} 00' N. 121^{\circ} 00' E$, so that any point whose latitude lies between $15^{\circ} 00'$ and $16^{\circ} 00'$ north and whose longitude lies between $121^{\circ} 00'$ and $122^{\circ} 00'$ east, must be within this General Base Map.

PROVINCIAL BASE MAPS

295. For each province a "Provincial Base Map" shall be prepared and kept up to date, drawn to a standard scale of 1:200,000, on appropriate cardboard mounted paper of uniform size approximately 54 by 54 centimeters.

296. All information derived from accurate surveys shall be platted on the Provincial Base Map of each province. Tracing shall be made whereon all other information not derived from accurate surveys shall be shown.

PROJECTION OF ISOLATED LAND SURVEYS

297. All isolated land surveys executed by land surveyors shall be platted in pencil on the Projection Maps.

298. When a surveyed parcel or lot is patented, leased or decreed, notation to that effect shall be made upon the projection of such parcel or lot on the Projection Map and on the Land Survey Map, showing thereon in ink the boundaries of the parcel or lot, in accordance

with the description of boundaries given in the patent, lease or title.

299. When a municipality is surveyed as a cadastral project, its cadastral maps shall be used in the survey of the project, for projecting thereon the survey of all lots within the municipality.

MAPS AND PLANS FOR REGISTRATION PROCEEDINGS

300. The cadastral maps on which the results of cadastral surveys are drawn, shall be reproduced for cadastral registration purposes.

301. All plans of isolated land surveys which shall be used for administrative or judicial registration purposes, shall be drawn on B.L. Form No. 1000 V-18 which should have an outer dimension of 42 by 54 centimeters. The use of the said form for purposes other than those mentioned above is not allowed.

COORDINATE LINES AND SCALES

302. Vertical and horizontal center lines or if necessary, lines of coordinates divisible by five shall be accurately drawn on the original of B.L. Form No. 1000 V-18 or on the mounted paper and inked in red.

303. Coordinates and latitude lines of corner 1 of a tract, or any corner 1 conveniently located, of a group of adjoining lots shall be accurately drawn in heavy lines on the original survey plan and the corresponding coordinates based on B.L.L.M. No. 1 and geographic latitude indicated.

304. When platting surveys on B.L. Form No. 1000 V-18 the scale to be used shall depend upon the difference in coordinate distances whichever is bigger between extreme north and south or east and west corners of the lots as follows:

Scales to be used	Maximum Differences in coordinates
1:100	0 to 30 meters
1:200	30 to 60 meters
1:300	60 to 90 meters
1:400	90 to 120 meters
1:500	120 to 150 meters
1:600	150 to 180 meters
1:800	180 to 240 meters
1:1,000	240 to 300 meters
1:2,000	300 to 600 meters
1:3,000	600 to 900 meters
1:4,000	900 to 1,200 meters
1:5,000	1,200 to 1,500 meters
1:6,000	1,500 to 1,800 meters
1:8,000	1,800 to 2,400 meters
1:10,000	2,400 to 3,000 meters

The lot should be centered and so platted on the plan that its extreme corners shall be not less than four centimeters from its marginal lines, when using any scale provided above.

305. When the maximum coordinate difference exceeds three thousand meters, the plan shall be drawn on scales which are exact multiples of 1:4,000, such as 1:12,000; 1:16,000; 1:20,000, etc. If any of these scales would make the property lines appear on the plan to be generally less than one-half centimeter, the survey shall be plotted on more than one sheet, using an appropriate scale.

In plotting one whole big parcel on more than one sheet, the parcel shall be properly divided into convenient portions, each to be centered and plotted on the sheet in accordance with section 302 noting thereon the numbers of the adjoining sheets on which the other portions are plotted.

306. When a parcel is divided into many small lots which, if plotted using any one of the largest possible scales mentioned in section 304 would result in diminutive geometrical figures, the subdivision plan shall be prepared on two or more sheets on a uniform scale with each of its portions centered on the sheet in accordance with section 304. The numbers of the adjoining lots or blocks, together with the numbers of the sheets on which the other portions of the subdivisions are plotted, shall be properly indicated on the plan.

307. One plan shall be prepared for each parcel, tract or lot in isolated land surveys. However, more than one tract or lot may be plotted on one plan, when all the tracts or lots are situated in the same city or municipality and can be plotted on one plan to a scale in accordance with section 304 hereof. Also, the tracts or lots contained in one plan shall be surveyed under the conditions specified in section 494 hereof.

Lots or tracts plotted on one plan under one survey number, not adjoining each other, shall have inter-tie lines computed and shown on the plan.

308. Long narrow tracts such as highways, railways, canals, etc. may be plotted by dividing the tract into sections and plotting the sections consecutively on one or more plans.

DETAILS TO BE SHOWN ON PLANS OF ISOLATED LAND SURVEYS

309. The plans shall be clearly and neatly drawn in drawing ink, and shall show:

(a) The boundaries of the property for which the plan is made, by full black ink lines heavier than those adjoining properties. Other permanent walls along boundaries shall also be drawn.

(b) The traverse and stations from which side shots were taken, by dotted red ink lines.

(c) The relative position of adjoining surveyed properties, the names of all adjoining owners, indicating by dotted lines the boundaries between them and all important improvements, roads, streams, etc., in black ink. Widths of roads and streams shall be indicated.

(d) The corners shall be indicated by small circles two millimeters in diameter, drawn with drawing instruments, not by free hand, and their respective descriptions, noted.

(e) The boundary lines, with corresponding bearings and distances in black ink.

Bearings and distances shall be tabulated on the plan when these are too numerous to be drawn or shown clearly along or near the boundary lines. When there are more than fifty lots on the plan, lot descriptions thereof shall be prepared.

310. In all lots of isolated land surveys with area of not less than one hectare, there shall be indicated in light dotted lines the approximate boundary of the area under cultivation and the nature of its vegetation, such as rice, pastures, woods, etc. with a brief description of the topographic features, such as level, rolling, hilly,

or mountainous. For lots less than one hectare in area, a general classification, such as "residential lot", "home lot", "rice land", "sugar-cane land", shall be indicated on said plans. For a group of lots shown on one plan in diminutive geometrical figures, a notation on the plan for each lot as to its topographic features and/or general classification is sufficient in both cases.

In the case of cadastral maps, the foregoing information shall be indicated only on lots having areas of ten hectares or more. Irrespective of the area, permanent structures, such as buildings with concrete foundation, stone walls, etc., shall also be indicated by dotted lines on the plans and maps.

311. The lettering to be used on all plans, shall be simple and mechanical. Ornamental lettering is not allowed.

312. When the meridian of the survey coincides with the vertical axis of the plan, all bearings and distances shall be drawn along boundary lines parallel thereto. If the line run SW. or NE. the data and words shall be written to the northeast, if NW. or SE. the data and words shall be written to the southeast; and if along north and south or east and west lines, the words shall be written to the north and east, respectively.

313. When the meridian of the survey does not coincide with the vertical axis of the plan, said vertical axis shall be considered as the meridian for lettering purposes and the procedure prescribed in the preceding section shall be followed.

314. In general, lot numbers, corner numbers and descriptions, notes, titles, etc., shall be drawn parallel to the horizontal axis of the plan.

TRACING OF PLANS

315. A tracing on reproducible tracing cloth shall be made of each map and plan to be used in administrative or judicial registration proceedings by the Reproduction Section of the Surveys Division in the Central Office after the plottings on the original maps and plans had been verified, corrected and approved.

However, a tracing of a map or plan may be done on tracing cloth of good quality by hand drafting. In the latter case the cost of verification and correction work on such tracing plan shall be charged against the surveys at actual cost.

316. Private Land Surveyors and Deputy Public Land Surveyors, shall submit their original plans filled out in the appropriate blanks and signed by the Land Surveyor submitting same.

SURVEY SYMBOLS

317. The survey symbols to designate various kinds of surveys shall be those listed in Appendix I.

318. The survey symbols used for public land surveys provided for in the preceding section shall also be used for public land surveys executed by Deputy Public Land Surveyors but in such cases the letter "D" shall be suffixed to the corresponding survey symbols for the purpose of identification.

Examples: Homestead Application No. 1234

Homestead Application No. 20-12 (DLO-20)

If executed by a Public Land Surveyor prior to January, 1945 the symbol and number will be H-1234, and thereafter, it will be HV-1234.

If executed by a Deputy Public Land Surveyor prior to January, 1945, the symbol and number will be H-1234-D, and thereafter, it will be HV-1234-D. The DLO number shall be changed in the Manila Office with the next highest unused number.

319. The application numbers shall be used for the corresponding surveys of all lots not otherwise numbered, covered by public land applications instead of the entry numbers as practised heretofore in the case of homesteads.

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTIONS OF SURVEYS

320. The technical descriptions of each lot of a survey shall contain the following information:

- (a) Bureau of Lands survey number
- (b) Name of Claimant
- (c) Location of Land
- (d) Legal Authority
- (e) Name of Surveyor
- (f) Description of Point "1" of Boundary
- (g) Description of Points of Reference
- (h) Bearing and Distance from point of reference to Point "1" of boundary
- (i) Bearings and distances of boundary lines in consecutive order
- (j) Area in square meters
- (k) Description of each corner as marked on the ground
- (l) Names of adjoining owners shall be stated, starting from the first line proceeding in a clockwise direction indicating therein what corners correspond to each boundary. For example:
Bounded on the North along lines 1 to 2 (south or north as the case may be) Juan de la Cruz; along lines 7 to 10, Doroteo Mariano, etc.
- (m) Meridian used
- (n) Date of Survey and Approval

321. The technical descriptions of surveys executed by Private Land Surveyors, Deputy Public Land Surveyors, and Cadastral Land Surveyors, shall be prepared by the respective surveyors, from the data of the plans approved by the Director of Lands.

322. The applicant or party for whom the survey has been executed shall in every case, be furnished at least with three copies of the technical descriptions together with the tracing and prints of the plan in order that same may be filed in the Court of First Instance of the province where the land is located, when application is made for registration of the property in court or in the Bureau of Lands, in connection with administrative proceedings for leases or for the issuance of patents.

323. The technical descriptions of surveys executed by Private Land Surveyors, Deputy Public Land Surveyors, and Cadastral Land Surveyors, may be prepared by the Bureau of Lands upon payment of the prescribed fee.

324. Technical descriptions of lots of subdivision of decreed properties prepared by Private Land Surveyors

and Deputy Public Land Surveyors shall be submitted to the Director of Lands for approval.

Part II

PROVISIONS GOVERNING ISOLATED LAND SURVEYS

CHAPTER IX

AUTHORITY AND ORDER TO EXECUTE SURVEYS

325. Public Land Surveyors, shall execute isolated land surveys upon receipt of an order for survey issued by the Director of Lands.

326. The Deputy Public Land Surveyors shall execute public land surveys only upon receipt of authority and order for survey issued by the Director of Lands.

327. Private Land Surveyors shall execute surveys of private land claims upon request of the owners or claimants thereof.

328. No surveys of any kind shall be executed within areas under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Forestry. In cases, however, where the lands to be surveyed are private claims, authority to survey should first be obtained from the Director of Forestry. Returns of original surveys of lands which are reported to be inside classified timber lands shall not be accepted for verification and approval without such authority.

329. Upon receipts of an authority and order for survey issued by the Director of Lands, or of a request from a private land owner or claimant, the Land Surveyor shall proceed to execute the surveys in accordance with the general provisions of Part I, and the specific provisions of Part II, which are applicable to the class of survey authorized and ordered to be executed.

INVESTIGATION OF ADJOINING CLAIMS

330. Before commencing the survey, a reconnaissance and sketch of the tract to be surveyed shall be made. The names and addresses of all persons claiming ownership of part or of the entire tract to be surveyed and of adjoining lands shall be obtained.

331. Inquiry shall be made to ascertain whether or not adjoining properties have been granted patent or decreed. If so, the holder of the plans, and/or Certificate of Title should be requested to exhibit the aforementioned papers, for the purpose of determining the relative positions of the former surveys, with respect to the tract to be surveyed.

332. Land Surveyors should use every legitimate means, and endeavor to convince the applicant and the adjoining owners to reduce as much as possible, the number of corners of their common boundary lines, to simplify the boundaries, reduce the field and office work, and minimize the cost of surveys.

333. The owners, tenants, actual occupants, adverse claimants, and in general, any one possessing or claiming interests on lands adjoining, or included in, a tract to be surveyed shall, in every case where possible be duly notified of the survey.

WHO SHALL BE NOTIFIED OF THE SURVEY

334. The Provincial Treasurer and the District Land Officer shall be notified in the case of properties claimed

or owned by the National or the Provincial Governments, which are included in, or adjoin the tract to be surveyed.

335. The City or Municipal Mayor or Treasurer shall be notified in the case of city or municipal streets and roads and properties claimed or owned by the City or Municipal Government, which are included in, or adjoin the tract to be surveyed.

336. The City or Municipal Engineer shall be notified, when the tract to be surveyed includes or adjoins, any proposed or actual city or municipal streets. The officials referred to, should be requested to indicate the position of center lines, and desired widths of the proposed or actual streets.

337. The District Engineer or his authorized agent, shall be notified when the tract to be surveyed adjoins existing public highways, such as national, provincial or municipal roads, to indicate the center lines of the roads, as established or desired by the Bureau of Public Highways.

338. The owners or claimants of private roads, shall be notified to indicate the common boundaries of the private road and the tract to be surveyed.

339. In all subdivision surveys of urban lots adjoining or including said city, municipal, provincial and national highways the office of the National Planning Commission shall be consulted in their development plans for that area.

340. The railroad company and its local agent, shall be notified to indicate the railway right-of-way boundaries which are common to the tract to be surveyed.

341. When the tract to be surveyed adjoins an arroyo, estero, river, or any stream five meters or less in width, or an irrigation ditch, the claimant or claimants of the land on the opposite bank of said arroyo, estero, river, stream or irrigation ditch shall be notified of the survey. The names of the parties thus notified, the authorized representatives of the Bureau of Public Works, shall be indicated in the proper place on the plans and in the surveyor's certificate.

342. When the adjoining arroyo, estero, or any stream is more than five meters in width and if it appears after a diligent inquiry that it is not claimed by any individual or that it is supposed to be of public ownership, the name of the owners or claimants on the opposite bank of the arroyo, estero or river, need not be indicated on the plans.

343. When the boundary of the tract to be surveyed extends to the center of an arroyo, the claimants if any, of the remaining part of said arroyo should be notified of the survey and their names shall be indicated in the proper places on the plans and in the surveyor's certificate.

344. When the tract to be surveyed adjoins a ditch, an irrigation canal or any stream of water passing through channels constructed for such purposes, the claimant of said stream shall be notified as adjoining owners and their names shall be indicated on the plans and in the surveyor's certificate.

345. Notification to the adjoining owners or claimants shall be made by messenger or by mail, preferably registered, sufficiently in advance of the time of survey

to enable the parties notified to appear on the ground at the specified time.

The notification shall state the date or dates of survey and the time when the party notified should be present. Bureau of Lands Form No. 1000 V-21 or other similar forms may be used for notification purposes.

LOCATION OF CORNERS

346. In isolated land surveys the methods prescribed in sections 180 to 197 inclusive, for tertiary traverses shall be used, except when otherwise specified in the authority and order for survey by the Director of Lands.

347. Corners which are not occupied and used as stations of the tertiary traverse shall be located by side shots, consisting of the azimuth and distance from the stations which shall in every case, be part of a circuit or loop traverse.

348. The azimuths shall be read from the instrument to the nearest one minute of arc and the distances shall be measured to the nearest centimeter, when locating corners from a traverse station.

349. The magnetic bearing and stadia distance, shall be read from the instrument and recorded for each side shot.

350. The azimuths when reduced to true bearings should not differ from the magnetic bearing by an amount greater than the known local variation, except in cases when local attraction exists. In the Philippines, the maximum local variation seldom reaches three degrees. When local attraction is noted, it should be stated in the field notes with the possible cause thereof.

351. The recorded stadia distance, when reduced to the horizontal and after the application of the instrument and stadia constants, should not differ from the recorded tape distance when reduced to the horizontal by more than one meter per hundred meters.

352. Corners may be located by traverse triangulation in the manner prescribed in sections 202 to 208, inclusive, when such corners can not readily be located by side shots. The angle at the corner need not be measured.

353. Points may also be located in tertiary surveys as follows:

(a) From traverse stations by:

(1) Perpendicular offsets from fixed points on traverse line.

(2) Two distances from two preferably successive stations, with sketch in the field notes to identify the point.

(b) From established corners of previous surveys by;

(1) Fixed distances from at least two unaltered established corners or markers. This will be found convenient especially in subdivision of urban lots into two or more lots. The data obtained should appear in the field notes.

354. Traverse stations should be placed as closely as possible to corners that can not be occupied and in exceptional cases such as marshes or bodies of water where traversing would be difficult, a side shot of not exceeding two hundred meters in length may be allowed. For residential and agricultural lots, sides shots should never exceed fifty and one hundred meters, respectively.

If any of the above required lengths is exceeded by direct side shot, the position of the corner should be checked within fifteen centimeters by another side shot from another station.

355. All important bends along the banks of streams adjoining the tract to be surveyed shall be located as corners.

356. When there are several tracts to be surveyed for the same applicant, each tract shall be assigned a number, which shall be consecutive from one, and the corners of each tract shall also be numbered consecutively from one in a clockwise direction.

TIE LINES

357. Tracts to be surveyed, shall be tied to points of reference established by the Bureau of Lands either directly or by connection from any previously approved survey with geographic positions. The use of loose tie line traverses shall be discontinued.

358. When the tract to be surveyed is located in the poblacion of the municipality, all necessary data shall be taken to show the position of the tract, with respect to the block in which it is located and the names and widths of the streets which adjoin it.

359. When a survey consists of two or more lots which do not adjoin each other and are plotted on one plan, B. L. Form No. 1000 V-18 intertie lines shall be computed and indicated on that plan.

COMMON NATURAL BOUNDARIES

360. When the common boundary between the tracts to be surveyed and a previous survey is an arroyo, estero, river, or any stream the actual position of said streams shall be surveyed and compared with the former position as determined from the previous survey.

361. When the banks of the arroyo, estero or river, as located in the earlier and later surveys of unregistered land differ considerably in position causing the existence of small lots formed by intersecting banks, the boundaries along the bank of the adjoining property undergoing survey shall be made approximately parallel to those of the earlier survey if the area of any of the small lots does not exceed ten square meters in the case of surveys situated in the city of Manila, and one hundred square meters in the case of surveys situated in the residential sections of municipalities and one thousand square meters in the case of surveys of agricultural or other lands, situated in other parts of municipalities, unless the applicant of the survey in progress requests in writing that the conflict be indicated on the plans of said survey as a contested lot.

362. If the areas in conflict are greater than those allowed in the preceding section, such areas shall be considered as contested lots and computations and plans thereof shall be prepared, except when the applicant waives his rights thereto in writing; in which case, the boundaries along the bank of the survey in progress may be made approximately parallel to those of the previous survey.

363. The adjustment of boundaries of tracts separated by arroyos, esteros, rivers, etc., shall be made by making their boundaries along the bank approximately parallel

to each other, leaving a clear space equivalent to the mean width of the arroyo, estero, river, etc. as the case may be.

ADVERSE CLAIMS

364. All adverse claims which lie entirely or in part within a tract undergoing survey, shall be carefully sketched and indicated in the field notes and plan of the survey as sub-lots when the adverse claimants do not desire a survey of their claims to be made.

Legitimate efforts should be exerted to convince the adverse claimants to have their claims surveyed.

365. When the adverse claims have been previously surveyed or are undergoing survey, such adverse claims shall be considered separate lots, and computations and plans thereof shall be prepared accordingly.

RELATIVE POSITION OF SURVEYS

366. The relative position between adjoining or nearby surveys and the survey in progress, shall be determined by a closed circuit or loop traverse connecting at least three well defined and permanently monumented corners of the previous and to as many other corners as may be found.

367. The corners of a previous survey, to which connection is made shall be carefully identified on the ground and described in the field notes.

The following general cases shall be considered:

(a) When no corners or only the tie point or one or two monumented corners of the previous survey can be found and located.

(b) When three or more monumented corners of the previous survey can be found and located.

368. In the case mentioned in section 367(a) the owner or claimant of the land previously surveyed shall be requested to indicate the position of the three or more corners, which shall be located together with the tie point and the monumented corner or corners, found in place by a closed circuit or loop traverse.

369. In the case mentioned in section 367(b) the monumented corners found in place shall be located by a closed circuit or loop traverse.

370. The traverse connecting the corners of the survey in progress, with the previous surveys shall be computed and plotted to determine and show the relative positions of the earlier and later surveys.

The following general cases shall be considered:

(a) When the previous survey and the survey in progress do not overlap nor adjoin each other.

(b) When the previous survey and the surveys in progress overlap or adjoin each other.

371. In the case mentioned in section 370(a) the boundaries of the survey in progress, shall be surveyed as indicated by the applicant thereof.

COMMON POINTS

372. In the case mentioned in section 370(b) a common point shall be selected from among the corners which have been located. The selection of the corner which shall be adopted as a common point shall depend upon:

(a) The permanency of the monumented corner as found in place on the ground.

(b) The degree of agreement between the computed positions of the monumented corner as found in place on the ground determined from the data of the previous surveys and that of the survey in progress.

(c) In general, a living tree, a boulder, or any other object of permanent nature used as corner in the previous survey which is identified beyond doubt in the course of the survey in progress and which is not likely to have been removed from its original place, should be selected as a common point, in preference to concrete, stone or other monuments which might, with comparative ease have been removed from their original location and placed elsewhere.

373. When monuments of previous surveys appear to have been moved, such monuments shall be located and the fact recorded in the field notes. Such monuments if well and firmly fixed in the ground, may be used as witnesses to the true corners.

374. When the position of a corner of an earlier survey is verified by a later survey, and the position of such corner as determined from the earlier and later surveys differ by ten centimeters or less in a poblacion, and thirty centimeters or less in agricultural areas, the position as determined in the earlier survey shall be accepted, and adopted as the position of such corner or corners in the later survey.

375. When the discrepancy in position exceeds the limits set forth in the preceding section, the land surveyor shall make such verification as may be necessary to check the data of the surveys in question. A complete report on the discrepancies and the results of the verification, etc., shall be made and submitted to the Director of Lands, for decision.

376. If the monumented corners of the common boundary are not identical, investigation shall be conducted to ascertain the cause thereof and the result of the investigation shall be reported to the Director of Lands.

OVERLAPPING OR ADJOINING, NOT DECREED SURVEYS

377. When a tract undergoing survey adjoins a property already surveyed which has not been granted a patent or Torrens title, the common boundary line between the earlier and later surveys need not be re-surveyed entirely if the applicant of the tract undergoing survey, accepts the corners of the previous survey as common to his property. At least three points along the common boundary line, shall be located, and a common point shall be adopted for use in conforming the common boundaries of the earlier and later surveys, as required in sections 372 to 376 inclusive.

378. When the applicant of the tract undergoing survey and the owners or claimants of the adjoining properties agree to a common boundary line different from the boundaries as surveyed in the previous survey an affidavit to that effect shall be required of each of the parties agreeing to the new common boundary lines which shall be monumented. The plan of the property already surveyed shall be amended, and the costs thereof shall be paid by the interested parties.

379. When the applicant of the property undergoing survey does not accept the corners of the previous survey, as common to his property, the boundary lines shall be monumented and surveyed on the ground as pointed out by the applicant and the conflicting lines shall be indicated on the plans of the later survey. The conflict shall also be indicated on the plan of the earlier or previous survey by the Bureau of Lands.

OVERLAPPING OR ADJOINING DECREED SURVEYS

380. When patent, lease or Torrens title has been granted to the land included in the overlapping or adjoining survey, corners shall be located, and common points selected as required in sections 372 to 376, inclusive. The bearings and distances of the boundaries of the patented, leased or decreed survey, as stated in the patent, lease or Torrens title, which are common to the tract undergoing survey, shall be accepted and adopted as the boundary lines of the later survey.

381. When a tract, the survey of which is in progress, overlaps a patented, leased or decreed survey, the area in conflict with the patented, leased or decreed survey, shall be excluded from the tract undergoing survey.

382. The discrepancies between the measurements of the later survey and those of the earlier patented, leased or decreed survey shall be noted and entered in the field notes of the later survey. Should the discrepancies be sufficiently large to warrant the supposition that the survey of the patented, leased or decreed property was erroneous, an investigation should be made and the results reported to the Director of Lands.

382. If there is no overlapping or discrepancy between the later and the earlier surveys a certification to that effect should be made on B. L. Form 1000 V-14-A.

383. *In the case of properties the original Torrens Titles of which bear no technical descriptions or are based upon magnetic surveys, special instructions shall be secured from the Land Registration Commission, or from the Court of First Instance of the province wherein said property is located.*

ISOLATED LAND SURVEYS WITHIN CADASTRAL PROJECTS

384. Surveys of tracts situated within cadastral projects in progress which are being executed by Cadastral Land Surveyors, may be made upon application therefor by any other Land Surveyors or by the claimants or owners thereof, should necessity require the preparation of advance plans for patent or registration proceedings prior to the completion of the cadastral survey.

385. The survey of cadastral projects shall be considered as in progress from the date the survey is ordered by the Director of Lands until final decree is rendered by the court. Within sixty days from the date of such order Private Land Surveyors shall submit to the Project Chief or Cadastral Land Surveyor executing the cadastral survey, a list of survey contracts or surveys in progress within the project.

386. After thirty days from the date of order for survey of the cadastral project, issued by the Director of Lands, surveys of tracts situated within a cadastral project, shall not be made by surveyors other than those executing the cadastral survey except when:

(a) The isolated land surveys were begun prior to the date of the order for the survey of the cadastral project as issued by the Director of Lands.

(b) The contracts for isolated land surveys were entered into in good faith by Land Surveyors prior to the date of order of the cadastral projects, issued by the Director of Lands. These surveys shall be made only upon express authority of the Director of Lands.

387. The field notes, computations and sketches or plans of surveys of tracts, situated within a cadastral project shall be submitted to the Director of Lands for verification thru the Chief of the Cadastral project within four months from the date of inauguration of the project. Surveys submitted after the lapse of four months shall be accompanied with satisfactory explanation to the Director of Lands who may accept or reject the survey for verification and approval.

388. A list of cadastral projects the surveys of which are in progress and of decreed cadastral projects, shall be furnished to Land Surveyors upon request and at regular intervals by appropriate information circulars. Should information be desired as to whether or not a stated tract is included within a cadastral project, request should be made to the Director of Lands stating the name of the claimant or owner, the approximate location and area of the tract.

389. Private Land Surveyors and Deputy Public Land Surveyors may execute surveys within decreed cadastral projects free from the limitations of sections 384 to 387, inclusive.

FIELD NOTES

390. Field notes shall be written on B.L. Form No. 1000 V-14 and sworn to before a Notary Public in the case of surveys executed by private land surveyors. The signature of the surveyor and the date of survey must be entered respectively on the upper and lower left hand of each page of the field notes while the name of the manufacturer and number of the instrument and tape used in the survey must appear on the upper right hand page of the said field notes. The full name and address of the surveyor, the full name and address of the applicant, location of the land, and date of survey, shall be entered at the beginning of each survey on B.L. Form No. 1000 V-14-A. The signature of the surveyor or qualified assistant actually doing transit work recorded on that page should appear at the space provided.

391. Particular care shall be taken to make field notes clear, legible and easy to understand. Notes that can be clearly understood only by the surveyor shall not be accepted. Proper names shall be written in full.

392. All survey notes shall be recorded in the field by the Land Surveyor or his authorized assistant performing the transit work or by a recorder under his personal direction and responsibility.

393. Original field notes should be written in hard pencil preferably of the "3-H" degree of hardness or in permanent waterproof ink.

394. Surveyors shall record the starting and closing azimuths or reference azimuths in the field notes in all cases whether derived or not from previously approved surveys, location monuments or previous stations of the same survey, and descriptions shall be given on the right

hand page of the field notes of the points or monuments from which the azimuths were derived, in sufficient detail to enable the Bureau of Lands to identify such points without question.

395. Description of stations and corner marks, character of vegetation or cultivation, topographical condition of the land, the name, width and the direction of flow of all arroyos, esteros or rivers and the names and widths of all highways that border or cross the property undergoing survey and such other facts, which in the opinion of the Land Surveyor should be known to the Bureau of Lands, shall be concisely but fully described in the field notes. Old monuments which may be found shall be described fully in the field notes referring to the number of survey, if known, and the name of the applicant thereof. Sketches should be made on the right hand page of B.L. Form No. 1000 V-14.

396. When the notes of any one survey occupy more than one page, the pages shall be properly numbered and the signature of the surveyor, date of survey, name of manufacturer and number of instrument and type entered on each page of the notebook as required in section 390. If the notebook contains data for more than one parcel, for the same applicant, full information for each parcel shall be given as required in the preceeding section. Adverse claims shall be designated with the number of the parcels followed by a letter of the alphabet consecutively from "A".

397. Field notes containing erasures of field data will not be accepted. If erroneous data have been entered and corrections are necessary, the old data shall be crossed out with a pencil line so that the information shall be legible and the correct data inserted above it with the initial of the surveyor and date of correction.

398. The original field notes for each survey shall be completely contained in one note book. When surveys for more than one applicant are included in one traverse, or the same system of traverse, the returns for all surveyed lots should be submitted simultaneously for verification.

399. When the data for any survey depends on original field notes already forwarded to the Bureau of Lands, the surveyor shall make proper reference in the field notebook cover of each of such survey, stating the survey number, the name of the applicant, etc., the field notes of which contains the required data.

400. When a group of two or more surveys are included in the same traverse or connected traverses, the oath will be required to be executed in each and every surveyor's certificate, B.L. Form No. 1000 V-17. For each survey in the group, a field note cover, B. L. Form No. 1000 V-14-A shall be prepared giving all the required information.

401. When new corners are established in accordance with the provisions of section 353(b), the corner numbers, lot number and survey number of the old corners used as reference points must be entered in the space provided for under sketches in the field notes, together with an appropriate sketch of the relative positions of the corners and the directions of the measured distances.

COMPUTATIONS AND PLANS

402. All computations and plans of isolated land surveys shall be made in accordance with the general provisions on the subject prescribed by Chapters VII and VIII and the specific provisions for each class of survey prescribed in the following chapters.

SURVEYOR'S CERTIFICATE

403. A statement sworn to before a Notary Public, shall be submitted on B. L. Form No. 1000 V-17, filling out properly all the blanks provided therefore. Surveyor's Certificates submitted by Bureau of Lands Surveyors need not be sworn to before a Notary Public.

404. One certificate shall be made for each survey, executed for the same applicant whether such survey contains only one parcel or several parcels.

405. Each surveyor's certificate shall include only the parcels located within the same province. In the case of parcels located in different provinces, separate survey numbers shall be assigned to, and separate surveyor's certificate shall be prepared for each parcel or group of parcels claimed by the same party.

406. The signature of the surveyor shall conform to the name appearing in his certificate as Land Surveyor. No other signature or name shall be acknowledged as valid on plans, computations and field notes.

TRANSMITTAL OF ISOLATED SURVEYS

407. Private Land Surveyors and Deputy Public Land Surveyors shall submit the following:

(a) The survey order or survey authority, in case of public land surveys

(b) The field notes duly notarized

(c) The original and duplicate of the traverse computations complete to coordinates

(d) The original and duplicate of the lot data computations, complete to area

(e) The astronomical observations and any other computations related to the survey in original and duplicate

(f) The original plan of the survey complete in every detail signed by the surveyor

(g) The certificate of survey, required in sections 403 to 406, inclusive

(h) The corresponding public application if same has not as yet been filed.

408. The lot data computations, shall be made complete to area in all cases and shall not exceed the maximum or minimum areas, which the law or policy and regulations prescribe for particular classes of survey such as homesteads, school sites, etc., as classified in Chapter I.

409. Cadastral Land Surveyors who submit advance plans of surveys within cadastral projects, shall submit the papers required in isolated land surveys.

410. Upon completion of the field work, the office work of computations and preparation of sketches or plans should be undertaken with the least possible delay, so that the survey returns shall be forwarded immediately by mail, registered or insured to the Bureau of Lands, Manila, within four months from the date of start of the field work.

411. Excessive delay on the part of land surveyors in submitting their surveys may be sufficient cause for action against them.

(Continued on next issue)

BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY**PLANT INDUSTRY ADMINISTRATIVE ORDER NO. 1
SERIES 1955****REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE ZONIFICATION OF ABACA AREAS, ACTUAL AND POTENTIAL, AND PRESCRIBING CERTAIN RESTRICTIONS AND OTHER MEASURES FOR THE CONTROL OF ABACA MOSAIC DISEASE.**

Pursuant to the provisions of Republic Act No. 1176, known as the Abaca Zonification Law, the following rules and regulations are hereby promulgated for the information and guidance of all concerned:

SECTION 1. For the purpose of this Administrative Order, the following terms as used shall be constructed as follows:

(a) "Potential abaca area" shall mean any sizeable block of public land released after the promulgation of said Act by the Bureau of Forestry for agricultural purposes and suitable to the planting of, but not yet actually planted to abaca. In the zonification of potential abaca areas, the natural boundaries shall be availed of as much as possible.

(b) An "abaca area" shall mean any sizeable block of cultivated land already utilized for the growing of abaca to the extent of sixty per cent or more. The zonification of abaca areas into abaca zones and non-abaca zones shall be done on the basis of the degree of mosaic infection, as the Secretary of Agriculture and Natural Resources upon the recommendation of the Director of Plant Industry shall determine.

(c) A "buffer zone" shall not be less than five hundred meters wide and, if located between a declared abaca zone and a non-abaca zone within areas planted to abaca, it shall be taken from the non-abaca zone.

SEC. 2. (a) A portion of the Davao Penal Colony, with an approximate area of six thousand four hundred eighteen hectares, twenty-one ares and forty-one centares (6,418.2141), planted to abaca, more particularly described as follows, is hereby designated as Zone No. 1:

A parcel of land as shown on the sketch plan of the proposed Abaca Zonification, Zone 1, situated in the Davao Penal Colony, prov. of Davao. Bounded on the N., and NE., by Tuganay River; on the E., by public land; on the S., by public land and property of Minda Plantation Company; and on the W., by public land. Beginning at a point marked 1 on plan, being identical to M.B.M. 18, Tagum Cadastre 276; thence due North, 6,350.00 meters to point

2; thence following the Bank of Tuganay River in a easterly and southeasterly direction to point 3; then S. 1° 10' E., 3,520.00 meters to point 4; thence S. 89° 38' W., 13,000.00 meters to point 5; thence S. 5° 08' W., 2,000.00 meters to point 6; thence N. 84° 56' W., 1,300.00 meters to point 7; thence N. 0° 18' W., 12,400.00 meters to point 8; thence N. 80° 25' E., 1,500.00 meters to point of beginning; containing an approximate area of six thousand four hundred eighteen hectares, twenty-one ares and forty-one centares (6,418.2141), more or less. All points referred to are indicated on the plan and are marked on the ground; bearings true (all data are approximate).

(b) A considerable portion of the Tagum-Pagsabañgan district comprising the holdings of Odell Plantation and Utley, Madaum, of Macario Bermudez and of the Mampising Agricultural School and adjoining areas of approximately 935 hectares, and abaca area, and 220 hectares of virgin forest suitable as "potential abaca zone" is hereby designated as Zone No. 2.

SEC. 3. A "buffer zone" of not less than five hundred meters wide between the declared abaca zones and non-abaca zones within the areas planted with abaca shall be established and maintained in the above-designated Zones 1 and 2.

SEC. 4. Corn and abaca shall not be planted within the buffer zones in the declared abaca Zones 1 and 2.

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of the owners of abaca plantations or their authorized representatives to report to the Director of Plant Industry or to any of his authorized representatives in the field any incidence of the mosaic disease in their plantations. Such report may also be made to the President or any other officer of a duly organized Abaca Mosaic Control Association; and it shall be the duty of the official or officer to whom such a report is made to make the necessary verification on the premises. If after thorough investigation, the report shall be found to be true, the Director of Plant Industry, his duly authorized representative, or the President or officer of the Abaca Mosaic Control Association shall take the necessary measures to check the spread of the disease by advising the abaca owners concerned to destroy completely the diseased plants by the use of chemicals and/or burning.

SEC. 6. A duly organized Abaca Mosaic Control Association, in cooperation with the Bureau of Plant Industry, is empowered to enforce the provisions of Republic Act 1176 and all rules and regulations promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture and Natural Resources pursuant thereto.

SEC. 7. It shall be the duty of the Abaca Mosaic Control Association, through its President or Sec-

retary-Treasurer, to make and submit at the end of each quarter, or whenever so required by the Director of Plant Industry, a report of its accomplishments and activities. Such report shall include an itemized statement of all expenses incurred by such association and all sums of money received by it from the Director of Plant Industry, taken from the Fiber Inspection Fee Fund.

SEC. 8. It shall also be the duty of the Abaca Mosaic Control Association, in cooperation with authorized representatives of the Bureau of Plant Industry, to report all names of abaca planters whose plantations are infested with mosaic or who have violated and/or are violating any of the provisions of Republic Act 1176 or the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder.

SEC. 9. Any person who violates any of the provisions of this administrative order, or if it be a corporation, firm, or association, its manager or president, shall, upon conviction, suffer the penalty provided in section 10 of Republic Act No. 1176 which is a fine of not more than two hundred pesos or imprisonment of not more than six months, or both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 10. This Order shall take effect on July 1, 1955.

SALVADOR ARANETA
*Secretary of Agriculture and
Natural Resources*

Recommended by:

EUGENIO E. CRUZ
Director of Plant Industry

Department of Public Works and Communications

BUREAU OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS

CIRCULAR No. 16

September 13, 1955

OFFICIAL TELEGRAMS REGARDING ELECTIONS, FREE AND PROMPT TRANSMISSION OF—

Section 25 of the Revised Election Code (Republic Act No. 180), provides among other things that *official telegrams and radiograms relating to any election which are required to be sent by some public officers to others in the performance of their duties, shall be accepted and transmitted free of charge.* The officials contemplated by law are those enumerated in All-Office Message No. 37 dated September 5, 1955.

Each "election" message shall be indorsed by the official filing it "OB TELEGRAM SENT UNDER ACT No. 180," followed by his signature and official

title. No telegraph receipts shall be issued for "election" messages, but chief operators, operators-in-charge, tellers, and other authorized employees accepting such telegrams shall indorse on the duplicate copies "OB ELECTION," followed by the signature of the receiving employee and the dating stamp of the office concerned. In the absence of a dating stamp, the date of receipt of the election message shall be written after the signature of the employee receiving the message. Such duplicate copy will serve as receipt of the sender.

The number of chargeable words on each official election message shall be written on the check indicator, Example: "50 Election". The total number of "election" messages, together with the corresponding tolls thereon shall be reported in the statistical reports which are submitted every end of the month.

In view of the forthcoming general elections to be held on November 8, 1955, district chiefs, radio operators, telegraph inspectors, technicians, chief operators, operators-in-charge, wire supervisors, and others concerned are hereby requested to check up all their respective telecommunication equipment and accessories to see that they are functioning properly. They shall check up their stock of supplies, including fuel and oils, so that if necessary such articles as may be actually needed to insure uninterrupted communication during the election period may be requisitioned on time.

The chief operator or operator-in-charge of any office which has not been furnished with kerosene oil or provided with electric light, may spend a reasonable amount for lighting his office during election. All vouchers for such expenditures shall be submitted immediately to the Bureau of Telecommunications, Manila, duly supported by reimbursement receipts and indorsed "Charge to the Commission on Elections." In no case shall rental for kerosene lamp exceed P1.50 per night. Under no circumstance shall this amount be exceeded and the renting of kerosene lamp be made beyond the dates mentioned elsewhere in this circular.

Telegrams regarding disturbance of peace and order should be given special attention. They must be transmitted and delivered ahead of other traffic.

Chief operators and operators-in-charge at telecommunication offices shall lend all possible assistance with a view to enabling officials in charge of the election in nearby towns having no telegraph, telephone or radio service to send such telegrams or radiograms relating to the election as they may deem necessary to transmit.

In connection with the handling of telegrams, particularly those pertaining to the aforesaid election on November 8, 1955, it is hereby directed that all telegraph, telephone and radio stations of this Bureau shall be kept open as follows:

- (1) Telecommunication stations located in provincial capitals, chartered cities and relay offices—to be kept continuously open on November 7 (eve of election); November 8 (election day); November 9 (following election day); and November 10, 11 and 12.
- (2) All other telecommunication stations—to be kept continuously open on November 7th and November 8th and 9th, unless otherwise subsequently instructed or released earlier by Manila or other respective relay stations.

(NOTE: Greatest care must be exercised by respective offices mentioned in Nos. 1 and 2, in preparing schedule of duty during those dates so that no meal allowance will be disallowed by the Commission on Elections).

Chief operators, operators-in-charge and other employees of this Bureau who are electors may cast their votes between 12:00 noon and 1:00 p.m., on November 8, 1955, or during such other hours as they can conveniently leave their offices. Except for unavoidable cause, such as serious illness, no telegraph, or radio employee shall absent himself from duty from November 6 to 12, 1955, nor shall he be given leave during that period. District chiefs, radio inspectors, chief operators, wire supervisors and operators-in-charge shall see to it that no operator, technician, lineman, engineman, messenger or any other employee is absent from duty during the period aforementioned, and that there is a lineman assigned for every section in each district. Line or station interruptions and defects in apparatus, power plant or office wiring must be removed promptly. If necessary, emergency laborers may be employed and fast means of transportation hired to restore communication promptly, *without waiting for special authority from Manila*. If the lines are in normal condition on November 7, 8 and 9, 1955, lineman shall await orders in their respective stations and shall not leave until released by the wire supervisor, chief operators or operators-in-charge concerned. (This requirement does not mean that lineman should be scheduled to render overtime service).

J. S. ALFONSO
Director of Telecommunications

CIRCULAR
(Unnumbered)

October 13, 1955

QUEZON MEMORIAL COMMITTEE FUND CAMPAIGN

The following memorandum circular dated October 3, 1955 has been received from the Department of Public Works and Communications:

"For their information and guidance, the letter of the Assistant Executive Secretary regarding the above subject matter, dated August 6, 1955, is quoted hereunder:

"The Quezon Memorial Committee has requested this Office to make representations with the officials and employees of the different departments, bureaus and offices of the government to lend their assistance and co-operation by contributing to the fund campaign of the said Committee for the construction of the first unit of the Quezon Memorial consisting of a monument and mausoleum of the late President Quezon.

"The contributions of that Department and the bureaus and offices under it may be covered from the collections made under the one-drive-a-year or "One Appeal Plan" for voluntary contributions from government officials and employees for charitable purposes, subject of the Memorandum of this Office dated May 23, 1955, and may be sent directly to the Quezon Memorial Committee, Room 439 City Hall, Manila, with advice thereof to this Office.

"Please circulate this matter to the different bureaus and offices under that Department."

Officials and employees of this bureau are urged to give their whole-hearted cooperation and support to the campaign in order that we may be able to do our share in this patriotic movement.

In each telegraph or radio station, the Chief Operator or Operator-in-Charge is hereby designated to take charge of collecting the contributions of the employees therein and of remitting the amount by *money order payable to the Quezon Memorial Committee* or other means to the Acting Chief, Administrative Division, Bureau of Telecommunications, Manila. The remittances should be accompanied by a list showing the amount contributed by each employee.

In the Central Office, each Chief of Division and Independent Unit shall supervise the collections in his division or unit with a view to raising as big an amount as possible. The collections should be turned over to the Acting Chief, Administrative, Investigation and Law Division not later than November 15, 1955.

J. S. ALFONSO
Director of Telecommunications

CIRCULAR
(Unnumbered)

October 13, 1955

UNPAID VOUCHERS FOR OVERTIME SERVICE RENDERED FOR THE FISCAL YEARS 1951-1952 and 1952-1953.

During the fiscal year 1950-1951, the amount of ₱635,000 had been made available for the

payment of overtime service rendered on Sundays and holidays, and Saturday afternoons.

For the fiscal year 1951-1952, Congress granted in the General Appropriation Act the amount of ₱500,000 for the same purpose. This amount was found not enough, several claims having remained unpaid in the Accounting Office after the appropriation was exhausted. A like amount was appropriated for overtime service in 1952-1953 but on account of the increase in the salaries of operators and other employees of this bureau, as a result of the standardization of their pay authorized in Republic Act No. 771, thereby greatly increasing their claims for overtime pay, the amount appropriated became insufficient and many vouchers have remained unpaid.

This Office has recommended a bill to Congress to appropriate additional funds for the purpose of paying the claims of the employees of the Bureau of Telecommunications for overtime services rendered in 1951-1952 and 1952-1953 which are still unpaid, but the same has not been approved.

As soon as Congress appropriates fund for the purpose, all unpaid vouchers for said fiscal years can be paid. Please refrain from asking this Office to pay you overtime during the years mentioned.

J. S. ALFONSO

Director of Telecommunications

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

CODE OF RULES AND REGULATIONS TO IMPLEMENT THE PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY LAW (ACT NO. 3957) AS AMENDED BY REPUBLIC ACT NO. 856.

By virtue of the authority vested in the Commissioner of the National Employment Service by section 4 of Republic Act No. 761, and pursuant to the provisions thereof, the following rules and regulations implementing Act No. 3957, as amended by Republic Act No. 856, are hereby promulgated.

CHAPTER I—DEFINITIONS

SECTION 1. In these rules and regulations, unless contrary or repugnant to the subject or context of Act No. 3957, as amended, the following words or phrases have the meaning hereby assigned to them.

(1) "Clerk of Court of First Instance" shall include a Deputy Clerk of Court of First Instance.

(2) An "Employee" refers both to the applicant for employment and to the person rendering the personal service.

(3) An "Employer" refers to the person for whom or for whose family an employee or an applicant for employment renders his personal service.

(4) "Employment Agency" or "Agency" means:

(a) The business of conducting, directly or indirectly, in any capacity, an intelligence office, employment office, registry, or any agency, business or office, which procures, offers, promises, or attempts to procure employment or engagement for others, or for the registration of persons seeking to procure or retain employment or engagement, or for giving information as to where and to whom such help, employment or engagement may be procured, or for providing employment or engagement where a fee or valuable consideration is executed, or attempted to be collected, directly or indirectly, for such services, regardless of where such business is conducted;

(b) Any person, service, bureau, organization, club, or school which, by advertisement or otherwise, offers, as one of its main objects or purposes, to procure employment for any person who will pay for its services, or to collect dues, tuition of membership or registration fees of any sort where the main object of the person paying the same is to secure employment.

(5) An "Employment Contract" refers to the contract or agreement entered into by the employer and the applicant for employment.

(6) "Exchange" means the substitution of one employee given to an employer in the place of another previously or already employed but who escaped, or who discontinued the domestic service, or who was returned to the agency.

(7) "Extended Service" is the continued service rendered by an employee with the same employer after the expiration of the one-year service set forth in the contract of employment.

(8) "Fee" means any form or description of pay, remuneration or compensation agreed upon, promised, paid or received, directly or indirectly, for any service rendered, offered or promised by an employment agency or agent.

(9) A "Labor Recruiter" is any person who, for a fee or other consideration, engages in procuring or looking for employment, laborers or workmen to work for another or others.

(10) "Licensee" or "Licensed Person" is an employment agency or agent duly authorized by a competent authority to engage in the business or occupation of obtaining, procuring or looking for, or furnishing employment, work or position to employees, laborers or workmen for another or others.

(11) A "Ratifying Official" is any Justice of the Peace, Public Defender, or Clerk of Court of First Instance before whom a recruitment contract is executed, subscribed, sworn to and/or acknowledged.

(12) A "Recruit" is any person who entered into a contract with a licensed recruiter for the specific purpose of being served or placed for employment by and through a licensed employment agency represented by said recruiter.

(13) The "Office Fee" is an amount charged by an employment agency from any employer or person looking for an employee, for procuring the services of such employee.

(14) The "Recruiter's Fee" is the amount charged against an applicant for employment for procuring or aiding the employment of said applicant.

(15) A "Recruitment Contract" refers to the contract entered into by the applicant for employment and the licensed employment agency or its duly licensed recruiter for and in behalf of said agency, the form of which is prescribed.

(16) A "Re-Service" means the second or succeeding employment of a recruit in the employ of his or her second or succeeding employer.

(17) "Extended Service" means the second or succeeding placement or employment by and through a licensed employment agency, of a recruit in the employ of the same employer, after the completion of the contracted one-year period of employment with the same employer.

(18) "Service" means the first placement or employment, by and through a licensed employment agency, of a recruit in the employ of an employer for the continuous one-year period of employment.

(19) A "Re-Service Fee" is the amount charged by a licensed employment agency from a second or succeeding employer after the recruit has served or rendered continuously the first one-year period of employment.

(20) An "Extended Service Fee" is the amount charged by a licensed employment agency for the second or succeeding placement or employment of a recruit in the employ of the same employer, after the completion of the contracted one-year period with the same employer, the same to be charged against the latter.

CHAPTER II.—REQUISITES FOR THE ISSUANCE OF A LICENSE

SEC. 2. Any natural born citizen of the Philippines, or any juridical person duly organized under the laws of the Philippines, subject to the provisions of section 3 hereof, may apply for a license to operate a private employment agency.

SEC. 3. The application to operate a private employment agency, subscribed and sworn to before any person authorized to administer oaths, shall be filed with the Commissioner of the NES. The Fee-Charging Employment Agencies Section shall receive such application and register it in a record book provided for the purpose (See NES/feas Form No. 1-Appendix). The application shall contain the following:

- (a) Name of applicant, age, civil status, and nationality;
- (b) Residence—street, house number, town and province;
- (c) Recruiters to be employed;
- (d) Other persons having financial interest

in the business;

(e) Name of agency; and

(f) Location of agency.

If the applicant is a corporation, or duly registered company or partnership, Items (a) and (b) shall be the names and addresses of the president, treasurer, and the secretary or other officers having authority to represent the firm.

If the applicant is a partnership or unregistered company, Items (a) and (b) shall be the names and addresses of all its members.

In the case of a corporation, at least 60 per cent of the authorized capital should be owned by natural born citizens of the Philippines; and in the case of a partnership, the majority of the members shall be natural born citizens of the Philippines.

SEC. 4. The application must be accompanied by:

(a) A written recommendation of good moral character of the applicant to be signed by two reputable citizens who have known the applicant for at least five years prior to the date of the application;

(b) Certificate of clearance from the NBI, the Philippine Constabulary, and the Chief of Police of the City or Municipality where the applicant has resided for the last five years;

(c) The husband's written consent, if the applicant is a married woman, except when she is legally or actually separated from her husband;

(d) A cash deposit of P500 which shall answer, after final judgment by a competent court and a written report of the Sheriff that the employer is insolvent, for the obligations imposed by sections 36, 41, 42 and 44 hereof; *Provided, however*, That, pending the final disposition of the case for the recovery of the unpaid wages of the employee, the latter shall be furnished free food and lodging by the agency, unless the employee may choose to be re-employed during the pendency of the case. In cases where payment is imposed and made out of this Five hundred peso deposit, the employment agency concerned shall, within 30 days from date of payment, make an additional deposit of the amount imposed and paid.

(e) The amount of P100 for the license fee, if the agency is to be established in Manila, or P50, if in the province.

(f) A schedule of fees to be charged for all the agency's services, as provided for in sections 14 and 15 of Act No. 3957. The office fee that may be charged against an employer for every placement of a recruit shall not be more than P50.

(g) A bond subscribed by the applicant and by two or more solvent and reputable sureties or by a reputable fidelity bond company, in a penal sum of not less than P3,000 nor more than P10,000 in the discretion of the Commissioner.

(h) A graphic sketch of the office and/or quarters of the proposed employment agency giving the exact measurements.

(i) A copy of the notice (Form No. 1—See Appendix). This notice shall be posted simultaneously with the filing of the application in public places, preferably at the following:

- (1) National Employment Service;
- (2) City Hall;
- (3) Post Office;
- (4) Market place (the nearest to the agency).

SEC. 5. After the filing of the application together with all the above requirements, the National Employment Service shall cause the posting of notices of said application for two consecutive weeks for the information of the public. When objections are received the same shall be heard by the Commissioner, or any of his authorized representatives, to determine the merits of the same. If there are clearly justifiable grounds for the objections, the application shall be denied. In the absence of any objections, the premises of the agency shall be immediately inspected by inspectors of the NES, whose inspection and recommendation shall be guided by the following:

- (a) Are the living quarters spacious enough to accommodate at least 10 recruits at a time?
- (b) Are there separate quarters for male and female recruits?
- (c) Is there sufficient ventilation?
- (d) Are the quarters provided with a sanitary toilet?
- (e) Are there mosquito nets for at least 10 recruits?
- (f) Is the place close to any store where intoxicating liquors are sold and served or drunk, or to a house of ill repute?

SEC. 6. When the recommendation on the premises of the agency is favorable, the applicant-owner shall be screened as to his knowledge of the provisions of Act No. 3957 as amended. If the applicant passes the screening test, his application shall be approved and he shall be accordingly notified in NES/feas Form No. 111 (See Appendix) with the advice to submit the following:

- (a) Recruitment Contract Form (NES/feas Form No. VI);
- (b) Employment Contract Form (NES/feas Form No. VII);
- (c) Receipt form to be used by the agency (NES/feas Form No. VIII);
- (d) Book I (NES/feas Form No. IX);
- (e) Book II (NES/feas Form No. X);
- (f) Memorandum Book Form for the employer (NES/feas Form No. XI).

Approval of the foregoing by the Commissioner shall be followed by the issuance of the license (NES/feas Form No. IV—See Appendix).

If, however, objections have been filed against the applicant after the issuance of the license, then action shall be taken as provided for in section 5 hereof.

In case the application is disapproved, the applicant shall be duly notified of such disapproval (NES/feas Form No. V—see Appendix), and the reasons therefor.

SEC. 7. An application for a recruiter's license may be filed by any natural-born citizen of the Philippines with the Commissioner of the NES. The Fee-Charging Employment Agency Section shall receive said application and register it in a Record Book provided for the purpose (NES/feas Form No. XII—See Appendix). The application shall contain the following information:

- (a) Full name of the applicant, age, citizenship, civil status;
- (b) Residence (city and provincial);
- (c) The province or provinces where he intends to recruit;
- (d) Occupation for the last two years prior to the date of the application.

SEC. 8. The application for a recruiter's license shall be accompanied by:

- (a) The recommendation of the owner of the agency;
- (b) A certificate of good moral character of the applicant to be signed by two reputable citizens who have known the applicant for at least five years prior to the date of his application.
- (c) Clearance certificate from the NBI, the Constabulary and the Chief of Police from the city or municipality where the applicant has resided for at least five years prior to the date of his application;
- (d) Pictures of the applicant to be attached to at least five copies of the license;
- (e) A fee of ₱1 for each province where he intends to recruit;
- (f) Husband's written consent, if the applicant is a married woman, except when she is legally or actually separated from her husband; and
- (g) A notice (NES/feas Form No. XIII—See Appendix), one copy of which shall be posted on the NES Bulletin Board.

SEC. 9. After complying with the above requirements, there should be a two-week waiting period to allow any person who might have some justifiable objections to the application to file the same. If such objections are received, the same shall be heard by the Commissioner or any of his authorized representatives. When reasonable grounds for the objections are evident, the application shall be denied. In the absence of any objection, the applicant shall be immediately screened after the two-week waiting period. If he passes the screening test, and all other requirements have been complied with, a license (NES/feas Form No. XIV—See Appendix) bearing the signature of the Commissioner and the seal of this Office and duly approved by the Secretary of Labor shall be issued.

The applicant shall receive due notice from the NES whether his application is approved or disapproved. (See NES/feas Forms Nos. XV and XVI—Appendix).

If, however, objections shall have been filed against the applicant after the issuance of the license, then the same action shall be taken as provided above.

SEC. 10. No recruiter of one agency can be appointed as recruiter of another agency, unless his application is accompanied by a written clearance from the owner of the former agency in addition to the usual requirements. In case the owner of the former agency refuses to issue such clearance, the matter shall be heard by the Commissioner or any of his authorized representatives and the decision of the Commissioner on the matter is appealable only to the Secretary of Labor.

SEC. 11. A recruiter may be licensed to recruit for only one agency in one or more provinces upon proper application.

SEC. 12. To avoid collusion and unfair competition among the recruiters and/or the agencies, the different members of a family, like father, mother, and their children, unless the latter are emancipated and living separately and independently from the former, may not be appointed as recruiters of different agencies.

To avoid cut-throat competition among the agencies and to prevent the exploitation of the female recruits, it is hereby expressly prohibited for any agency to pay its recruiters a commission exceeding P15, to be taken from the Office Fees, for each female recruit, and it is hereby further expressly prohibited for any recruiter of one agency to give recruits to another agency, and for any agency to accept any recruits of another agency; and any violation hereof shall be a good cause for the cancellation of the respective licenses of both the erring agency and the erring recruiter.

SEC. 13. A licensee, whether the owner of a duly licensed agency or a licensed recruiter of the same, who desires to continue or renew the operation of his business or his recruitment activity after the expiration of his license, should file an application for a new license with the NES at least 15 days before such expiration takes place.

In the case of an application for the renewal or continuance of the license of a private employment agency, all the requisites provided for in Chapter II hereof, with the exception of subsections "b" and "c" of section 4, shall be complied with; and in the case of an application for the renewal or continuance of a recruiter's license, all the requisites provided for in Chapter II hereof, with the exception of subsection "c" and "f" of section 8, shall be complied with.

CHAPTER III.—OPERATION AND MANAGEMENT

ARTICLE I.—Forms and Reports

SEC. 14. All employment agencies are required to keep two books which shall be labeled as Book I—Records of Arrivals and Book II—Records of Placements.

Book I shall contain the following entries in their respective order (See Form No. XI—Appendix):

- (a) Number;
- (b) Date arrived;
- (c) Name of recruit;
- (d) Home address;
- (e) Age, sex, civil status;
- (f) Kind of employment;
- (g) Name of recruiter;
- (h) Name of parent or guardian;
- (i) Address;
- (j) Stipulated salary;
- (k) Relative in the city, if any;
- (l) Address; and
- (m) Remarks.

Book II is the record of placements made by the agency and shall contain the following entries; (See Form X—Appendix)

- (a) Date arrived;
- (b) Date placed;
- (c) Name of employee;
- (d) Kind of employment;
- (e) Stipulated salary;
- (f) Actual salary;
- (g) Name of employer;
- (h) Address;
- (i) Occupation;
- (j) Remarks.

In making entries for column "Date Placed" two additional spaces should be left before the next succeeding entry is entered to give allowances for returned or escaped employees.

SEC. 15. All private employment agencies shall submit to the NES, not later than the 5th day of every month, reports consisting of true and correct copies of entries in Book I and entries on first placement in Book II, all corresponding to the previous month. Reports based on Book I shall be accompanied by the corresponding copies of the recruitment contracts. And reports based on Book II shall be accompanied by the corresponding copies of the employment contracts.

The Fee-Charging Employment Agencies Section shall analyze these reports and submit its comments to the Commissioner. The reports shall then be filed, every agency having its own separate file for the year.

SEC. 16. Placement or employment contracts (See Form No. VII—Appendix) to be numbered consec-

utively, shall be executed by the recruited parties and the employers, and shall contain the following:

(a) Name, age, sex, and home address of the recruitment and if he is a minor, the home address of his parents, guardian or person in charge;

(b) Name, business and address of the employer; and

(c) All material stipulations as to wages, nature of employment, and such other conditions as may be agreed upon in accordance with law.

SEC. 17. In placing an applicant for employment, it shall be the duty of the employment agency to provide the employer with a memorandum book (See Form No. XI—Appendix) on which the employer shall record the wages paid and any cash or things advanced by him, signed by the employee to show his receipt thereof.

An employer shall, upon demand by the duly authorized representative of an employment agency, show the said Memorandum Book for inspection and verification.

SEC. 18. All employment agencies shall file with the NES copies of all their forms of contracts, receipts, and other papers prescribed by the NES, and shall use no other forms without its prior approval. The approved forms shall be recorded in the Record Book (See NES/feas Forms Nos. I and XII) of private employment agencies and recruiters. All the required records of agencies shall be kept up-to-date.

SEC. 19. Recruitment contracts (See NES/feas Forms No. VI) to be executed in the dialect of each recruit, and shall contain name, place, and age, in the case of a minor, the names and addresses of his parents, guardian or person in charge, the kind of work in which he agrees to be employed, the place of his future employment whether outside or within the province of his residence, the agreed wages, proper consent of the father, mother, guardian, or person in charge, and the indebtedness of the recruit either in cash money taken in advance and/or necessary expenses incurred, which should be properly itemized in the recruitment contract.

SEC. 20. A least 7 copies of the recruitment contract shall be prepared in every instance and shall be distributed to:

- (a) Party recruited;
- (b) Parent, guardian or person in charge, in case of minor;
- (c) Recruiter;
- (d) Official ratifying the contract;
- (e) The employment agency;
- (f) The National Employment Service; and
- (g) The Public Defender.

SEC. 21. A picture of the recruit must be attached to each copy of the recruitment contract.

SEC. 22. Upon demand by the NES a report of such employees as have already completed the one-year contract of employment shall be submitted

to the NES within 15 days from the date of such demanding giving the following information:

- (a) Name of the employee;
- (b) Name of the parent, guardian or person in charge of the employee;
- (c) Address of the parent, guardian, or person in charge of the minor employee;
- (d) Date of placement;
- (e) Name of the employer;
- (f) Address of the employer;
- (g) Stipulated monthly wages;
- (h) Present whereabouts of the employee;
- (i) If sent home, name of the boat of transit, or other conveyance.

ARTICLE II.—*Recruitment*

SEC. 23. All recruiters shall always give an advance notice of their arrival to the Commissioner of the NES, specifying, (a) the number of recruits to be brought by them to Manila or other places of destination, (b) the means of transit, (c) the place of embarkation, and (d) the expected date and time of their arrival.

SEC. 24. Recruitment of maids below 14 years of age is strictly prohibited. If maids below 14 years of age, in violation of law, are recruited and brought to Manila or other places of destination, the responsible party or parties, whether licensed or unlicensed, shall be dealt with accordingly. The Commissioner of the NES, however, may, under such circumstances as may be favorable to the illegally recruited minors, make special arrangements for the custody and/or wholesome employment of such minors with either the SWA or with any licensed employment agency or with any other reliable and responsible persons in the community, pending advice from the parents, guardians or persons in charge of said minors.

SEC. 25. Upon arrival of the recruits in Manila or in other places of destination, the NES Commissioner or his authorized representative shall then and there inspect and examine their recruitment papers, and if he discovers any evident irregularity or anomaly therein, he shall forthwith bring the recruits concerned with their irregular or anomalous recruitment papers to the NES headquarters, if in Manila, or to the proper local employment office, if in the provinces, for further and final investigation of such evident irregularity or anomaly. The Commissioner, or his authorized representatives, however, if deemed most expedient, may authorize said examination and verification at the office or quarters of the agency concerned.

SEC. 26. In case the applicant for employment is a minor of 14 years but below 21 years, the corresponding consent in the recruitment contract shall be signed and sworn or acknowledged by the father or mother or guardian or person in charge of said minor either before any Justice of the Peace, the Clerk of Court of First Instance,

or local Public Defender of the province of recruitment.

SEC. 27. No recruiter shall give any minor recruit a cash advance exceeding the amount of P20.

SEC. 28. No recruiter may recruit in any province not covered by his recruiter's license.

SEC. 29. Any person, who is in the employ of a plantation, estate, or factory owner, and who is not engaged independently or exclusively in the recruitment business, may be allowed in the work of looking for or hiring laborers for said plantation, estate or factory provided that said owner shall have furnished the NES with a certification that said person is so designated.

The certification shall contain the following information:

- (1) The statement that the recruiter is so designated with specific authority;
- (2) Name and place of plantation, estate or factory where the recruits are to be employed;
- (3) Number of persons to be recruited;
- (4) Means of transportation in bringing the recruits to the place of employment. State whether transportation is free or chargeable to the recruits; and
- (5) Place of debarkation.

The Commissioner, upon receipt of such certificates shall issue the recruiter for the purpose, a special permit without cost, which shall bear the seal of the Commission and a P0.30 documentary stamp.

SEC. 29(a). Recruiter-Contractor:

(1) Any person, company, corporation or association may independently engage in (Recruiting) (Contracting) (Shipping) from one province to another in a plantation or plantations within the territory of the Philippines, provided:

A. That he secures first a Recruiter's License from the Commissioner of the National Employment Service (NES/feas Form No. XXII).

B. An application for a Contractor-Recruiter's License shall be filed with the Office of the National Employment Service. The application shall contain the following information:

- (a) Full name of the applicant, age, civil status, and nationality;
- (b) Residence or address;
- (c) The province where he intends to recruit laborers;
- (d) The province where the laborers will work; and
- (e) Occupation for the last two years prior to the application.

C. The application shall be accompanied by a copy of a contract of work between the contractor-recruiter and Plantation, Factory or Estate-Owner.

D. The application may be recommended for approval by the Governor of the province of recruitment or by the Public Defender therein.

E. Upon payment of P50, the National Employment Service Commissioner, either directly or through his authorized representative, shall issue a (Recruiter's) (Contractor's) (Shipper's) license which will bear the approval of the Secretary of Labor and the Official Seal of the National Employment Service.

SEC. 30. When an applicant for employment claims to be 14 years of age or over, but such age does not appear evident from the physical appearance of the applicant, he will be required by the Justice of the Peace, the Clerk of Court of First Instance, or the Public Defender of the province of recruitment to produce his birth certificate. In case no birth certificate is available due to destruction or loss, an affidavit of his father, mother, or guardian or person in charge, subscribed and sworn to before a Justice of the Peace, Clerk of Court of First Instance or Public Defender may be accepted in lieu thereof.

SEC. 31. No recruiter shall deliberately recruit any applicant for employment who, by appearance or any other visible sign, is or looks sickly, pregnant or of so tender or advanced age, or of immoral or questionable character or reputation.

ARTICLE III.—*Ratification of Recruitment Contract*

SEC. 32. The recruitment contract necessarily should be signed, sworn to or acknowledged by the parties before any Justice of the Peace, Clerk of Court of First Instance, or the Public Defender in the province of recruitment.

SEC. 33. In the ratification of the recruitment contract, where it is specified that the place of employment is within the home province of the recruit, ordinary verification or acknowledgment of the terms of the contract before any official authorized to administer oaths shall be sufficient.

SEC. 34. In the ratification of the recruitment contract where it is specified that the place of employment is outside the home province of the recruit, the Justice of the Peace or the Clerk of Court of First Instance, or the Public Defender of the province of recruitment verifying the said contract shall require:

(1) The production of the birth certificate of the applicant, or, in the event of the destruction or loss of the records thereof, an affidavit of the father, mother, or in their default, the guardian or person in charge of the applicant, the same to be subscribed and sworn to before him certifying the latter's age, except when it appears evident from the physical appearance of that applicant that he or she is already of lawful age;

(2) If the applicant be a minor above 14 years but below 21 years, no contract shall be executed without the written consent of the applicant's father, mother, or in their default, the guardian or person in charge, who shall appear before the Public Defender, the Clerk of Court of First

Instance or any Justice of the Peace of the province of recruitment, to express their consent to the minor's recruitment and employment; and

(3) If the applicant be a female person below fourteen years of age, no contract of recruitment shall be executed. Any failure to comply with these obligations shall render the Public Defender, or the Clerk of Court, or the Justice of the Peace liable to the penalties imposed by section numbered twenty-one of Act 3957, as amended. The ratifying official shall exercise due care in the determination of the age of the applicant or recruit in order to avoid the recruitment of prohibited age.

SEC. 35. In cases when, in the exercise of discretion of the officials ratifying the recruitment contract who dispense with the production of birth certificates or, in their absence, the required affidavits, a recruitment contract has been executed and ratified in violation of the age requirement, and the same has been found by the Commissioner of the NES, or his authorized representatives in the investigation conducted upon the arrival of said recruits, more particularly in Manila, the Commissioner may order further investigation of the matter, giving opportunity to the ratifying official to explain his side of the case.

If, after such investigation, the ratifying official refuses to appear, and the Commissioner finds that there is a *prima facie* case for prosecution, the Commissioner may demand the case to the fiscal of proper jurisdiction for proper action.

SEC. 36. No recruit shall be brought out of his province without a recruitment contract signed and acknowledged before the authorized ratifying officials.

In cases, however, where a recruit is brought out of his home province, more specially to Manila, without said recruitment contract, the recruit shall be brought to the NES headquarters for any of the following actions:

(1) If the recruit is of legal age, he may be treated as an ordinary applicant for employment and his recruitment contract, in the absence of any objection, may, at the discretion of the Commissioner or his authorized representative, be ratified by the Chief of the Division in charge of the enforcement of the Fee-Charging Employment Agency law, if in Manila, or he may be referred to any local employment office of proper jurisdiction, if in the province, or he may be returned to where he was recruited at the expense of the recruiter or person directly responsible for such irregularity.

(2) If the recruit is a minor above 14 but below 21 years of age, he or she may be treated also as an ordinary applicant for employment, and his or her recruitment contract, after the proper consent of the parents, or guardian or person in charge to his or her employment is obtained, may, at the discretion of the Commissioner, or his duly authorized representative, be ratified by the Chief of the Division in charge of the Fee-Charging Employment

Agency law, if in Manila, or he may be referred to any local employment office of proper jurisdiction, if in the province, or he may be returned to where he was recruited at the expense of the recruiter or person directly responsible for such irregularity.

(3) If the recruit is a female below 14 years of age, the recruit may, at the discretion of the Commissioner, he immediately returned to her parents, guardian or person in charge, at the expense of the recruiter or other person directly responsible for such illegal recruitment, or she may be committed to the Social Welfare Home for Women, pending advice from the parents, guardian or person in charge of said minor. In proper cases, however, the Commissioner may, for the best interest of the minor, make special arrangement for her temporary custody and care either through any licensed employment agency or any reputable person in the community, and her parents or guardian or person in charge shall be informed accordingly with request for advice for her final disposition.

ARTICLE IV.—*Supervision of Recruitment Activities*

SEC. 37. In places where the NES has its local offices, the head of its local office shall exercise supervisory authority over all recruiters and their recruitment activities within the area covered by said local office.

He shall take cognizance of and investigate all cases arising out of the recruitment of persons through the licensed recruiters and/or licensed employment agencies within his area. He shall also have jurisdiction over other cases of illegal recruitment, illegal placement, custody and unpaid wages of employees. In each case reports of his investigation which shall contain a brief conclusion of facts and recommendation shall be submitted to the Commissioner for his decision and proper action.

ARTICLE V.—*Board and Lodging*

SEC. 38. All employment agencies shall provide suitable, safe and sanitary living quarters, mosquito nets, toilets and adequate and decent food to the recruits.

SEC. 39. No recruits shall be charged any amount for subsistence during the period the recruits arrive at the agency till they are placed.

ARTICLE VI.—*Placement and Wages*

SEC. 40. Any recruit who has not been placed for employment within 30 days after arrival, through no fault of the recruit, shall be returned to the place of recruitment; however, the Commissioner of the NES may, in his discretion and for meritorious application of the agency concerned, extend the time to such number of days as he thinks necessary for the benefit of the recruit, but which extension must not exceed 60 days. However, should the recruit choose to wait longer for an opportunity to be employed, the period may still be extended accordingly, having in mind the interest and choice of the recruit. When required by the NES in proper cases, upon unjustified refusal or

failure of the agency concerned to return the recruit to the place of recruitment, then the NES may return the recruit at the expense of the agency.

SEC. 41. An employment agency should make such inquiry or take such precaution as would avoid the placement of any recruit, especially female recruit, in the service of any person having no visible means of income to insure the regular payment of the employee's wages or engaging in any immoral or dangerous business or activity, which may jeopardize the employee's health and moral welfare.

SEC. 42. No minor recruits shall be placed at a salary lower than that stipulated in the recruitment contract of employment without the previous written consent of the parent, guardian or person in charge, or of the Commissioner of the NES or his duly authorized representative.

SEC. 43. It shall be the duty of every employer to bring personally or through his/her duly authorized representative his/her employee to the agency, through which the said employee has been placed for employment, once every 4 months from date of employment, for periodic verification as to whether the maid employee is decently or well treated, furnished with decent and sanitary quarters, provided with adequate food, and if his/her salaries were paid duly in accordance with the contract of employment; *Provided, however*, That in case the employer resides in the province, it shall be sufficient compliance with the above rule if he/she brings or causes to be brought the said employee for the said verification to the Public Defender of the province where the employer resides; *Provided, further*, That the above rule does not preclude the right of the agency to make the said inspection or verification as circumstances demand or warrant.

As a proof of compliance of the above rule, the agency or the Public Defender shall require both the employer or his duly authorized representative and the employee to sign a verification or inspection sheet attesting to the truth of such inspection or verification, copies of which shall be sent to the NES and the agency concerned.

In case any irregularity is discovered as a result of such inspection or verification in the existing relations of the employer and the employee, it shall be the duty of the agency or the public defender to report the same to the NES so that proper action may be taken on the matter.

And in case the employer fails to comply with this requirement, the agency shall report such failure to the NES for proper and appropriate action.

SEC. 44. After an employee shall have served the contracted period of one year, the employer shall refund to the employee the amount said employee must have spent for her transportation from the place of employment, as appearing in the contract of employment, this notwithstanding whether the employee chooses or not to return to her place of

recruitment after said one-year service, and these conditions should be inserted in the contract of employment. Should the employer fail or refuse to make such a refund, then the matter should be brought to the NES which shall conduct proper investigation and make such recommendation or take such action as the circumstances may warrant.

In cases where the employer, for a sufficient cause, has discontinued services before the expiration of one year with more than one employer, the refund of the transportation expenses by the latter shall be in proportion to the length of services rendered to each employer.

SEC. 45. It is prohibited for any agency to receive and accept directly or indirectly, for placement any recruit from any recruiter or person other than its duly licensed recruiter. In case the applicant for employment is of legal age and personally makes application for employment directly to the agency, the latter can directly enter with the applicant into a contract of recruitment and placement; but if the applicant is a minor above 14 but below 21 years of age, then it is the duty of the agency to send the applicant to the NES headquarters, if in Manila, or to a local employment office, if in the province, for proper supervision and disposition.

SEC. 46. After an employee shall have continuously served for one year as contracted, the employment agency, through which the recruitment and/or employment of said employee was made, shall forthwith take steps for his return to the place of recruitment, unless a re-service or extended service is expressed or anticipated by the employee. No contract of extended service or re-service of a minor employee shall be valid unless a previous written permission of his parents, guardian or person in charge of said minor employee is secured, or unless, in a proper and meritorious case, the previous permission thereto of the Commissioner of the NES is obtained.

SEC. 47. The service of a minor employee who has already completed the one-year period of employment may be extended to another one year with the same employer provided the corresponding consent thereto of the father, or mother, or, in their default, the guardian or person in charge, is previously secured, or in proper cases, the permission thereto of the Commissioner or his duly authorized representative is previously secured, and *Provided, further*, That the terms and conditions of the original contract of employment shall be in force and that no changes therein other than those in favor of the minor employee could be made or stipulated in the extended service. In such cases of extended employment of minor employees, the agency can charge the usual office fee fixed for an extended service of employees, but the original liabilities and duties of the agency in the original contract shall subsist in proportion to the extended service fee.

SEC. 48. In all cases of proper extended service or re-service of minor employees, as above indicated, the monthly reports of a private employment agency, as required by section 15 hereof, shall include such extended service, or re-service as if it were a new placement.

SEC. 49. In cases of extended service or re-service of a minor employee, as herein above allowed, should there arise a transfer during the contracted period of extended service or re-service from one employer to another, the agency shall, upon request of the NES, report such transfer including the name, address and occupation of the present employer and shall furnish such data or information regarding the terms and conditions of the new or present employment.

SEC. 50. The employee shall not be required to reimburse or repay the agency any amount or amounts of indebtedness other than those appearing in the contract of recruitment and those that might have been subsequently taken and received by the employee from the date of arrival to the date of placement, and which latter amounts should be duly receipted by the employee.

In case of minor recruits, the agency shall not release, deliver or entrust to any person other than the father, mother, guardian or person in charge of said minor the care and custody of said minor without a formal sworn authority from such parents, guardian or person in charge as appears to have given his consent to the recruitment contract.

In case any claim for the care and custody of the minor recruit is properly made by the father, mother, guardian or person in charge, or by any other person with a duly sworn authority from the former, and it appears that the indebtedness of the minor recruit appearing in the contract of recruitment has not yet been totally or partially paid or reimbursed to the agency, the latter shall have the right to demand from the claimant the previous payment or reimbursement of the same. Should the claimant refuse to make such payment or reimbursement, the matter should be brought to the NES, and the Commissioner or his representative should promptly investigate the case and render his decision therein in accordance with justice and equity.

SEC. 51. When an employee terminates his contract of employment before the expiration of the stipulated period of one year, the agency shall either refund the office fees or make an exchange or substitute for said employee under the provisions of sections 54 and 55 hereof. When a recruit terminates the contract of a recruitment before having been placed for employment or before having completed the stipulated period of one year of employment, and it appears that the indebtedness of the recruit as appearing in the recruitment contract has not yet been totally or partially paid or reimbursed to the agency, then the rule governing the preceding section shall be applicable.

ARTICLE VII.—Fees

SEC. 52. A "Recruiter's Fee" not to exceed P15 may be charged against any lawfully recruited applicant for employment, which should be set forth in the recruitment contract as an advance to the recruit, and may be collected from the prospective employer as an indebtedness of the recruited employee to the employer, deductible from the employee's stipulated wages.

SEC. 53. An "Office Fee" not to exceed P50 may be charged by the agency against any employer for each placement or employment of a recruit, which shall be for the exclusive account of the employer and never chargeable against the employee.

SEC. 54. In cases where an employee placed by the agency terminates the contract of employment without having been dismissed by the employer and is returned by the latter to the agency, if exchange is not elected by the agency, the employer is entitled to a refund of the fee paid by him in accordance with the following schedule:

- (a) Within the 1st month P37.50
- (b) After the 1st month up to
the 3rd month P25.00
- (c) After the 3rd month up to
the 6th month P12.50
- (d) After the 6th month No refund of
the office fee.

SEC. 55. In case, however, the agency elects to make any exchange, instead of refund, the agency may collect from the employer an additional exchange office fee, not chargeable against the employee, in accordance with the following schedule:

Month of service	Percentage discount	Exchange fee
(a) Within the first 30 days	None	None
(b) After 30 days up to 90 days	25 per cent	P12.50
(c) After 90 days up to 180 days	50 per cent	P25.00
(d) After 180 days (office fee forfeited) ..	100 per cent	P50.00

Provided, however, that if the employer terminated the contract of employment for a valid or sufficient cause, he shall have the option of either getting a refund or an exchange, in accordance with the above schedules: *Provided, further,* That if the contract of employment is terminated by the employee by reason of maltreatment, non-payment of wages, act of lasciviousness and other crimes or misdemeanors committed against the employee by the employer or any member of his family, then, if the charge is properly proven, the employer shall not be entitled to any refund nor any exchange, without prejudice to any criminal responsibility for the offense the employer may have committed.

SEC. 56. An extended service fee, not to exceed P20 may be charged against any employer but not against the recruit for such extended service, after the latter has continuously rendered domestic service for the first one-year period of employment.

ARTICLE VIII.—*Post License Administration*

SEC. 57. After the invalidation of its license either by the expiration of its period and renewal not made or by suspension or cancellation, it is unlawful for any agency even for one day to operate without first obtaining a special permit from the Commissioner of the NES.

The Commissioner may at his discretion and for administrative expediency issue a special permit to an agency owner to operate or manage his employment agency with invalidated license under such terms and conditions the Commissioner may prescribe pending final determination of the matter.

SEC. 58. After invalidation of the license, unless special permit for the continuance of operation is issued by the Commissioner, the administration and operation of such agency shall be assumed by the Commissioner of the NES and the owner and operator of such agency shall be obliged to surrender all books, papers and other pertinent records thereof to the NES.

CHAPTER IV.—INSPECTION AND INVESTIGATION

ARTICLE I.—*Inspection by the NES Representative*

SEC. 59. Every employment agency shall be inspected once every month by a representative of the Commissioner who shall present his credentials (Identification Card and Order Slip) to the owner of the agency before any inspection is done. The inspection shall cover:

- (a) All books, records and other papers pertinent to the operation of the agency;
- (b) The conditions of the recruits; and
- (c) The premises.

After the inspection, all records, books and other papers inspected shall be initialed by said inspector putting the date of inspection. A report of the finding be submitted not later than the second day of inspection.

SEC. 60. There shall be assigned at the piers and other points of debarkation inspectors who shall check up the transit of recruits made by licensed recruiters and watch out for any illegal recruitment by licensed or unlicensed person. A daily report on this activity shall be immediately submitted.

ARTICLE II.—*Hearing of Cases*

SEC. 61. The Fee-Charging Employment Agency Section under the direct supervision of the Division Chief shall take cognizance of and investigate all cases arising out of the recruitment and employment of maids through the employment agencies

licensed by the NES. It shall also have jurisdiction over other cases the nature of which is custody, illegal recruitment, illegal placement, whereabouts, unpaid wages, and other pertinent matters.

Reports of investigation which shall contain brief conclusions of facts and recommendations shall immediately be submitted by the Section Chief, through the Division Chief to the Commissioner, whose decision thereon shall be final unless appeal thereon is made to the Secretary of Labor within 15 days from receipt of the decision by the party taking the appeal.

SEC. 62. All cases shall be registered in a book and numbered consecutively. For the proper items to be entered in said Book NES/feas Form No.—Appendix shall be used.

ARTICLE III.—*Keeping of Records*

SEC. 63. The Fee-Charging Employment Agency Section shall have a complete file of all books, papers and all other records used in connection with the operation and functions of said section. It shall, however, furnish the Records Section copies of all such records.

CHAPTER V.—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 64. *Statement of Policy.*—The standardization of the management and operation of all private employment agencies to effect maximum efficiency of the service, and to reduce to the minimum any illegal practices of recruitment and placement, more particularly the illegal traffic of women and minors, maltreatment of household helps and non-payment of their wages, is the concern of the administration of the Private Employment Agency Law. This Code of Rules and Regulations shall be the guide in the management and operation of private employment agencies and in the supervision of their business or occupation.

SEC. 65. *Amendments.*—Amendments to the Code, modifications, deletions and additions to this Code will be issued from time to time in the form of memorandum orders in accordance with the provision of the last paragraph of section 4, Republic Act No. 761.

SEC. 66. *Explanatory Notes.*—Despite the provisions of section 65 above, explanatory notes may be issued from time to time to clarify, modify or enlarge upon any section in this Code. The reference shall correspond to the Chapter, article and section of this Code.

SEC. 67. *Incidental Orders.*—In addition to the memorandum orders and explanatory notes referred to above, incidental or implementing orders may be issued on various routine incidental matters in connection with the enforcement of these Rules and Regulations.

SEC. 68. *Repeal.*—All previous rules, regulations and administrative orders contrary or repugnant to the provisions hereof are hereby repealed.

SEC. 69. *Effectivity.*—The foregoing rules and regulations shall take effect upon approval by the Secretary of Labor.

APOLONIO V. CASTILLO
Acting Chief of Office
National Employment Service

Approved, October 10, 1955.

ELEUTERIO ADEVOSO
Secretary

GENERAL AUDITING OFFICE

MEMORANDUM CIRCULAR NO. 264

September 20, 1955

PAYMENT OF CERTAIN EXPENSES WITHOUT PRE-AUDIT; AMENDING MEMORANDUM CIRCULAR NO. 205.

To all Chiefs of Bureaus and Offices, Accounting Officers, Cashiers and Disbursing Officers and Bureau Auditors:

Memorandum Circular No. 205 is hereby amended to read as follows:

"In order to reduce to the minimum the delay in the payment of claims against the various bureaus and offices of the National Government, the following rules and regulations are hereby prescribed:

"1. Supplies and materials, including drugs and chemicals, equipment, and services delivered or rendered to the Government on account of a valid contract and involving an aggregate cost not exceeding ₱500, after passing the usual inspection, shall be paid by the Cashier or Special Disbursing Officer by means of general voucher, General Form No. 5(A), duly approved by the Administrative Officials concerned, without the necessity of submitting first the vouchers to the corresponding Bureau Auditor for pre-audit.

"2. Repairs of equipment belonging to the National Government involving a contract price not exceeding ₱500 after passing the usual inspection shall be paid by the Cashier or Special Disbursing Officer on general voucher, General Form No. 5(A), duly approved by the

Administrative Officials concerned, without the necessity of submitting first the vouchers to the corresponding Bureau Auditor for pre-audit.

"3. Claims for traveling expenses involving an aggregate amount not exceeding ₱200 for one calendar month shall be paid by the Cashier or Special Disbursing Officer by means of traveling expense voucher, General Form No. 8(A), duly approved by the Administrative Officials concerned, without the necessity of submitting first the vouchers to the corresponding Bureau Auditor for pre-audit. In order to carry out this regulation effectively, traveling expense vouchers should invariably be presented at the end of each calendar month. Cashiers and Disbursing Officers should not pay traveling expense vouchers for claims covering official travel during a portion of any month unless it is certified by the head of office concerned that the claimant will not incur traveling expenses for the rest of the month. Traveling expenses of personnel assigned more or less permanently in the field, should as heretofore be reimbursed by treasury warrants.

"4. Commutation of vacation and sick leave which requires the issuance of clearance, irrespective of amount, should as heretofore, be submitted to the Auditor for pre-audit.

"It is understood that vouchers paid without pre-audit are subject to post-audit and any payment that may be disallowed by the Auditor as a result thereof should be refunded by the employee to whom the payment was made, and in his default, by the Administrative Official who authorized such payment or the disbursing officer concerned in accordance with section 639 of the Revised Administrative Code."

Hereafter, no voucher or treasury warrant covering payment of supplies and materials, equipment and services rendered or delivered to the Government, repairs of equipment, and traveling expenses, not in excess of ₱500, ₱500 and ₱200, respectively, will be pre-audited by any Auditor of this office, unless upon formal request of the Head or Office concerned.

M. AGREGADO
Auditor General

APPOINTMENTS AND DESIGNATIONS

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE PHILIPPINES

Ad Interim Appointments

September 1955

Dr. Octavio L. Maloles as Foreign Affairs Officer, Class I, September 15.

Susano R. Negado as Chairman and Oscar I. Illustre and Luis Javier as Members of the Board of Examiners for Sanitary Engineers, September 23.

Gavino Melgar as Justice of the Peace of Alcantara, Cebu, September 26.

October 1955

Miss Cristeta A. Feria as Foreign Affairs Officer, Class IV, October 5.

Felipe Tac-an as Justice of the Peace of Jimenez and Aloran, Misamis Occidental, October 6.

Gil Vergara as Justice of the Peace of Canlaon, Negros Oriental, October 7.

Designations by the President

September 1955

Eladio Enriquez as Member of the Board of Liquidators, September 21.

Eligio Rosales as Member of the Municipal Board of Butuan City, September 23.

Gerardo Pimentel as Member of the Provincial Board of Bukidnon, September 24.

Rodolfo Robles as Member of the Municipal Board of the City of Manila, September 24.

Celso T. Oliva as Member of the Provincial Board of Masbate, September 26.

Cipriano Pet as City Engineer of Bacolod City, September 26.

Mrs. Amparo V. Villamar as Officer in Charge of the Social Welfare Administration, September 27.

Victor Mindo as Member of the Provincial Board of Romblon, September 28.

Health Secretary Paulino J. Garcia as Chairman of the UNICEF Programmes in the Philippines, September 28.

Manuel Aliño as Member of the Provincial Board of Nueva Ecija, September 29.

Faustino Fernandez as Member of the Municipal Board of Pasay City, September 29.

Vicente Y. Orosa as Chairman and Bienvenido Olarte and Salud Farreño as Members of the Board of Directors of the People's Homesite and Housing Corporation, September 30.

October 1955

Manuel P. de la Serna as City Treasurer and City Assessor of Dansalan City, October 3.

Lorenzo J. Samonte as Member of the Board of Directors of the People's Homesite and Housing Corporation, October 3.

Rafael Omega as City Treasurer of Ormoc City, October 4.

Recaredo N. Lim as Member of the Provincial Board of Romblon, October 5.

Potenciano Larrazabal as Mayor of Ormoc City, October 6.

Rogaciano de Leon as Assistant City Assessor of the City of Manila, October 6.

Lucio Ramos as Member of the Provincial Board of Negros Oriental, October 7.

Gerardo Ramos as Member of the Municipal Board of Bacolod City, October 7.

Sammuel Dumlaog as City Engineer of Davao City, October 7.

Capt. Galo Maglasang as Chief of Police of Ormoc City, October 7.

Antonio Esteban as Member of the Municipal Board of Bacolod City, October 18.

Sofio Ruperto as Member of the Provincial Board of Negros Oriental, October 20.

ERRATUM

Owing to an oversight, the name of Judge Teodoro M. Santiago, who was nominated as justice of the peace of Upi, Cotabato, on July 26, 1955, was not included in the list of nominations confirmed by the Commission on Appointments on August 10, 1955, which was published in the August 1955 issue of the *Official Gazette*.

HISTORICAL PAPERS AND DOCUMENTS

LETTER OF PRESIDENT MAGSAYSAY TO THE NATIONAL ECONOMIC COUNCIL, OCTOBER 6, 1955

THE NATIONAL ECONOMIC COUNCIL
THROUGH THE CHAIRMAN
MANILA

GENTLEMEN:

I have been informed that my letter of September 5, 1955, referring to the Council for its consideration an "Outline of Program" which contains certain observations on existing economic policies, has been played up in some of the newspapers as a directive from me which the Council is supposed to observe.

My letter of September 5, merely reiterates my request that the Council re-study the five-year development program. As I have no desire in any way to limit its freedom of action, the Council is free to use its own judgment in its study of economic policy.

Sincerely,

(Sgd.) RAMON MAGSAYSAY

PRESIDENT MAGSAYSAY'S SPEECH ON THE OCCASION OF THE DINNER HE GAVE IN MALACAÑANG IN HONOR OF U.S. STATE UNDERSECRETARY HERBERT HOOVER, JR., AND ICA DIRECTOR JOHN B. HOLLISTER AND THEIR LADIES, OCTOBER 12, 1955

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

I WISH to welcome our honored guests and assure them that we are happy they are with us and we can make them feel at home here in our midst. We have one word in Tagalog—*Mabuhay*—which means not only long life but a greeting, a welcome, a salutation; so, to them and to their ladies I say *Mabuhay*.

You come at a time when we are anxious for you as our friends to see our problems as we face them. We have difficult ones. We have been tackling them as best we can, but such is their magnitude that they cannot be met in the spirit of self-sufficiency.

You will find a nation here that loves freedom above anything else and is averse to anything and everything that smacks of dictatorship and tyranny. That is why we are close to you because we share the same faith and the same ideals. We fought communism because we are convinced it is the enemy of human dignity and we will continue upholding all the democratic values that enrich life because they mean greater opportunities for the masses, for the underprivileged, as well as for all the citizenry.

In the spirit of that friendship that has linked our two countries together all these years and which it is my determination to continue fostering, I greet you and bid you welcome. Please feel that you are at home. Again, *Mabuhay!*

PRESIDENT MAGSAYSAY'S REMARKS AT CEREMONIES HELD FRIDAY AFTERNOON, OCTOBER 14, AT CAMP MURPHY, QUEZON CITY

WE have come here to honor the memory of three young people who recently lost their lives in a tragic accident. They were Dr. Jose Alejos of Gapan, Nueva Ecija, Miss Adela D. Pimentel of Cuartero, Capiz, and Miss Yvonne Ocampo of Saigon. Useful and promising citizens of their communities, they were modest and unassuming. They did not seek or expect recognition as figures of public prominence, yet today we honor them as heroes.

We join their families and friends in mourning their loss, but together with our sorrow there is a warm glow of pride as we think of how and why they met their untimely end. They were drowned in the swift waters of a river in South Vietnam while on an errand of mercy. No reward awaited them at the end of their hazardous journey, no reward except the gratitude of fellow human beings suffering from the hardships of flight from a common enemy, from the tyranny of Communism.

The tribute we pay to the memory of these young people is well deserved and hardly enough for the great service they have rendered their nation. In risking and losing their lives they have dramatized the real meaning of Filipinism, the real meaning of Asian brotherhood. Not with words but with deeds and unselfish dedication they have set examples to us and to our neighbors in Vietnam and to the world, examples of the true Filipino character and spirit.

These three were among the scores of Filipino men and women who have volunteered their services in what the world knows and applauds as Operation Brotherhood. Though other nations have since adopted the idea, Operation Brotherhood, I am proud to say, was conceived by the Philippine Jaycees and carried out by Filipinos until it captured the imagination of the Free World and enlisted the aid of others.

While the people of Vietnam have fought their gallant battle for freedom and independence, we in the Philippines have watched with sympathy and understanding. We have known what it is to yearn for freedom. We have known what it is to win independence, only to have it threatened by the new and more terrible oppression of communism. We have watched the struggle of Vietnam, therefore, not only as good neighbors but as potential

victims of a common enemy. Their fight, in effect was a part of our own. Their success in rolling back the Communist threat would be reassurance of our own security.

At official levels we discussed how we could best express our sympathy and encouragement. But while we debated, our private citizens went into action. A call for volunteers was met with swift and enthusiastic response. Filipino doctors and nurses and technicians of different kinds, disregarding hardship and danger, took their positions in Vietnam and worked to alleviate the sufferings of their close Asian neighbors.

No single action on our part, official or otherwise, has ever done more to bring us close to a neighboring people. The people of Vietnam have expressed their gratitude; they have shown their respect for the skills of our people; they have demonstrated the strong bond of affection that has grown between us.

To me, the story of those we are honoring here is one that should be cherished in every Filipino heart. It is one that expresses the Filipino character in its noblest form. It expresses the warmth of Filipino response to human suffering. It expresses Filipino courage in defense of principle. It expresses above all the fearless devotion of Filipinos to the cause of freedom and the dignity of mankind.

PRESIDENT MAGSAYSAY'S SPEECH ON THE 11TH ANNIVERSARY
OF GEN. DOUGLAS MACARTHUR'S LEYTE LANDING, DELIVERED
THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 20, 1955

ELEVEN years ago, we greeted this day with great rejoicing. The spirit of jubilation quickly spread throughout the land and was echoed by all of our people. For on that day and at this very place, we were witnesses to the event for which we had waited for what seemed a lifetime—the landing in the Philippines of the American forces of liberation.

That event meant the end of the long night of the enemy occupation, of three years of suffering, oppression, and humiliation. It marked a turning point in our history.

But October 20, 1945, should be remembered not for its historic significance alone. Aside from being a day of deliverance, that date marked the vindication of our faith in America. I believe, therefore, that we should yearly commemorate the 20th of October also as a reaffirmation of the unique and lasting friendship that binds our country and the United States of America. That friendship has endured and will endure because it is founded on common ideals, on sacrifices shared equally, in unity in the face of dangers fought and conquered by joint effort.

This is what the historic landing on Leyte should remind us of. Friendship of this kind is priceless and should be

cherished. There is no substitute for it. Perhaps this is the reason why even the bitterest critic of our policy of friendship with America can offer no alternative for it.

But should we maintain this friendship now and in the days to come? I say emphatically that we should.

Liberation and the end of the last great war did not mean that the world was once more free to resume its interrupted march towards peace, progress, and security. Hardly had the embers of that great conflagration died down when the same totalitarian forces that brought it about began sowing the seeds of new conflicts and dissensions.

Shortly thereafter, the world was again to be divided into two opposing camps, one dedicated to the cause of peace and freedom and the other committed to the policy of aggression and eventual world domination. While the former was engaged in repairing the ravages of war and in bringing order and hope out of confusion and despair, the latter was busy taking advantage of these conditions for its own selfish ends. World communism lost no time in exploiting the uncertainties and the instability of the early postwar years to further its own sinister aims. Through subversion and outright aggression, the Communists were able to obstruct the free world's efforts to reconstruct. Relentlessly the Communists enlarged their ever expanding domain at the expense of world peace and security.

We in the Philippines were not spared. The Huk movement in our country is directed and led by Communists. Communism was able to subvert the minds of some of our countrymen into opposing and obstructing, through deceit, guile, and violence, our efforts to bring about a freer and fuller life for our people. We were fortunate in defeating the Huks and in thwarting Communist designs on our integrity and survival as a free nation.

But other countries have not been as fortunate. Since the end of the last war, communism has made substantial gains, territorially and otherwise, in practically all parts of the world. The Communist empire was steadily expanded through infiltration, subversion, and outright aggression. Today, the borders of that empire extend to within a few hundred nautical miles from our shores.

In the face of this threat to our national existence, our Government has taken the most logical and practical step to safeguard our security. That step was to strengthen our ties with the United States of America, ties which had been tested in the past, in times of wellbeing and of adversity.

Some have suggested that we might find greater security if we avoid outside commitments and undertake our own defense within our own means. This course is obviously unrealistic. As a young republic burdened with the heavy tasks of nation-building, we lack the means to ensure our security by our own unaided efforts.

Others have suggested that we may find safety in neutrality. But on examination, we find this course equally untenable. Even disregarding our principles and convictions and looking at the problem in the light of national survival alone, our judgment should dictate otherwise. Militarily, our country is a strategic prize which no belligerent could ignore. Economically, our natural resources are a temptation which a would-be aggressor could not disregard. Our limited defense capacity is an open invitation to aggression.

Besides, neutrality is expensive. The neutral state, to preserve its independence, must be prepared to defend it against both sides. This policy entails an obligation to maintain an extremely costly defense establishment and to keep a very large number of able-bodied citizens constantly under arms.

In today's world, there is no safety in isolation even for great powers, and much less for small nations like ours. Practical realism, therefore, as well as moral conviction, makes defensive alliances with friendly countries of the free world a compelling necessity in our own national interest. This is the course your Government has followed to assure our survival as a free and sovereign people.

This is the reason why we have a mutual defense treaty with the United States. Under this treaty the United States is committed to "act immediately" and has assured us that its forces "would automatically react," in case the Philippines is attacked. This pledge is contained in written commitments solemnly made and is inherent in the existence of United States military bases in our country.

To further insure our security, we have entered into a regional pact with other countries in our area in common defense of our security. Under the Southeast Asia Collective Defense Treaty is pooled together the collective strength of eight countries, including the United States.

In addition, in the United Nations and through international conferences like the recent Afro-Asian Conference at Bandung, we have done our best to contribute towards the strengthening of the desire and the will of free nations to undertake a collective defense of freedom.

Thus, we have sought to protect our people by every possible means, including security arrangements—bilateral, regional, and international.

The Southeast Asia Collective Defense Treaty has been criticized because it allegedly does not have provision for instant and effective collective action in case of armed attack which the North Atlantic Treaty is supposed to contain. It is not generally realized, however, that the North Atlantic Treaty itself does not provide for "automatic action."

The United States' interpretation of that Pact when it was under discussion in the United States Congress was that

each Party would be free to "exercise honest and genuine judgment in determining what action is necessary for the restoration of peace when another Party has been attacked." In other words, the effectiveness of the Southeast Asia Collective Defense Treaty—or any treaty for that matter—should be judged not only from its language but also from its underlying spirit. Insofar as the Philippines is concerned, that effectiveness should also be viewed in the light of the renewed United States pledge of immediate and automatic action, under our Mutual Defense Pact with that country, in case the Philippines is attacked.

If there is any difference at all between the two treaties, that difference is one of form and not of substance. The signers of the Southeast Asia Collective Defense Treaty have amply demonstrated that they are imbued with the same will, unity, and sincerity of purpose as those which have actuated the signatories of the North Atlantic Pact.

There is urgent need at this time to maintain at full strength that unity of purpose and that determination to act jointly in the common defense. The most serious danger to the cause of freedom today is the temptation among the free nations to relax, to lower their guard, in the mistaken belief that international communism may be induced to abandon its objectives of world domination. This is wishful thinking of the most dangerous sort.

The Communist conspiracy to rule the world cannot be wished away. The free world is learning this all over again the hard way. Despite the so-called "Spirit of Geneva," Communist intrigues have caused new tensions in various parts of the world. The only sure defense for the free nations is to maintain their strength, to remain firmly united, and to keep faith with one another.

This is also the lesson of the Leyte landing which we commemorate today.

Some would cast doubt on the sincerity of America. They would have our people believe that the United States cannot be relied upon to fulfill its defense pledge to assist and protect our country. The Leyte landing, and the liberation that followed, refute all such charges with fidelity.

But faith and sincerity as between our two countries are meaningless unless they are mutually felt and mutually expressed. We, too, are called upon to reaffirm our determination to keep faith.

Indeed, there can be no better or more appropriate way for us to commemorate the Leyte landing than to renew our pledge to keep faith with our friends and with the ideals of freedom, dignity, and peace for which we—as friends and allies—worked and fought together.

PRESIDENT MAGSAYSAY'S UNITED NATIONS SPEECH READ BY VICE-PRESIDENT CARLOS P. GARCIA AT THE MANILA HOTEL MONDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 24, 1955

ON the first day of Philippine independence, President Roxas declared "A new era has come to the Orient. From this day forward our international responsibility is absolute."

We lost no time in assuming that responsibility. Our independence was declared just in time for the Philippines to join the world community of nations in signing the United Nations charter. And the Philippines immediately gave vigorous and active support to the principles embodied in the United Nations.

We raised clear and strong voices in support of the democratic principles which have meant so much to us. We defended the rights of all exploited and oppressed peoples. We rallied with other freedom-loving peoples to halt aggression, to raise the dignity of man, to promote exchanges of information and peoples, and to establish and maintain peace on earth.

Individual Filipinos have represented us in serving the United Nations in several dedicated and distinguished ways. We have been represented on major panels dealing with Korean and Palestine problems. Filipinos have been chairmen of international conferences of freedom of information. A Filipino has served as president of the General Assembly. Filipinos have fought with UN forces on the battlefields of freedom.

And to us the United Nations is more than a remote international organization. We have seen and felt the United Nations right here in the Philippines. We have been hosts to conferences and to headquarters of its regional and specialized agencies. We have felt the United Nations goodwill and brotherhood in our barrios where UN programs to help our people are being conducted.

Some observers state that the Philippine role in the United Nations is out of proportion to our size and our population. I submit that our active role in support of the UN is in direct proportion to our belief in its ideals and principles.

We subscribe to justice and decency in the conduct of human affairs; to liberty, individual rights, and human dignity; to the freedoms of speech, religion and from want. We dedicate our efforts toward the preservation of peace. We hold firm to the principles of democracy and resist the threats of dictatorship and subversion.

It is for these reasons that we have such faith in the United Nations and have been eager to do perhaps a little more than our share to make it successful. The basic principles of the UN are the basic principles of the Philippine Republic and of our people.

In the same way that it has made nations united, adherence to these principles has made us a people united. And in such unity there is strength. We have demonstrated that in our homes, in our nation and in the United Nations. Strength through unity is the cornerstone of the United Nations.

The United Nations is ten years old. During these years it has been confronted with more obstacles than we care to recall. Like in every worthwhile effort there are prophets of doubts, discouragement and fear lurking around it. And these counsels of fear have not prevailed, however, whenever and wherever confronted with resolution and strength.

This is the essence of the so-called Geneva Look, which holds promise of giving the world greater insurance for peace. The Geneva Look was a direct result of free world strength through unity. It provides positive approaches to the cause of peace as well as firm resistance to aggression and oppression.

The preservation of peace depends upon the effective application of collective security measures. We intend to fulfill our international responsibility by taking an active part in collective security programs. The SEATO is but one example. We intend to build collective security on even stronger foundations, such as mutual respect and understanding, exchange programs and sharing efforts to solve common problems. We want to know our neighbors in Free Vietnam, in Indonesia, in Burma, Thailand, Cambodia, Laos—we want to become friends not just with their government officials but with their peoples.

And here again our personal hopes and desires are a direct demonstration of the same principles which created and built the United Nations. Friendship, understanding and respect are weapons of peace. We aim to fulfill our obligations to the UN charter by employing such weapons.

But to carry out effective programs for peace with our neighbors we must be strong at home. We know better than many other peoples the horror and waste of war. We know also the dangers and destruction of Communist-inspired programs of terrorism and sabotage. We have had a bitter taste of each.

Today we may be faced with an even greater threat—the subtle maneuverings of Communist infiltration of our democratic processes of government. They attack those who are dedicated to the welfare of the people. They detract from logic with waves of emotion. They make promises which they never intend to fulfill. They make offers so sweet to the taste yet so bitter to the stomach after they are swallowed.

Peace and unity like charity begin at home. We must demonstrate strength and unity. We must preserve and insure freedom and democracy at home—in our own country. Then, and only then, can we contribute to collective security and to the United Nations in fulfillment of our international responsibilities.

The road we travel may be dark. But it is the only road. We take it with confidence, with strength. We take it hand in hand with the United Nations. We take it hand in hand with God. We knew the road leads to peace.

CONVENTION OF THE WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION

With a view to coordinating, standardizing, and improving world meteorological activities and to encouraging an efficient exchange of meteorological information between countries in the aid of human activities the contracting States agree to the present Convention, as follows:

PART I

ESTABLISHMENT

Article 1

The World Meteorological Organization (hereinafter called the Organization) is hereby established.

PART II

PURPOSES

Article 2

The purposes of the Organization shall be:

(a) To facilitate worldwide cooperation in the establishment of networks of stations for the making of meteorological observations or other geophysical observations related to meteorology and to promote the establishment and maintenance of meteorological centers charged with the provision of meteorological services;

(b) To promote the establishment and maintenance of systems for the rapid exchange of weather information;

(c) To promote standardization of meteorological observations and to ensure the uniform publication of observations and statistics;

(d) To further the application of meteorology to aviation, shipping, agriculture, and other human activities; and

(e) To encourage research and training in meteorology and to assist in coordinating the international aspects of such research and training.

PART III

MEMBERSHIP

Article 3

Members

The following may become Members of the Organization by the procedure set forth in the present Convention:

(a) Any State represented at the Conference of Directors of the International Meteorological Organization convened at Washington, D. C., on September 22, 1947, as listed in Annex I attached hereto, and which signs the present Convention and ratifies it in accordance with Article 32, which accedes thereto, in accordance with Article 33;

(b) Any Member of the United Nations having a meteorological service by acceding to the present Convention in accordance with Article 33;

(c) Any State, fully responsible for the conduct of its international relations and having a meteorological service, not listed in Annex I of the present Convention and not a Member of the United Nations, after the submission of a request for membership to the Secretariat of the Organization and after its approval by two-thirds of the Members of the Organization as specified in paragraphs (a), (b), and (c) of this Article by acceding to the present Convention in accordance with Article 33;

(d) Any territory or group of territories maintaining its own meteorological service and listed in Annex II attached hereto, upon application of the present Convention on its behalf, in accordance with paragraph (a) of Article 34, by the State or States responsible for its international relations and represented at the Conference of Directors of the International Meteorological Organization convened at Washington, D. C., on September 22, 1947, as listed in Annex I of the present Convention.

(e) Any territory or group of territories, not listed in Annex II of the present Convention, maintaining its own meteorological service but not responsible for the conduct of its international relations, on behalf of which the present Convention is applied in accordance with paragraph (b) of Article 34, provided that the request for membership is presented by the Member responsible for its international relations, and secures approval by two-thirds of the Members of the Organization as specified in paragraphs (a), (b), and (c) of this Article.

(f) Any trust territory or group of trust territories maintaining its own meteorological service and administered by the United Nations to which the United Nations applies the present Convention in accordance with Article 34.

Any request for membership in the Organization shall state in accordance with which paragraph of this Article membership is sought.

PART IV

ORGANIZATION

Article 4

(a) The Organization shall comprise:

- (1) The World Meteorological Congress (hereinafter called the Congress);
- (2) The Executive Committee;
- (3) Regional Meteorological Associations (hereinafter called the Regional Associations);
- (4) Technical Commissions;
- (5) The Secretariat.

(b) There shall be a President and two Vice-Presidents of the Organization who shall also be President and Vice-Presidents of the Congress and of the Executive Committee.

PART V

ELIGIBILITY

Article 5

(a) Eligibility for election to the office of President and Vice-President of the Organization, of President and Vice-President of the Regional Associations, and for Membership, subject to the provisions of Article 13 (c) of the present Convention, on the Executive Committee should be confined to the Directors of Meteorological Services of Members of the Organization.

(b) In the performance of their duties, the officers of the Organization and the members of the Executive Committee should regard themselves as representatives of the Organization rather than as representatives of particular Members thereof.

PART VI

THE WORLD METEOROLOGICAL CONGRESS

Article 6

Composition

(a) The Congress is the supreme body of the Organization and shall be composed of delegates representing Members. Each Member shall designate one of its delegates, who should be the director of its meteorological service, as its principal delegate.

(b) With a view to securing the widest possible technical representation, any director of a meteorological service or any other individual may be invited by the President to be present at, and participate in, the discussions of the Congress.

Article 7

Functions

The functions of the Congress shall be:

(a) To determine general regulations, subject to the provisions of the present Convention, prescribing the constitution and the functions of the various bodies of the Organization;

(b) To determine its own rules of procedure;

(c) To elect the President and Vice-Presidents of the Organization, and other Members of the Executive Committee, in accordance with the provisions of Article 10 (a) (4) of the present Convention. Presidents and Vice-Presidents of Regional Associations and Technical Commissions

shall be elected in accordance with the provisions of Articles 18 (e) and 19 (c), respectively, of the present Convention;

(d) To adopt technical regulations covering meteorological practices and procedures;

(e) To determine general policies for the fulfilment of the purposes of the Organization as set forth in Article 2 of the present Convention;

(f) To make recommendations to members on matters within the purposes of the Organization;

(g) To refer to any other body of the Organization any matter within the provisions of the present Convention upon which such body is empowered to act;

(h) To consider the reports and activities of the Executive Committee and to take such action in regard thereto as the Congress may determine;

(i) To establish Regional Associations in accordance with the provisions of Article 18; to determine their geographical limits, coordinate their activities, and consider their recommendations;

(j) To establish Technical Commissions in accordance with the provisions of Article 19; to define their terms of reference, coordinate their activities, and consider their recommendations;

(k) To determine the location of the Secretariat of the Organization;

(l) To take any other appropriate action to further the purposes of the Organization.

Article 8

Execution of Congress Decisions

(a) All Members shall do their utmost to implement the decisions of the Congress.

(b) If, however, any Member finds it impracticable to give effect to some requirement in a technical resolution adopted by Congress, such Member shall inform the Secretary General of the Organization whether its inability to give effect to it is provisional or final, and state its reasons therefor.

Article 9

Meetings

Meetings of the Congress shall be convened by decision of the Congress or of the Executive Committee at intervals not exceeding four years.

Article 10

Voting

(a) Each Member shall have one vote in decisions of the Congress, except that only Members of the Organization which are States, as specified in paragraphs (a), (b), and

(c) of Article 3 of the present Convention, (hereinafter referred to as "Members which are States"), shall be entitled to vote on any of the following subjects:

- (1) Amendment or interpretation of the present Convention or proposals for a new Convention;
- (2) Membership of the Organization;
- (3) Relations with the United Nations and other inter-governmental organizations;
- (4) Election of the President and Vice-Presidents of the Organization and of the members of the Executive Committee other than the Presidents and Vice-Presidents of the Regional Associations.

(b) Decisions of the Congress shall be by two-thirds majority of the votes cast for and against, except that elections of individuals to serve in any capacity in the Organization shall be by simple majority of the votes cast. The provisions of this paragraph, however, shall not apply to decisions taken in accordance with Articles 3, 25, 26, and 28 of the present Convention.

Article 11

Quorum

A majority of the Members shall be required to constitute a quorum for meetings of the Congress. For those meetings of the Congress at which decisions are taken on the subjects enumerated in paragraph (a) of Article 10, a majority of the Members which are States shall be required to constitute a quorum.

Article 12

First Meeting of the Congress

The First meeting of the Congress shall be convened by the President of the International Meteorological Committee of the International Meteorological Organization as soon as practicable after the coming into force of the present Convention.

PART VII

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Article 13

Composition

The Executive Committee shall consist of:

- (a) The President and Vice-Presidents of the Organization;
- (b) The Presidents of Regional Associations, or in the event that Presidents cannot attend, alternates as provided for in the general regulations;

(c) Directors of Meteorological Services of Members of the Organization or their alternates, equal in number to the number of Regions, provided that not more than one-third of the members of the Executive Committee, including the President and Vice-Presidents of the Organization, shall come from one region.

Article 14

Functions

The Executive Committee is the executive body of the Congress and its functions shall be:

(a) To supervise the execution of the resolutions of the Congress;

(b) To adopt resolutions arising out of recommendations of the Technical Commissions on matters of urgency affecting the technical regulations, provided that all Regional Associations concerned are given an opportunity to express their approval or disapproval before adoption by the Executive Committee;

(c) To provide technical information, counsel, and assistance in the field of meteorology;

(d) To study and make recommendations on any matter affecting international meteorology and the operation of meteorological services;

(e) To prepare the agenda for the Congress and to give guidance to the Regional Associations and Technical Commissions in the preparation of their agenda;

(f) To report on its activities to each session of the Congress;

(g) To administer the finances of the Organization in accordance with the provisions of Part XI of the present Convention;

(h) To perform such other functions as may be conferred on it by the Congress or by the present Convention.

Article 15

Meetings

The Executive Committee shall meet at least once a year. The time and place of the meeting shall be determined by the President of the Organization, taking account of the views of the other members of the Committee.

Article 16

Voting

Decisions of the Executive Committee shall be by two-thirds majority of the votes cast for and against. Each member of the Executive Committee shall have only one vote, notwithstanding that he may be a member in more than one capacity.

*Article 17**Quorum*

The quorum shall consist of a majority of the members of the Executive Committee.

PART VIII

REGIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

Article 18

(a) Regional Associations shall be composed of the Members of the Organization, the networks of which lie in, or extend into, the Region.

(b) Members of the Organization shall be entitled to attend the meetings of Regional Associations to which they do not belong, take part in the discussions, present their views upon questions affecting their own Meteorological Service but shall not have the right to vote.

(c) Regional Associations shall meet as often as necessary. The time and place of the meeting shall be determined by the Presidents of the Regional Associations in agreement with the President of the Organization.

(d) The functions of the Regional Associations shall be:

- (1) To promote the execution of the resolutions of Congress and the Executive Committee in their respective regions;
- (2) To consider matters brought to their attention by the Executive Committee;
- (3) To discuss matters of general meteorological interest and to coordinate meteorological and associated activities in their respective regions;
- (4) To make recommendations to Congress and the Executive Committee on matters within the purposes of the Organization;
- (5) To perform such other functions as may be conferred on them by the Congress.

(e) Each Regional Association shall elect its President and Vice-President.

PART IX

TECHNICAL COMMISSIONS

Article 19

(a) Commissions consisting of technical experts may be established by the Congress to study and make recommendations to the Congress and the Executive Committee on any subject within the purposes of the Organization.

(b) Members of the Organization have the right to be represented on the Technical Commissions.

(c) Each Technical Commission shall elect its President and Vice-President.

(d) Presidents of Technical Commissions may participate without vote in the meetings of the Congress and of the Executive Committee.

PART X

THE SECRETARIAT

Article 20

The permanent Secretariat of the Organization shall be composed of a Secretary General and such technical and clerical staff as may be required for the work of the Organization.

Article 21

(a) The Secretary General shall be appointed by the Congress on such terms as the Congress may approve.

(b) The staff of the Secretariat shall be appointed by the Secretary General with the approval of the Executive Committee in accordance with regulations established by the Congress.

Article 22

(a) The Secretary General is responsible to the President of the Organization for the technical and administrative work of the Secretariat.

(b) In the performance of their duties, the Secretary General and the staff shall not seek or receive instructions from any authority external to the Organization. They shall refrain from any action which might reflect on their position as international officers. Each Member of the Organization on its part shall respect the exclusively international character of the responsibilities of the Secretary General and the staff and not seek to influence them in the discharge of their responsibilities to the Organization.

PART XI

FINANCES

Article 23

(a) The Congress shall determine the maximum expenditures which may be incurred by the Organization on the basis of estimates submitted by the Secretary General and recommended by the Executive Committee.

(b) The Congress shall delegate to the Executive Committee such authority as may be required to approve the annual expenditures of the Organization within the limitations determined by the Congress.

Article 24

The expenditures of the Organization shall be apportioned among the Members of the Organization in the proportions determined by the Congress.

PART XII

RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED NATIONS

Article 25

The Organization shall be brought into relationship with the United Nations pursuant to Article 57 of the Charter of the United Nations, subject to the approval of the terms of the Agreement by two-thirds of the Members which are States.

PART XIII

RELATIONS WITH OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

Article 26

(a) The Organization shall establish effective relations and cooperate closely with such other inter-governmental organizations as may be desirable. Any formal agreement entered into with such organizations shall be made by the Executive Committee, subject to approval by two-thirds of the Members which are States.

(b) The Organization may on matters within its purposes make suitable arrangements for consultation and cooperation with non-governmental international organizations and, with the consent of the government concerned, with national organizations, governmental or non-governmental.

(c) Subject to approval by two-thirds of the Members which are States, the Organization may take over from any other international organization or agency, the purpose and activities of which lie within the purposes of the Organization, such functions, resources, and obligations as may be transferred to the Organization by international agreement or by mutually acceptable arrangements entered into between the competent authorities of the respective organizations.

PART XIV

LEGAL STATUS, PRIVILEGES, AND IMMUNITIES

Article 27

(a) The Organization shall enjoy in the territory of each Member such legal capacity as may be necessary for the fulfilment of its purposes and for the exercise of its functions.

(b) (1) The Organization shall enjoy in the territory of each Member to which the present Convention applies such privileges and immunities as may be necessary for the fulfilment of its purposes and for the exercise of its functions.

(2) Representatives of Members and officials of the Organization shall similarly enjoy such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the independent exercise of their functions in connection with the Organization.

(c) Such legal capacity, privileges, and immunities shall be defined in a separate agreement to be prepared by the Organization in consultation with the Secretary General of the United Nations and concluded between the Members which are States.

PART XV

AMENDMENTS

Article 28

(a) The text of any proposed amendment to the present Convention shall be communicated by the Secretary General to Members of the Organization at least six months in advance of its consideration by the Congress.

(b) Amendments to the present Convention involving new obligations for Members shall require approval by the Congress, in accordance with the provisions of Article 10 of the present Convention, by a two-thirds majority vote, and shall come into force on acceptance by two-thirds of the members which are States for each such Member accepting the amendment and thereafter for each remaining such Member on acceptance by it. Such amendments shall come into force for any Member not responsible for its own international relations upon the acceptance on behalf of such a Member by the Member responsible for the conduct of its international relations.

(c) Other amendments shall come into force upon approval by two-thirds of the Members which are States.

PART XVI

INTERPRETATION AND DISPUTES

Article 29

Any question or dispute concerning the interpretation or application of the present Convention which is not settled by negotiation or by the Congress shall be referred to an independent arbitrator appointed by the President of the International Court of Justice, unless the parties concerned agree on another mode of settlement.

PART XVII

WITHDRAWAL

Article 30

(a) Any Member may withdraw from the Organization on twelve months' notice in writing given by it to the Secretary General of the Organization, who shall at once inform all the Members of the Organization of such notice of withdrawal.

(b) Any Member of the Organization not responsible for its own international relations may be withdrawn from the Organization on twelve month's notice in writing given

by the Member or other authority responsible for its international relations to the Secretary General of the Organization, who shall at once inform all the Members of the Organization of such notice of withdrawal.

PART XVIII

SUSPENSION

Article 31

If any Member fails to meet its financial obligations to the Organization or otherwise fails in its obligations under the present Convention, the Congress may by resolution suspend it from exercising its rights and enjoying privileges as a Member of the Organization until it has met such financial or other obligations.

PART XIX

RATIFICATION AND ACCESSION

Article 32

The present Convention shall be ratified by the signatory States and the instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Government of the United States of America, which will notify each signatory and acceding State of the date of deposit thereof.

Article 33

Subject to the provisions of Article 3 of the present Convention, accession shall be effected by the deposit with the Government of the United States of America of an instrument of accession, which shall take effect on the date of its receipt by the Government of the United States of America, which will notify each signatory and acceding State thereof.

Article 34

Subject to the provisions of Article 3 of the present Convention,

(a) Any contracting State may declare that its ratification of, or accession to, the present Convention includes any territory or group of territories for the international relations of which it is responsible.

(b) The present Convention may at any time thereafter be applied to any such territory or group of territories upon a notification in writing to the Government of the United States of America and the present Convention shall apply to the territory or group of territories on the date of the receipt of the notification by the Government of the United States of America, which will notify each signatory and acceding State thereof.

(c) The United Nations may apply the present Convention to any trust territory or group of trust territories for

which it is the administering authority. The Government of the United States of America will notify all signatory and acceding States of any such application.

PART XX

ENTRY INTO FORCE

Article 35

The present Convention shall come into force on the thirtieth day after the date of the deposit of the thirtieth instrument of ratification or accession. The present Convention shall come into force for each State ratifying or acceding after that date on the thirtieth day after the deposit of its instrument of ratification or accession.

The present Convention shall bear the date on which it is opened for signature and shall remain open for signature for a period of 120 days thereafter.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, being duly authorized by their respective Governments, have signed the present Convention.

DONE at Washington this eleventh day of October 1947, in the English and French languages, each equally authentic, the original of which shall be deposited in the archives of the Government of the United States of America. The Government of the United States of America shall transmit certified copies thereof to all the signatory and acceding States.

AIR TRANSPORT AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES AND THE GOVERNMENT OF SPAIN

The Government of the Republic of the Philippines and the Government of Spain, desiring to conclude an Agreement for the purpose of establishing as soon as possible air transport services between the territories of the Philippines and Spain and beyond, have designated for this purpose the undersigned Plenipotentiaries who, being duly authorized by their respective Governments to this end, have agreed as follows:

ARTICLE I

Each of the Contracting Parties grants to the other the rights as specified in the Annex to this Agreement, with the object of establishing the air transport services described in said Annex and which shall hereinafter in this Agreement be described as "Agreed Services".

ARTICLE II

The development of air transport service between their respective territories constitutes for the Contracting Parties a fundamental and primordial right.

ARTICLE III

For the purpose of this Agreement and its Annex, except where the text provides otherwise:

(a) The term "Aeronautical Authorities" shall mean in the case of the Republic of the Philippines, the Civil Aeronautics Board, and in the case of Spain, the Central Office of Civil Aviation of the Ministry of Air (*Dirección General de Aviación Civil*), or their respective legal successors.

(b) The term "designated airlines" shall mean those airlines that the aeronautical authorities of one of the Contracting Parties have communicated in writing to the aeronautical authorities of the other Contracting Party as the airlines that they have designated in conformity with Article IV of the present Agreement for the routes specified in such notice.

The term "airline" shall be used in the present Agreement to refer to the airline or airlines designated by the Contracting Parties in conformity with the foregoing.

(c) The term "territory" shall have the meaning given to it by Article II of the Convention on International Civil Aviation, signed at Chicago on December 7, 1944.

(d) The definitions contained in paragraphs (a), (b), and (d) of Article 96 of the Convention on International Civil Aviation, signed at Chicago on December 7, 1944, are applicable in this Agreement.

ARTICLE IV

(1) Each of the agreed services may be inaugurated immediately or at a later date, at the option of the Contracting Party to whom the rights have been granted, but not before:

(a) The Contracting Party to whom the rights have been granted shall have designated an airline for the route or routes specified; and

(b) The Contracting Party granting the rights shall have given the corresponding operating permit to the airlines so designated in that manner, which it shall do without delay, subject to the provision contained in paragraph 2 of this Article and to the provisions of Article VIII.

(2) Each airline so designated may be required to satisfy the aeronautical authorities of the Contracting Party granting the rights that it is in a position to fulfill the requirements prescribed by the laws, rules, and other regulations applicable to the operation of commercial airlines.

(3) Each Contracting Party on prior notification to the other Party shall have the right to substitute another airline for the airline designated for the operation of the agreed services, as well as to designate additional airlines. The new airline that may be designated shall have the same rights and obligations as the previous ones.

ARTICLE V

(1) The charges that either of the Contracting Parties may impose or permit to be imposed on the airline designated by the other Contracting Party for the use of airports and other facilities shall not be higher than those paid for the use of such airports and facilities by its national airlines or by the airline of the most favored nation engaged in similar international services.

(2) Aircraft of the designated airline of one Contracting Party and supplies of fuel, lubricating oils, spare parts, normal equipment, and aircraft stores on board aircraft upon arrival in the territory of the other Contracting Party and retained on board upon its departure, shall enjoy exemption from customs duties, inspection fees, and similar duties or charges of national or local character in said territory.

(3) Fuel, lubricating oils, spare parts, normal equipment, and aircraft stores of aircraft not otherwise included in the above paragraph (2) that are introduced in the territory of a Contracting Party or placed on board said aircraft by the designated airline of the other Party or on its behalf, solely for the use of the aircraft of said airline, shall enjoy the following treatment with regard to customs duties and other charges:

(a) In the case of fuel and lubricating oils placed on board aircraft in said territory and found on board

at the last airport where the aircraft landed prior to departure of said aircraft from this territory: exit exemption.

(b) In the case of spare parts and normal aircraft equipment introduced in said territory: entry exemption.

(c) In the case of fuel, lubricating oils, spare parts, and normal equipment and aircraft stores not included in paragraphs (a) and (b): treatment no less favorable than that which is accorded to articles of similar character introduced in said territory and destined for the use of the aircraft of the national airline or of the most favored foreign airline operating international air services.

ARTICLE VI

Certificates of airworthiness, certificates of competency, and licenses issued or authorized by one Contracting Party and still in force shall be recognized as valid by the other Party for the purpose of operating the agreed routes. Each Contracting Party reserves the right, however, to refuse to recognize for the purpose of flight above its own territory, certificates of competency and licenses granted to its own nationals by the other Party or by another state.

ARTICLE VII

Each designated airline is authorized to maintain in the territory of the other Contracting Party its own technical and administrative personnel, without prejudice to the national regulations of the respective Contracting Parties. It is hereby understood that this authorization relates to minimum number of personnel necessary for the normal conduct of the services.

ARTICLE VIII

The Postal Administrations of both Contracting Parties shall enter into an agreement for the carriage of airmail, in conformity with the principles of existing International Conventions on the matter.

ARTICLE IX

The aeronautical authorities of the Contracting Parties, within the limits imposed on them by the provisions of the Multilateral Treaties which they may have entered into, shall do the utmost to reach an understanding as to the minimum facilities they will mutually provide for each other at the airports and at other points on the specified routes, in regard to matters such as air navigation facilities, exchange of information, units of measures, language, and key words to be used.

ARTICLE X

(1) The laws, rules, and other regulations of one Contracting Party relating to the admission to, or departure

from, its territory of aircraft engaged in international air navigation, or to the operation and navigation of such aircraft, shall be applied to the aircraft of the airline designated by the other Party while within its territory.

(2) The laws, rules, and other regulations of one Contracting Party relating to the admission to, or departure from, its territory of passengers, crew, or cargo of aircraft (such as regulations concerning entry, clearance, passports, customs, immigration, emigration, police, quarantine, and exchange control), shall be respectively applied to the passengers, crew, or cargo of the aircraft of the airline designated by the other Party while within the boundary of the territory referred to.

(3) While the requirement of a visa for the admission of foreigners into the territory of either Contracting Party is maintained, the registered crew of the agreed services under the present Agreement shall be exempted from the requirement of a visa, provided they are nationals of the other Party and are in possession of a valid passport and an identity document issued by the designated airline to which the aircraft belongs.

ARTICLE XI

Upon prior consultation with the other Party, which shall be held within a period of sixty days counted from the date of request therefor, each Contracting Party reserves the right to withhold or revoke the exercise of the rights specified in the Annex to the present Agreement, or to impose such conditions as it may deem proper on the airline designated by the other Party in the event substantial ownership and effective control of such airline are not vested in the other Contracting Party or in its nationals. Also, and upon prior notification, each Contracting Party may withhold or revoke the exercise of the rights aforesaid or may impose such conditions as it may deem proper, in any case where the airline fails to comply with the law, rules, and other regulations referred to in Article X of this Agreement, or otherwise fails to comply with the conditions under which such rights have been given.

ARTICLE XII

This Agreement shall be registered with the Council of the International Civil Aviation Organization, in accordance with Article 83 of the Convention on International Civil Aviation, signed at Chicago on December 7, 1944.

ARTICLE XIII

In the event either of the Contracting Parties considers it advisable to modify the routes or conditions set forth in the attached Annex, it may request consultation between the aeronautical authorities of both Parties, such consultation to begin within the period of sixty days from the date

of the request. When these authorities mutually agree on modifications affecting the Annex, such modifications will come into effect after they have been confirmed by exchange of diplomatic notes.

In case the Parties fail to reach an Agreement, they may exercise the rights reserved to them by Article XVI of this Agreement from the date of the termination of the consultation.

ARTICLE XIV

(1) Any controversy relative to the interpretation or application of this Agreement, or its Annex, which cannot be settled through consultation between the Parties to be held within the period of sixty days from the date of the request therefor by either Party, may be submitted, for purposes of an advisory report, to the Council of the International Civil Aviation Organization, or to arbitration by any person or body or Tribunal designated by mutual agreement of the Parties. The Parties undertake to abide by the decision resulting from such arbitration.

(2) In the event the dispute is submitted to an Arbitral Tribunal, the composition and rules of procedure of the same shall be in accordance with the following paragraphs:

(a) The Tribunal shall be composed of three arbiters. Each Contracting Party shall appoint one arbiter and the third shall be appointed by mutual agreement of the two aforesaid arbiters, and will not be a national of either of the two parties.

(b) The appointment of the first two arbiters shall be done within the period of fifteen days counted from the date of the receipt by one Party of the diplomatic note from the other Party requesting the arbitration. The third arbiter shall be named within thirty days following the designation of the first two.

(c) If, within the period specified, no agreement is reached as to the appointment of the third arbiter, the Contracting Parties may request the President of the Council of the International Civil Aviation Organization to designate the third arbiter, to be picked out from the list of names which for that purpose said Organization keeps.

(d) The Arbitral Tribunal thus created should issue its decision within a period not exceeding thirty days counted from the date it is constituted.

(e) The time limit prescribed in the preceding paragraph may be extended by mutual agreement of the Parties.

ARTICLE XV

If a multilateral air navigation convention ratified by both Contracting Parties enters into effect, this Agreement

shall be amended to conform with the provisions of such Convention.

ARTICLE XVI

Each Contracting Party may, at any time, notify the other Party of its desire to terminate this Agreement. Said notice shall be communicated simultaneously to the Council of the International Civil Aviation Organization. In which case, the Agreement shall terminate 180 days after the date of the receipt by one Contracting Party from the other party of the notice to terminate, unless such notice is withdrawn by common agreement before the expiry of this period. If the other Contracting Party fails to acknowledge receipt of the notice, this shall be considered as received fourteen days following the receipt of same by the Council of the International Civil Aviation Organization.

ARTICLE XVII

(a) The present Agreement will come into force provisionally from the date it is signed, and definitively upon its ratification.

(b) Until such time as the instruments of ratification shall have been deposited and this Agreement shall have definitively come into effect, the Contracting Parties undertake to respect its provisions to the extent permissible under their respective constitutional prerogatives, from the date of its signature.

In the absence of reciprocity or if it be desired to cancel the provisional applicability of this Agreement, prior written notice to that effect should be given to the other party, three months in advance.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned Plenipotentiaries, being duly authorized by their respective Governments, have signed the present Agreement and affixed thereto their seals.

Done at Madrid, on the 6th of October, 1951, in quadruplicate, two in the Spanish language and two in the English language, both texts being equally authentic.

For the Government of Spain

(Sgd.) ALBERTO MARTIN ARTAJA

For the Government of the Republic of the Philippines

(Sgd.) MANUEL V. MORAN

ANNEX

For the purpose of developing the air transport services along the routes specified in the schedule attached to this Annex, the airline of each Contracting Party shall enjoy in the territory of the other the rights of transit and non-traffic stops at airports open in each country for international traffic, as well as the right to embark or disembark thereat international traffic consisting of passengers, cargo,

and mail, from the territory of either of the Contracting Parties, under the conditions established in this Annex.

In order that such services shall be regulated in an orderly manner, the Contracting Parties agree that:

(a) The air transport capacity that is offered shall have as an essential objective meeting the traffic requirements between the terminal points on the specified routes.

(b) The airlines of both Contracting Parties shall enjoy an equal opportunity in the operation of the specified routes.

(c) The services made available by each airline shall retain as primary objective the provision of adequate capacity for the normal, reasonable, and anticipated demands of traffic coming from, or destined to, the territory of the Party designating the airline.

(d) The capacities which the designated airlines may initially offer, after due consideration being given to the foregoing principles, may be modified when statistical traffic data shall establish that there exists a need for additional capacity with reference to the principal traffic for each airline that justifies these changes economically.

The new frequencies shall be determined by consultation between the Aeronautical Authorities.

If traffic statistics show that, during the six months prior to the proposed increase, the load factor of the airline designated by the Contracting Party desiring the increase in capacity, has been lower than 60 per cent, the other Party may refuse to accept an increase in frequency.

(e) The designated airline of each Contracting Party may embark and disembark in the territory of the other Party air traffic consisting of passengers, cargo, and mail destined for, or coming from, the points specified along the routes and situated in third countries. This traffic shall be exercised as complimentary to the principal traffic between the territories of both Parties and its capacity may not unduly affect the development of the corresponding local and regional services.

(f) For the purpose of determining whether the principles of this Annex are being duly observed by the designated airlines, the aeronautical authorities of both Parties shall consult each other periodically, or at any time on request of either of them, the consultations to start within 15 days following the request.

The aeronautical authorities of each Party shall, on request, furnish to the other the following:

(1) Traffic statistical data that may be appropriate for any revision of frequencies and capacities of the agreed services;

(2) Information which may reasonably be needed relating to traffic transported by its airlines along the agreed routes, including that concerning the origin and destination of such traffic.

(g) The fares and rates for the transport of passengers, cargo, and mail by the airlines to which this Annex has reference may be established, in the first instance, by mutual agreement between the Parties in consultation with other airlines which operate the same routes, or any segment thereof, and which shall be based, as far as possible, on the data made available by the Fares and Rates Committee of the International Air Transportation Association (I.A.T.A.).

The fares and rates thus established shall be subject to the approval of the Contracting Parties. In case of a disagreement among the airlines, the Contracting Parties shall endeavor to arrive at a solution, and, in the absence of an agreement, the dispute shall be submitted for arbitration, as provided in Article XIV of this Agreement.

(h) The fares and rates that may be established in accordance with paragraph (g), shall be fixed at a just and reasonable level, taking into account all relevant factors, such as operating costs, reasonable profit, differences in characteristics of services, including speed and comfort, as well as the fares and rates collected by other airlines that serve the same routes.

(i) Each Contracting Party shall within the limit of its ability insure that no new or revised fare or rate shall be made effective while a disagreement exists thereon between the aeronautical authorities of both Parties.

SCHEDULE OF ROUTES

(A) SPANISH ROUTES

MADRID — ROME — ATHENS — LYDDA — KARACHI — CALCUTTA — MANILA — AND POINTS BEYOND IN BOTH DIRECTIONS.

Any of the stops on the routes stated above, which is situated in a third country, may be omitted at the convenience of the airline operating that route.

(B) PHILIPPINE ROUTES

MANILA — CALCUTTA — KARACHI — LYDDA — ATHENS — ROME — MADRID — LONDON — AND POINTS BEYOND IN BOTH DIRECTIONS.

Any of the stops on the routes stated above, which is situated in a third country, may be omitted at the convenience of the airline operating that route.

**AGREEMENT ON THE IMPORTATION OF EDUCATIONAL,
SCIENTIFIC, AND CULTURAL MATERIALS**

PREAMBLE

THE CONTRACTING STATES,

CONSIDERING that the free exchange of ideas and knowledge and, in general, the widest possible dissemination of the diverse forms of self-expression used by civilizations are vitally important both for intellectual progress and international understanding, and consequently for the maintenance of world peace;

CONSIDERING that this interchange is accomplished primarily by means of books, publications, and educational, scientific, and cultural materials;

CONSIDERING that the Constitution of the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization urges cooperation between nations in all branches of intellectual activity, including "the exchange of publications, objects of artistic and scientific interest, and other materials of information" and provides further that the Organization shall "collaborate in the work of advancing the mutual knowledge and understanding of peoples, through all means of mass communication and to that end recommend such international agreements as may be necessary to promote the free flow of ideas by word and image";

RECOGNIZE that these aims will be effectively furthered by an international agreement facilitating the free flow of books, publications, and educational, scientific, and cultural materials; and

HAVE, therefore, AGREED to the following provisions:

ARTICLE I

1. The contracting States undertake not to apply customs duties or other charges on, or in connection with, the importation of:

(a) Books, publications, and documents listed in annex A to this Agreement;

(b) Educational, scientific, and cultural materials, listed in annexes B, C, D, and E to this Agreement; which are the products of another contracting State, subject to the conditions laid down in those annexes.

2. The provisions of paragraph 1 of this article shall not prevent any contracting State from levying on imported materials:

(a) Internal taxes or any other internal charges of any kind, imposed at the time of importation or subsequently, not exceeding those applied directly or indirectly to like domestic products;

(b) Fees and charges, other than customs duties, imposed by governmental authorities on, or in connection with, importation, limited in amount to the approximate cost of the services rendered, and representing neither an indirect protection to domestic products nor a taxation of imports for revenue purposes.

ARTICLE II

1. The contracting States undertake to grant the necessary licenses and/or foreign exchange for the importation of the following articles:

(a) Books and publications consigned to public libraries and collections and to the libraries and collections of public educational, research, or cultural institutions;

(b) Official government publications, that is, official, parliamentary, and administrative documents published in their country of origin;

(c) Books and publications of the United Nations or any of its specialized agencies;

(d) Books and publications received by the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization and distributed free of charge by it or under its supervision;

(e) Publications intended to promote tourist travel outside the country of importation, sent and distributed free of charge;

(f) Articles for the blind:

(i) Books, publications, and documents of all kinds in raised characters for the blind;

(ii) Other articles specially designed for the educational, scientific, or cultural advancement of the blind, which are imported directly by institutions or organizations concerned with the welfare of the blind, approved by the competent authorities of the importing country for the purpose of duty-free entry of these types of articles.

2. The contracting States which at any time apply quantitative restrictions and exchange control measures undertake to grant, as far as possible, foreign exchange and licenses necessary for the importation of other educational, scientific, or cultural materials, and particularly the materials referred to in the annexes to this Agreement.

ARTICLE III

1. The contracting States undertake to give every possible facility to the importation of educational, scientific, or cultural materials, which are imported exclusively for show-

ing at a public exhibition approved by the competent authorities of the importing country and for subsequent re-exportation. These facilities shall include the granting of the necessary licenses and exemption from customs duties and internal taxes and charges of all kinds payable on importation, other than fees and charges corresponding to the approximate cost of services rendered.

2. Nothing in this article shall prevent the authorities of an importing country from taking such steps as may be necessary to ensure that the materials in question shall be re-exported at the close of their exhibition.

ARTICLE IV

The contracting States undertake that they will as far as possible:

(a) Continue their common efforts to promote by every means the free circulation of educational, scientific, or cultural materials, and abolish or reduce any restrictions to that free circulation which are not referred to in this Agreement;

(b) Simplify the administrative procedure governing the importation of educational, scientific, or cultural materials;

(c) Facilitate the expeditious and safe customs clearance of educational, scientific, or cultural materials.

ARTICLE V

Nothing in this Agreement shall affect the right of contracting States to take measures, in conformity with their legislation, to prohibit or limit the importation, or the circulation after importation, of articles on grounds relating directly to national security, public order, or public morals.

ARTICLE VI

This Agreement shall not modify or affect the laws and regulations of any contracting State or any of its international treaties, conventions, agreement, or proclamations, with respect to copyright, trademarks, or patents.

ARTICLE VII

Subject to the provisions of any previous conventions to which the contracting States may have subscribed for the settlement of disputes, the contracting States undertake to have recourse to negotiations or conciliation, with a view to settlement of any disputes regarding the interpretation or the application of this Agreement.

ARTICLE VIII

In case of a dispute between contracting States relating to the educational, scientific, or cultural character of imported materials, the interested Parties may, by common agreement, refer it to the Director-General of the United

Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization for an advisory opinion.

ARTICLE IX

1. This Agreement, of which the English and the French texts are equally authentic, shall bear today's date and remain open for signature by all Member States of the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization, all Member States of the United Nations, and any non-member State to which an invitation may have been addressed by the Executive Board of the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization.

2. The Agreement shall be ratified on behalf of the signatory States in accordance with their respective constitutional procedure.

3. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

ARTICLE X

The States referred to in paragraph 1 of Article IX may accept this Agreement from 22 November 1950. Acceptance shall become effective on the deposit of a formal instrument with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

ARTICLE XI

This Agreement shall come into force on the date on which the Secretary-General of the United Nations receives instruments of ratification or acceptance from ten States.

ARTICLE XII

1. The States Parties to this Agreement on the date of its coming into force shall each take all the necessary measures for its fully effective operation within a period of six months after that date.

2. For States which may deposit their instruments of ratification or acceptance after the date of the Agreement coming into force, these measures shall be taken within a period of three months from the date of deposit.

3. Within one month of the expiration of the periods mentioned in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this article, the contracting States to this Agreement shall submit a report to the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization of the measures which they have taken for such fully effective operation.

4. The United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization shall transmit this report to all signatory States to this Agreement and to the International Trade Organization (provisionally, to its Interim Commission).

ARTICLE XIII

Any contracting State may, at the time of signature or the deposit of its instrument of ratification or acceptance,

or at any time thereafter, declare by notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations that this Agreement shall extend to all or any of the territories for the conduct of whose foreign relations that contracting State is responsible.

ARTICLE XIV

1. Two years after the date of the coming into force of this Agreement, any contracting State may, on its own behalf or on behalf of any of the territories for the conduct of whose foreign relations that contracting State is responsible, denounce this Agreement by an instrument in writing deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

2. The denunciation shall take effect one year after the receipt of the instrument of denunciation.

ARTICLE XV

The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall inform the States referred to in paragraph I of Article IX, as well as the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization, and the International Trade Organization (provisionally, its Interim Commission), of the deposit of all the instruments of ratification and acceptance provided for in Articles IX and X, as well as of the ratifications and denunciations provided for respectively in Articles XIII and XIV.

ARTICLE XVI

At the request of one-third of the contracting States to this Agreement the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization shall place on the agenda of the next session of the General Conference of that Organization, the question of convoking a meeting for the revision of this Agreement.

ARTICLE XVII

Annexes A, B, C, D, and E, as well as the Protocol annexed to this Agreement, are hereby made an integral part of this Agreement.

ARTICLE XVIII

1. In accordance with Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations, this Agreement shall be registered by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on the date of its coming into force.

2. IN FAITH WHEREOF the undersigned, duly authorized, have signed this Agreement on behalf of their respective Governments.

DONE at Lake Success, New York, this twenty-second day of November one thousand nine hundred and fifty, in a single copy, which shall remain deposited in the archives of the United Nations, and certified true copies of which

shall be delivered to all the States referred to in paragraph I of Article XI, as well as the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization and to the International Trade Organization (provisionally, to its Interim Commission).

ANNEX A

Books, Publications, and Documents

- (i) Printed books.
- (ii) Newspapers and periodicals.
- (iii) Books and documents produced by duplicating processes other than printing.
- (iv) Official government publications, that is, official, parliamentary, and administrative documents published in their country of origin.
- (v) Travel posters and travel literature (pamphlets, guides, time-tables, leaflets, and similar publications), whether illustrated or not, including those published by private commercial enterprises, whose purpose is to stimulate travel outside the country of importation.
- (vi) Publications whose purpose is to stimulate study outside the country of importation.
- (vii) Manuscripts, including typescripts.
- (viii) Catalogues of books and publications, being books and publications offered for sale by publishers or booksellers established outside the country of importation.
- (ix) Catalogues of films, recordings, or other visual and auditory material of an educational, scientific or cultural character, being catalogues issued by, or on behalf of, the United Nations or any of its specialized agencies.
- (x) Music in manuscript or printed form, or reproduced by duplicating processes other than printing.
- (xi) Geographical, hydrographical, or astronomical maps and charts.
- (xii) Architectural, industrial, or engineering plans and designs, and reproductions thereof, intended for study in scientific establishments or educational institutions approved by the competent authorities of the importing country for the purpose of duty-free admission of these types of articles.

(The exemptions provided by Annex A shall not apply to:

- (a) Stationery;
- (b) Books, publications, and documents (except catalogues, travel posters, and travel literature referred to above) published by or for a private commercial enterprise, essentially for advertising purposes;

(c) Newspapers and periodicals in which the advertising matter is in excess of 70 per cent by space;

(d) All other items (except catalogues referred to above) in which the advertising matter is in excess of 25 per cent by space. In the case of travel posters and literature, this percentage shall apply only to private commercial advertising matter.)

ANNEX B

Works of Art and Collectors' Pieces of an Educational, Scientific, or Cultural Character

- (i) Paintings and drawings, including copies, executed entirely by hand, but excluding manufacture decorated wares.
- (ii) Hand-printed impressions, produced from hand-engraved or hand-etched blocks, plates, or other material, and signed and numbered by the artist.
- (iii) Original works of art of statuary or sculpture, whether in the round, in relief, or in intaglio, excluding mass-produced reproductions and works of conventional craftsmanship of a commercial character.
- (iv) Collectors' pieces and objects of art consigned to public galleries, museums, and other public institutions, approved by the competent authorities of the importing country for the purpose of duty-free entry of these types of articles, not intended for resale.
- (v) Collections and collectors' pieces in such scientific fields as anatomy, zoology, botany, mineralogy, palaeontology, archaeology, and ethnography, not intended for resale.
- (vi) Antiques, being articles in excess of 100 years of age.

ANNEX C

Visual and Auditory Materials of an Educational, Scientific, or Cultural Character

- (i) Films, filmstrips, microfilms, and slides, of an educational, scientific, or cultural character, when imported by organizations (including, at the discretion of the importing country, broadcasting organizations), approved by the competent authorities of the importing country for the purpose of duty-free admission of these types of articles, exclusively for exhibition by these organizations or by other public or private educational, scientific, or cultural institutions or societies approved by the aforesaid authorities.
- (ii) Newsreels (with or without sound track), depicting events of current news value at the time of importation, and imported in either negative form, exposed and developed, or positive form, printed and developed, when imported by organizations

(including, at the discretion of the importing country, broadcasting organizations) approved by the competent authorities of the importing country for the purpose of duty-free admission of such films, provided that free entry may be limited to two copies of each subject for copying purposes.

- (iii) Sound recordings of an educational, scientific, or cultural character for use exclusively in public or private educational, scientific, or cultural institutions or societies (including, at the discretion of the importing country, broadcasting organizations) approved by the competent authorities of the importing country for the purpose of duty-free admission of these types of articles.
- (iv) Films, filmstrips, microfilms, and sound recordings of an educational, scientific, or cultural character produced by the United Nations or any of its specialized agencies.
- (v) Patterns, models, and wall charts for use exclusively for demonstrating and teaching purposes in public or private educational, scientific, or cultural institutions approved by the competent authorities of the importing country for the purpose of duty-free admission of these types of articles.

ANNEX D

Scientific Instruments or Apparatus

Scientific instruments or apparatus, intended exclusively for educational purposes or pure scientific research, provided:

- (a) That such scientific instruments or apparatus are consigned to public or private scientific or educational institutions approved by the competent authorities of the importing country for the purpose of duty-free entry of these types of articles, and used under the control and responsibility of these institutions;
- (b) That instruments or apparatus of equivalent scientific value are not being manufactured in the country of importation.

ANNEX E

Articles for the Blind

- (i) Books, publications, and documents of all kinds in raised characters for the blind.
- (ii) Other articles specially designed for the educational, scientific, or cultural advancement of the blind, which are imported directly by institutions or organizations concerned with the welfare of the blind, approved by the competent authorities of the importing country for the purpose of duty-free entry of these types of articles.

PROTOCOL ANNEXED TO THE AGREEMENT ON THE IMPORTATION OF EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND CULTURAL MATERIALS

THE CONTRACTING STATES,

IN THE INTEREST OF facilitating the participation of the United States of America in the Agreement on the Importation of Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Materials, have agreed to the following:

1. The United States of America shall have the option of ratifying this Agreement, under Article IX, or of accepting it, under Article X, with the inclusion of the reservation hereunder.

2. In the event of the United States of America becoming Party to this Agreement with the reservation provided for in the preceding paragraph 1, the provisions of that reservation may be invoked by the Government of the United States of America with regard to any of the contracting States to this Agreement, or by any contracting State with regard to the United States of America, provided that any measure imposed pursuant to such reservation shall be applied on a non-discriminatory basis.

(TEXT OF THE RESERVATION)

(a) If, as a result of the obligations incurred by a contracting State under this Agreement, any product covered by this Agreement is being imported into the territory of a contracting State in such relatively increased quantities and under such conditions as to cause or threaten serious injury to the domestic industry in that territory producing like or directly competitive products, the contracting State, under the conditions provided for by paragraph 2 above, shall be free, in respect of such product and to the extent and for such time as may be necessary to prevent or remedy such injury, to suspend, in whole or in part, any obligation under this Agreement with respect to such product.

(b) Before any contracting State shall take action pursuant to the provisions of paragraph (a) above, it shall give notice in writing to the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization as far in advance as may be practicable and shall afford the Organization and the contracting States which are Parties to this Agreement an opportunity to consult with it in respect to the proposed action.

(c) In critical circumstances where delay would cause damage which it would be difficult to repair, action under paragraph (a) above may be taken provisionally without prior consultation, on the condition that consultation be effected immediately after taking such action.

**INTERNATIONAL AIR TRANSPORTATION—CONVENTION
AND ADDITIONAL PROTOCOL BETWEEN THE UNITED
STATES OF AMERICA AND OTHER POWERS**

Concluded at Warsaw, October 12, 1929; adherence advised by the Senate of the United States, with reservation, June 15, 1934 (legislative day of June 6, 1934); adherence declared by the President of the United States, with reservation, June 27, 1934; declaration of adherence of the United States deposited at Warsaw, June 31, 1934; proclaimed by the President of the United States, October 29, 1934.

(Treaty Series, No. 876; 49 Statutes at Large, 3000)

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

Whereas a convention for the unification of certain rules relating to international transportation by air and an additional protocol thereto relating to Article 2 of the convention, were signed at Warsaw by the respective plenipotentiaries of certain countries, the originals of which convention and additional protocol, done at Warsaw, in the French language, October 12, 1929, and left open for signature until January 31, 1930, are word for word as follows:

(The English translation is here printed.)

**CONVENTION FOR THE UNIFICATION OF CERTAIN
RULES RELATING TO INTERNATIONAL TRANS-
PORTATION BY AIR**

The President of the German Reich, the Federal President of the Republic of Austria, His Majesty the King of the Belgians, the President of the United States of Brazil, His Majesty the King of the Bulgarians, the President of the Nationalist Government of China, His Majesty the King of Denmark and Iceland, His Majesty the King of Egypt, His Majesty the King of Spain, the Chief of State of the Republic of Estonia, the President of the Republic of Finland, the President of the French Republic, His Majesty the King of Great Britain, Ireland, and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, the President of the Hellenic Republic, His Most Serene Highness the Regent of the Kingdom of Hungary, His Majesty the King of Italy, His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, the President of the Republic of Latvia, Her Royal Highness the Grand Duchess of Luxemburg, the President of the United Mexican States, His Majesty the King of Norway, Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands, the President of the Republic of Poland, His Majesty the King of Rumania, His Majesty the King of Sweden, the Swiss Federal Council, the President of the Czechoslovak Republic, the Central Executive Committee of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the President of the United States of Venezuela, His Majesty the King of Yugoslavia:

Having recognized the advantage of regulating in a uniform manner the conditions of international transportation

by air in respect of the documents used for such transportation and of the liability of the carrier,

Having nominated to this end their respective plenipotentiaries, who, being thereto duly authorized, have concluded and signed the following convention:

CHAPTER I.—SCOPE — DEFINITIONS

ARTICLE 1. (1) This convention shall apply to all international transportation of persons, baggage, or goods performed by aircraft for hire. It shall apply equally to gratuitous transportation by aircraft performed by an air transportation enterprise.

(2) For the purposes of this convention the expression "international transportation" shall mean any transportation in which, according to the contract made by the parties, the place of departure and the place of destination, whether or not there be a break in the transportation or a transshipment, are situated either within the territories of two High Contracting Parties, or within the territory of a single High Contracting Party, if there is an agreed stopping place within a territory subject to the sovereignty, suzerainty, mandate, or authority of another power, even though that power is not a party to this convention. Transportation without such an agreed stopping place between territories subject to the sovereignty, suzerainty, mandate, or authority of the same High Contracting Party shall not be deemed to be international for the purposes of this convention.

(3) Transportation to be performed by several successive air carriers shall be deemed, for the purposes of this Convention, to be one undivided transportation, if it has been regarded by the parties as a single operation, whether it has been agreed upon under the form of a single contract or of a series of contracts, and it shall not lose its international character merely because one contract or a series of contracts is to be performed entirely within a territory subject to the sovereignty, suzerainty, mandate, or authority of the same High Contracting Party.

ART. 2. (1) This convention shall apply to transportation performed by the state or by legal entities constituted under public law provided it falls within the conditions laid down in Article 1.

(2) This convention shall not apply to transportation performed under the terms of any international postal convention.

CHAPTER II.—TRANSPORTATION DOCUMENTS

Section I.—*Passenger Ticket*

ART. 3. (1) For the transportation of passengers the carrier must deliver a passenger ticket which shall contain the following particulars:

- (a) The place and date of issue;
- (b) The place of departure and of destination;
- (c) The agreed stopping places, provided that the carrier may reserve the right to alter the stopping places in case of necessity, and that if he exercises that right, the alteration shall not have the effect of depriving the transportation of its international character;
- (d) The name and address of the carrier or carriers;
- (e) A statement that the transportation is subject to the rules relating to liability established by this convention.

(2) The absence, irregularity, or loss of the passenger ticket shall not affect the existence or the validity of the contract of transportation, which shall none the less be subject to the rules of this convention. Nevertheless, if the carrier accepts a passenger without a passenger ticket having been delivered he shall not be entitled to avail himself of those provisions of this convention which exclude or limit his liability.

Section II.— *Baggage Check*

ART. 4. (1) For the transportation of baggage, other than small personal objects of which the passenger takes charge himself, the carrier must deliver a baggage check.

(2) The baggage check shall be made out in duplicate, one part for the passenger and the other part for the carrier.

(3) The baggage check shall contain the following particulars:

- (a) The place and date of issue;
- (b) The place of departure and of destination;
- (c) The name and address of the carrier or carriers;
- (d) The number of the passenger ticket;
- (e) A statement that delivery of the baggage will be made to the bearer of the baggage check;
- (f) The number and weight of the packages;
- (g) The amount of the value declared in accordance with Article 22 (2);
- (h) A statement that the transportation is subject to the rules relating to liability established by this convention.

(4) The absence, irregularity, or loss of the baggage check shall not affect the existence or the validity of the contract of transportation which shall none the less be subject to the rules of this convention. Nevertheless, if the carrier accepts baggage without a baggage check having been delivered, or if the baggage check does not contain the particulars set out at (d), (f), and (h) above, the carrier shall not be entitled to avail himself of those provisions of the convention which exclude or limit his ability.

Section III.— *Air Waybill*

ART. 5. (1) Every carrier of goods has the right to require the consignor to make out and hand over to him a document called an "air waybill"; every consignor has the right to require the carrier to accept this document.

(2) The absence, irregularity, or loss of this document shall not affect the existence or the validity of the contract of transportation which shall, subject to the provisions of Article 9, be none the less governed by the rules of this convention.

ART. 6. (1) The air waybill shall be made out by the consignor in three original parts and be handed over with the goods.

(2) The first part shall be marked "for the carrier", and shall be signed by the consignor. The second part shall be marked "for the consignee"; it shall be signed by the consignor and by the carrier and shall accompany the goods. The third part shall be signed by the carrier and handed by him to the consignor after the goods have been accepted.

(3) The carrier shall sign on acceptance of the goods.

(4) The signature of the carrier may be stamped; that of the consignor may be printed or stamped.

(5) If, at the request of the consignor, the carrier makes out the air waybill, he shall be deemed, subject to proof to the contrary, to have done so on behalf of the consignor.

ART. 7. The carrier of goods has the right to require the consignor to make out separate waybills when there is more than one package.

ART. 8. The air waybill shall contain the following particulars:

(a) The place and date of its execution;

(b) The place of departure and of destination;

(c) The agreed stopping places, provided that the carrier may reserve the right to alter the stopping places in case of necessity, and that if he exercises that right to alteration shall not have the effect of depriving the transportation of its international character.

(d) The name and address of the consignor;

(e) The name and address of the first carrier;

(f) The name and address of the consignee, if the case so requires;

(g) The nature of the goods;

(h) The number of packages, the method of packing, and the particular marks or numbers upon them;

(i) The weight, the quantity, the volume, or dimensions of the goods;

(j) The apparent condition of the goods and of the packing;

(k) The freight, if it has been agreed upon, the date and place of payment, and the person who is to pay it;

(l) If the goods are sent for payment on delivery, the price of the goods, and, if the case so requires, the amount of the expenses incurred;

(m) The amount of the value declared in accordance with Article 22 (2);

(n) The number of parts of the air waybill;

(o) The documents handed to the carrier to accompany the air waybill;

(p) The time fixed for the completion of the transportation and a brief note of the route to be followed, if these matters have been agreed upon;

(q) A statement that the transportation is subject to the rules relating to liability established by this convention.

ART. 9. If the carrier accepts goods without an air waybill having been made out, or if the air waybill does not contain all the particulars set out in Article 8 (a) to (i), inclusive, and (q), the carrier shall not be entitled to avail himself of the provisions of this convention which exclude or limit his liability.

ART. 10. (1) The consignor shall be responsible for the correctness of the particulars and statements relating to the goods which he inserts in the air waybill.

(2) The consignor shall be liable for all damages suffered by the carrier or any other person by reason of the irregularity, incorrectness, or incompleteness of the said particulars and statements.

ART. 11. (1) The air waybill shall be *prima facie* evidence of the conclusion of the contract, of the receipt of the goods, and of the conditions of transportation.

(2) The statements in the air waybill relating to the weight, dimensions, and packing of the goods, as well as those relating to the number of packages, shall be *prima facie* evidence of the facts stated; those relating to the quantity, volume, and condition of the goods shall not constitute evidence against the carrier except in so far as they both have been, and are stated in the air waybill to have been checked by him in the presence of the consignor, or relate to the apparent condition of the goods.

ART. 12. (1) Subject to his liability to carry out all his obligations under the contract of transportation, the consignor shall have the right to dispose of the goods by withdrawing them at the airport of departure or destination, or by stopping them in the course of the journey on any landing, or by calling for them to be delivered at the place of destination, or in the course of the journey to a person other than the consignee named in the air waybill, or by requiring them to be returned to the airport of departure. He must not exercise this right of disposition in such a way as to prejudice the carrier or other consignors, and he must repay any expenses occasioned by the exercise of this right.

(2) If it is impossible to carry out the orders of the consignor, the carrier must so inform him forthwith.

(3) If the carrier obeys the orders of the consignor for the disposition of the goods without requiring the production of the part of the air waybill delivered to the latter, he will be liable, without prejudice to his right of recovery from the consignor, for any damage which may be caused thereby to any person who is lawfully in possession of that part of the air waybill.

(4) The right conferred on the consignor shall cease at the moment when that of the consignee begins in accordance with Article 13, below. Nevertheless, if the consignee declines to accept the waybill or the goods, or if he cannot be communicated with, the consignor shall resume his right of disposition.

ART. 13. (1) Except in the circumstances set out in the preceding article, the consignee shall be entitled, on arrival of the goods at the place of destination, to require the carrier to hand over to him the air waybill and to deliver the goods to him, on payment of the charges due and on complying with the conditions of transportation set out in the air waybill.

(2) Unless it is otherwise agreed, it shall be the duty of the carrier to give notice to the consignee as soon as the goods arrive.

(3) If the carrier admits the loss of the goods, or if the goods have not arrived at the expiration of seven days after the date on which they ought to have arrived, the consignee shall be entitled to put into force against the carrier the rights which flow from the contract of transportation.

ART. 14. The consignor and the consignee can respectively enforce all the rights given them by Articles 12 and 13, each in his own name, whether he is acting in his own interest or in the interest of another, provided that he carries out the obligations imposed by the contract.

ART. 15. (1) Articles 12, 13, and 14 shall not affect either the relations of the consignor and the consignee with each other or the relations of third parties whose rights are derived either from the consignor or from the consignee.

(2) The provisions of Articles 12, 13, and 14 can only be varied by express provision in the air waybill.

ART. 16. (1) The consignor must furnish such information and attach to the air waybill such documents as are necessary to meet the formalities of customs, octroi, or police before the goods can be delivered to the consignee. The consignor shall be liable to the carrier for any damage occasioned by the absence, insufficiency, or irregularity of any such information or documents, unless the damage is due to the fault of the carrier or his agents.

(2) The carrier is under no obligation to inquire into the correctness or sufficiency of such information or documents.

CHAPTER III.—LIABILITY OF THE CARRIER

ART. 17. The carrier shall be liable for damage sustained in the event of the death or wounding of a passenger or any other bodily injury suffered by a passenger, if the accident which caused the damage so sustained took place on board the aircraft or in the course of any of the operations of embarking or disembarking.

ART. 18. (1) The carrier shall be liable for damage sustained in the event of the destruction or loss of, or of damage to, any checked baggage, or any goods, if the occurrence which caused the damage so sustained took place during the transportation by air.

(2) The transportation by air within the meaning of the preceding paragraph shall comprise the period during which the baggage or goods are in charge of the carrier, whether in an airport or on board an aircraft, or, in the case of a landing outside an airport, in any place whatsoever.

(3) The period of the transportation by air shall not extend to any transportation by land, by sea, or by river performed outside an airport. If, however, such transportation takes place in the performance of a contract for transportation by air, for the purpose of loading, delivery, or transshipment, any damage is presumed, subject to proof to the contrary, to have been the result of an event which took place during the transportation by air.

ART. 19. The carrier shall be liable for damage occasioned by delay in the transportation by air of passengers, baggage, or goods.

ART. 20. The carrier shall not be liable if he proves that he and his agents have taken all necessary measures to avoid the damage or that it was impossible for him or them to take such measures.

(2) In the transportation of goods and baggage the carrier shall not be liable if he proves that the damage was occasioned by an error in piloting, in the handling of the aircraft, or in navigation and that, in all other respects, he and his agents have taken all necessary measures to avoid the damage.

ART. 21. If the carrier proves that the damage was caused by, or contributed to by, the negligence of the injured person the court may, in accordance with the provisions of its own law, exonerate the carrier wholly or partly from his liability.

ART. 22. (1) In the transportation of passengers the liability of the carrier for each passenger shall be limited to the sum of 125,000 francs. Where, in accordance with

the law of the court to which the case is submitted, damages may be awarded in the form of periodical payments, the equivalent capital value of the said payments shall not exceed 125,000 francs. Nevertheless, by special contract, the carrier and the passenger may agree to a higher limit of liability.

(2) In the transportation of checked baggage and of goods, the liability of the carrier shall be limited to a sum of 250 francs per kilogram, unless the consignor has made, at the time when the package was handed over to the carrier, a special declaration of the value of delivery and has paid a supplementary sum if the case so requires. In that case, the carrier will be liable to pay a sum not exceeding the declared sum, unless he proves that that sum is greater than the actual value to the consignor at delivery.

(3) As regards objects of which the passenger takes charge himself, the liability of the carrier shall be limited to 5,000 francs per passenger.

(4) The sums mentioned above shall be deemed to refer to the French franc consisting of 65½ milligrams of gold at the standard of fineness of nine hundred thousandths. These sums may be converted into any national currency in round figures.

ART. 23. Any provision tending to relieve the carrier of liability or to fix a lower limit than that which is laid down in this convention shall be null and void, but the nullity of any such provision shall not involve the nullity of the whole contract, which shall remain subject to the provisions of this convention.

ART. 24. (1) In the cases covered by Articles 18 and 19 any action for damages, however founded, can only be brought subject to the conditions and limit set out in this convention.

(2) In the cases covered by Article 17, the provisions of the preceding paragraph shall also apply, without prejudice to the question as to who are the persons who have the right to bring suit and what are their respective rights.

ART. 25. (1) The carrier shall not be entitled to avail himself of the provisions of this convention which exclude or limit his liability, if the damage is caused by his wilful misconduct or by such default on his part as, in accordance with the law of the court to which the case is submitted, is considered to be equivalent to wilful misconduct.

(2) Similarly the carrier shall not be entitled to avail himself of the said provisions, if the damage is caused under the same circumstances by any agent of the carrier acting within the scope of his employment.

ART. 26. (1) Receipt by the person entitled to the delivery of baggage or goods without complaint shall be *prima facie* evidence that the same have been delivered in

good condition and in accordance with the document of transportation.

(2) In case of damage, the person entitled to delivery must complain to the carrier forthwith after the discovery of the damage, and, at the latest, within 3 days from the date of receipt in the case of baggage and 7 days from the date of receipt in the case of goods. In case of delay the complaint must be made at the latest within 14 days from the date on which the baggage or goods have been placed at his disposal.

(3) Every complaint must be made in writing upon the document of transportation or by separate notice in writing dispatched within the times aforesaid.

(4) Failing complaint within the times aforesaid, no action shall lie against the carrier, save in the case of fraud on his part.

ART. 27. In the case of the death of the person liable, an action for damages lies in accordance with the terms of this convention against those legally representing his estate.

ART. 28. (1) An action for damage must be brought at the option of the plaintiff, in the territory of one of the High Contracting Parties, either before the court of the domicile of the carrier or of his principal place of business, or where he has a place of business through which the contract has been made, or before the court at the place of destination.

(2) Questions of procedure shall be governed by the law of the court to which the case is submitted.

ART. 29. (1) The right to damages shall be extinguished if an action is not brought within 2 years, reckoned from the date of arrival at the destination, or from the date on which the aircraft ought to have arrived, or from the date on which the transportation stopped.

(2) The method of calculating the period of limitation shall be determined by the law of the court to which the case is submitted.

ART. 30. (1) In the case of transportation to be performed by various successive carriers and falling within the definition set out in the third paragraph of Article 1, each carrier who accepts passengers, baggage, or goods shall be subject to the rules set out in this convention, and shall be deemed to be one of the contracting parties to the contract of transportation insofar as the contract deals with that part of the transportation which is performed under his supervision.

(2) In the case of transportation of this nature, the passenger or his representative can take action only against the carrier who performed the transportation during which the accident or the delay occurred, save in the case where, by express agreement, the first carrier has assumed liability for the whole journey.

(3) As regards baggage or goods, the passenger or consigner shall have a right of action against the first carrier, and the passenger or consignee who is entitled to delivery shall have a right of action against the last carrier, and further, each may take action against the carrier who performed the transportation during which the destruction, loss, damage, or delay took place. These carriers shall be jointly and severally liable to the passenger or to the consignor or consignee.

CHAPTER IV.— PROVISIONS RELATING TO COMBINED TRANSPORTATION

ART. 31. (1) In the case of combined transportation performed partly by air and partly by any other mode of transportation, the provisions of this convention shall apply only to the transportation by air, provided that the transportation by air falls within the terms of Article 1.

(2) Nothing in this convention shall prevent the parties in the case of combined transportation from inserting in the document of air transportation conditions relating to other modes of transportation, provided that the provisions of this convention are observed as regards the transportation by air.

CHAPTER V.— GENERAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS

ART. 32. Any clause contained in the contract and all special agreements entered into before the damage occurred by which the parties purport to infringe the rules laid down by this convention, whether by deciding the law to be applied or by altering the rules as to jurisdiction, shall be null and void. Nevertheless, for the transportation of goods arbitration clauses shall be allowed, subject to this convention, if the arbitration is to take place within one of the jurisdictions referred to in the first paragraph of Article 28.

ART. 33. Nothing contained in this convention shall prevent the carrier either from refusing to enter into any contract of transportation or from making regulations which do not conflict with the provisions of this convention.

ART. 34. This convention shall not apply to international transportation by air performed by way of experimental trial by air navigation enterprises with the view to the establishment of regular lines of air navigation, nor shall it apply to transportation performed in extraordinary circumstances outside the normal scope of an air carrier's business.

ART. 35. The expression "days" when used in this convention means current days, not working days.

ART. 36. This convention is drawn up in French in a single copy which shall remain deposited in the archives of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Poland and of which one duly certified copy shall be sent by the Polish Government to the Government of each of the High Contracting Parties.

ART. 37. (1) This convention shall be ratified. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited in the archives of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Poland, which shall give notice of the deposit to the Government of each of the High Contracting Parties.

(2) As soon as this convention shall have been ratified by five of the High Contracting Parties it shall come into force as between them on the ninetieth day after the deposit of the fifth ratification. Thereafter it shall come into force between the High Contracting Parties which shall have ratified and the High Contracting Party which deposits its instrument of ratification on the ninetieth day after the deposit.

(3) It shall be the duty of the Government of the Republic of Poland to notify the Government of each of the High Contracting Parties of the date on which this convention comes into force as well as the date of the deposit of each ratification.

ART. 38. (1) This convention shall, after it has come into force, remain open for adherence by any state.

(2) The adherence shall be affected by a notification addressed to the Government of the Republic of Poland, which shall inform the Government of each of the High Contracting Parties thereof.

(3) The adherence shall take effect as from the ninetieth day after the notification made to the Government of the Republic of Poland.

ART. 39. (1) Any of the High Contracting Parties may denounce this convention by a notification addressed to the Government of the Republic of Poland, which shall at once inform the Government of each of the High Contracting Parties.

(2) Denunciation shall take effect six months after the notification of denunciation, and shall operate only as regards the party which shall have proceeded to denunciation.

ART. 40. (1) Any High Contracting Party may, at the time of signature or of deposit of ratification or of adherence, declare that the acceptance which it gives to this convention does not apply to all or any of its colonies, protectorates, territories under mandate, or any other territory subject to its suzerainty.

(2) Accordingly any High Contracting Party may subsequently adhere separately in the name of all or any of its colonies, protectorates, territories under mandate, or any other territory subject to its sovereignty or to its authority or any other territory under its suzerainty which have been thus excluded by its original declaration.

(3) Any High Contracting Party may denounce this convention in accordance with its provisions, separately or for all or any of its colonies, protectorates, territories under mandate, or any other territory subject to its sovereignty

or to its authority, or any other territory under its suzerainty.

ART. 41. Any High Contracting Party shall be entitled not earlier than two years after the coming into force of this convention to call for the assembling of a new international conference in order to consider any improvements which may be made in this convention. To this end it will communicate with the Government of the French Republic which will take the necessary measures to make preparations for such conference.

This convention, done at Warsaw on October 12, 1929, shall remain open for signature until January 31, 1930.

(SIGNED) For Germany: A. Richter, Dr. A. Wegerdt, Dr. E. Albrecht, Dr. Otto Riese; for Austria: Strobele, Rein-
oehl; for Belgium: Bernard l'Escaille; for the United States of Brazil: Alcibiades Pecanha; for Bulgaria: for China: for Denmark: L. Ingerslev, Knud Gregersen; for Egypt: for Spain: Silvo Fernandez-Vallin; for Estonia: for Finland: for France: Pierre Etienne Flandin, Georges Ripert; for Great Britain and Northern Ireland: A. H. Dennis, Orme Clarke, R. L. Megarry; for the Commonwealth of Australia: A. H. Dennis, Orme Clarke, R. L. Megarry; for the Union of South Africa: A. H. Dennis, Orme Clarke, R. L. Megarry; for the Hellenic Republic: G. C. Lagoudakis; for Hungary: for Italy: A. Giannini; for Japan: Kazuo Nishikawa; for Latvia: M. Nuksa; for Luxemburg: E. Arendt; for Mexico: for Norway: N. Chr. Ditleff; for the Netherlands: W. B. Engelbrecht; for Poland: Auguste Zaleski, Alfons Kuhn; for Rumania: G. Cretziano; for Sweden: for Switzerland: Edm. Pittard, Dr. F. Hess; for Czechoslovakia: Dr. V. Girsá; for the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: Kotzubinsky; for Venezuela: for Yugoslavia: Ivo de Giulli.

ADDITIONAL PROTOCOL

With Reference to Article 2

The High Contracting Parties reserve to themselves the right to declare at the time of ratification or of adherence that the first paragraph of Article 2 of this convention shall not apply to international transportation by air performed directly by the state, its colonies, protectorates, or mandated territories, or by any other territory under its sovereignty, suzerainty, or authority.

(Signatures same as those affixed to Convention.)

And whereas the said convention and the said additional protocol have been definitively adhered to by the United States of America, subject to the reservation, as is provided for in the additional protocol, that the first paragraph of Article 2 of the convention shall not apply to international

transportation that may be performed by the United States of America or any territory or possession under its jurisdiction, and the instrument of adherence was deposited in the archives of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Poland on July 31, 1934;

And whereas, in accordance with the third paragraph of Article 38 of the convention, the adherence of the United States of America took effect from the ninetieth day after the said day of deposit; namely, from the twenty-ninth day of October, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-four;

Now, THEREFORE, be it known that I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, have caused the said convention and additional protocol to be made public to the end that the same and every article and clause thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States of America and the citizens thereof, subject to the reservation aforesaid.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this twenty-ninth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirty-four, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-ninth.

[SEAL] (Sgd.) FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

By the President:

WILLIAM PHILLIPS

Acting Secretary of State

Treaties, Conventions, International Acts, Protocols, and Agreements between the United States of America and other powers, 1923-1937, Vol. 4, p. 5250.

**INTERNATIONAL SUGAR AGREEMENT SIGNED AT
LONDON, OCTOBER 16 TO OCTOBER 31, 1953**

The Governments party to this Agreement have agreed as follows:—

CHAPTER I.—General Objectives

ARTICLE 1

The objectives of this Agreement are to assure supplies of sugar to importing countries and markets for sugar to exporting countries at equitable and stable prices; to increase the consumption of sugar throughout the world; and to maintain the purchasing power in world markets of countries or areas whose economies are largely dependent upon the production or export of sugar by providing adequate returns to producers and making it possible to maintain fair standards of labour conditions and wages.

CHAPTER II.—Definitions

ARTICLE 2

For the purposes of this Agreement—

- (1) "Ton" means a metric ton of 1,000 kilograms.
- (2) "Quota Year" means calendar year, that is, the period January 1 to December 31, both inclusive.
- (3) "Sugar" means sugar in any of its recognized commercial forms derived from sugar cane or sugar beet, including edible and fancy molasses, syrups, and any other form of liquid sugar used for human consumption; except final molasses and low-grade type of non-centrifugal sugar produced by primitive methods.
- Amount of sugar specified in this Agreement are in terms of raw value, net weight, excluding the container. Except as provided in Article 16, the raw value of any amount of sugar means its equivalent in terms of raw sugar testing 96 sugar degrees by the polariscope.
- (4) "Net imports" means total imports of sugar after deducting total exports of sugar.
- (5) "Net exports" means total exports of sugar (excluding sugar supplied as ships' stores for ships victualling at domestic ports) after deducting total imports of sugar.
- (6) "Free market" means the total of net imports of the world market except those excluded under any provisions of this Agreement.
- (7) "Basic export tonnages" means the quantities of sugar specified in Article 14(1).
- (8) "Initial export quota" means the quantity of sugar allotted for any quota year under Article 18 to each country listed in Article 14(1).
- (9) "Export quota in effect" means the initial export quota as modified by such adjustment as may be made from time to time.

(10) "Stocks of Sugar," for the purposes of Article 13, means either:—

(1) All sugar in the country concerned either in factories, refineries, warehouses, or in the course of internal transportation for destinations within the country, but excluding bonded foreign sugar (which term shall be regarded as also covering sugar "en admission temporaire") and excluding sugar in factories, refineries, and warehouses or in the course of internal transportation for destinations within the country, which is solely for distribution for internal consumption and on which such excise or other consumption duties as exist in the country concerned have been paid; or

(2) All sugar in the country concerned either in factories, refineries, warehouses, or in the course of internal transportation for destinations within the country, but excluding bonded foreign sugar (which term shall be regarded as also covering sugar "en admission temporaire") and excluding sugar in factories, refineries, and warehouses or in the course of internal transportation for destinations within the country which is solely for distribution for internal consumption;

according to the notification made to the Council by each Participating Government under Article 13.

(11) "The Council" means the International Sugar Council established under Article 27.

(12) "The Executive Committee" means the Committee established under Article 37.

(13) "Importing Country" means one of the countries listed in Article 33, or any country which is a net importer of sugar, as the context requires.

(14) "Exporting Country" means one of the countries listed in Article 34, or any country which is a net exporter of sugar, as the context requires.

CHAPTER III.—*General Undertakings by Participating Governments*

1. *Subsidies*

ARTICLE 3

(1) The Participating Governments recognise that subsidies on sugar may so operate as to impair the maintenance of equitable and stable prices in the free market and so endanger the proper functioning of this Agreement.

(2) If any Participating Government grants or maintains any subsidy, including any form of income or price support, which operates directly or indirectly to increase exports of sugar from, or to reduce imports of sugar into, its territory, it shall during each quota year notify the Council in writing

of the extent and nature of the subsidization, of the estimated effect of the subsidization on the quantity of sugar exported from, or imported into, its territory and of the circumstances making the subsidisation necessary.

(3) In any case in which a Participating Government considers that serious prejudice to its interests under this Agreement is caused or threatened by such subsidization, the Participating Government granting the subsidy shall, upon request, discuss with the other Participating Government or Governments concerned, or with the Council, the possibility of limiting the subsidization. In any case in which the matter is brought before the Council, the Council may examine the case with the Governments concerned and make such recommendations as it deems appropriate.

2. Programmes of Economic Adjustment

ARTICLE 4

Each Participating Government agrees to adopt such measures as it believes will be adequate to fulfill its obligations under this Agreement with a view to the achievement of the general objectives set forth in Article 1 and as will ensure as much progress as practicable within the duration of this Agreement towards the solution of the commodity problem involved.

3. Promotion of Increased Consumption of Sugar

ARTICLE 5

With the object of making sugar more freely available to consumers, each Participating Government agrees to take such action as it deems appropriate to reduce disproportionate burdens on sugar, including those resulting from—

- (i) private and public controls, including monopoly;
- (ii) fiscal and tax policies.

4. Maintenance of Fair Labour Standards

ARTICLE 6

The Participating Governments declare that, in order to avoid the depression of living standards and the introduction of unfair competitive conditions in world trade, they will seek the maintenance of fair labour standards in the sugar industry.

CHAPTER IV.—*Special Obligations of the Participating Governments of Countries which import Sugar*

ARTICLE 7

(1)–(i) The Government of each participating importing country and the Government of each participating exporting country which imports sugar for re-export agrees that, to prevent non-participating countries from gaining advantage

at the expense of participating countries, it will not permit the import from non-participating countries as a group during any quota year of a total quantity larger than was imported from those countries as a group during any one of the three calendar years preceding the year in which the Agreement entered into force, i.e., 1951, 1952, 1953; provided that the said total quantity shall not include imports purchased by a participating country from non-participating countries at any time when such country cannot meet its requirements from participating countries at prices not exceeding the maximum established in Article 20, and has so notified the Council.

(ii) The years referred to in sub-paragraph (i) of this paragraph may be varied by determination of the Council on the application of any Participating Government which considers that there are special reasons for such variation.

(2)–(i) If any Participating Government considers that the obligation it has assumed under paragraph (1) of this Article is operating in such a way that its country's re-export trade in refined sugar or trade in sugar-containing products is suffering damage therefrom, or is in imminent danger of being damaged, it may request the Council to take action to safeguard the trade in question, and the Council shall forthwith consider any such request and shall take such action, which may include the modification of the aforesaid obligation, as it deems necessary for that purpose. If the Council fails to deal with a request made to it under this sub-paragraph within 15 days of its receipt, the Government making the request shall be deemed to have been released from its obligation under paragraph (1) of this Article to the extent necessary to safeguard the said trade.

(ii) If in a particular transaction in the usual course of trade the delay resulting from the procedure provided for in sub-paragraph (i) of this paragraph might result in damage to a country's re-export trade in sugar, the Government concerned shall be released from the obligation in paragraph (1) of this Article in respect of that particular transaction.

(3)–(i) If any Participating Government considers that it cannot carry out the obligation in paragraph (1) of this Article, it agrees to furnish the Council with all relevant facts and to inform the Council of the measures which it would propose to take, and the Council shall within 15 days examine the matter and may, in respect of such Government, modify the obligation laid down in paragraph (1).

(ii) If the Government of any participating exporting country considers that the interests of its country are being damaged by the operation of paragraph (1) of this Article, it may furnish the Council with all relevant facts and inform the Council of the measures which it would wish to have taken by the Government of the other participating country

concerned, and the Council may, in agreement with the latter Government, modify the obligation laid down in paragraph (1).

(4) The Government of each participating country which imports sugar agrees that as soon as practicable after its ratification of, acceptance of, or accession to, this Agreement, it will notify the Council of the maximum quantities which could be imported from non-participating countries under paragraph (1) of this Article.

(5) In order to enable the Council to make the redistributions provided for in Article 19 (1) (ii), the Government of each participating country which imports sugar agrees to notify the Council, within a period fixed by the Council which shall not exceed eight months from the beginning of the quota year, of the quantity of sugar which it expects will be imported from non-participating countries in that quota year; provided that the Council may vary the aforesaid period in the case of any such country.

CHAPTER V.—*Special Obligations of Governments of Participating Exporting Countries*

ARTICLE 8

(1) The Government of each participating exporting country agrees that exports from its country to the free market will be so regulated that net exports to that market will not exceed the quantities which such country may export each quota year in accordance with the export quotas established for it under the provisions of this Agreement.

(2) The Government of each participating exporting country with a basic export tonnage in excess of 75,000 tons agrees not to permit the export during the first eight months of any quota year of more than 80 per cent of its initial export quota; provided that the Council may increase this percentage if it deems such increase to be justified by market conditions.

ARTICLE 9

The Government of each participating exporting country agrees that it will take all practicable action to ensure that the demands of participating countries which import sugar are met at all times. To this end, if the Council should determine that the state of demand is such that, notwithstanding the provisions of this Agreement, participating countries which import sugar are threatened with difficulties in meeting their requirements, it shall recommend to participating exporting countries measures designed to give effective priority to those requirements. The Government of each participating exporting country agrees that, on equal terms of sale, priority in the supply of available sugar, in accordance with the recommendations of the Council, will be given to participating countries which import sugar.

ARTICLE 10

The Government of each participating exporting country agrees to adjust the production of sugar in its country during the term of this Agreement and in so far as practicable in each quota year of such term (by regulation of the manufacture of sugar or, when this is not possible, by regulations of acreage or plantings) so that the production does not exceed such amount of sugar as may be needed to provide for domestic consumption, exports permitted under this Agreement, and maximum stocks specified in Article 13.

ARTICLE 11

The Government of each participating exporting country agrees to advise the Council as soon as possible of such part of its country's initial export quota and export quota in effect as it expects will not be used and, on receipt of such advice, the Council shall take action in accordance with Article 10(1) (i).

ARTICLE 12

If the Government of a participating country fails to give notice, within a period determined for the duration of this Agreement by the Council in agreement with that Government, but in any case not exceeding 8 months from the date on which initial export quotas were allocated, of such part of the initial export quota of its country as it expects will not be used, the initial export quota of that country for the following quota year shall be reduced by the difference between the actual exports and the initial export quota or latest export quota in effect, whichever is the less. The Council may decide not to impose this penalty if it is satisfied that a Government failed to give notice because its country's intended exports fell short by reason of *force majeure* or other circumstances beyond its control occurring after the date for notice established in accordance with this Article.

CHAPTER VI.—Stocks

ARTICLE 13

(1) The Governments of participating exporting countries undertake so to regulate production in their countries that the stocks in their respective countries shall not exceed for each country on a fixed date each year immediately preceding the start of the new crop, such date to be agreed with the Council, an amount equal to 20 per cent of its annual production.

(2) Nevertheless, the Council may, if it considers that such action is justified by special circumstances, authorise the holding of stocks in any country in excess of 20 per cent of its production.

(3) The Government of each participating country listed in Article 14 (1) agrees:—

- (i) that stocks equal to an amount of not less than 10 per cent of its country's basic export tonnage shall be held in its country at a fixed date each year immediately preceding the start of the new crop, such date to be agreed with the Council, unless drought, flood, or other adverse conditions prevent the holding of such stocks; and
- (ii) that such stocks shall be earmarked to fill increased requirements of the free market and used for no other purpose without the consent of the Council, and shall be immediately available for export to that market when called for by the Council.

(4) The Council may increase the amount of the minimum stocks to be carried under paragraph (3) of this Article up to 15 per cent.

(5) The Government of each participating country, in which stocks are held under the provisions of paragraph (3) as they may be modified by the provisions of paragraph (4) of this Article, agrees that unless otherwise authorized by the Council, stocks held under those provisions shall be used neither for meeting priorities under Article 14 B, nor for meeting increases in quotas in effect under Article 22 while such quotas are lower than its country's basic export tonnage, unless the stock so used can be replaced before the beginning of its country's crop in the ensuing quota year.

(6) For the purposes of this Agreement the Cuban Stabilization Reserve shall not be considered part of the stocks available for the free market nor shall it be included in the computation of stocks under paragraph (1) of this Article.

The Cuban Government, however, agrees to consider making such reserve available for the free market on the request of the Council if the Council considers that market conditions make such action advisable.

(7) The Government of each participating exporting country agrees that, so far as possible, it will not permit the disposal of stocks held under this Article, following its withdrawal from this Agreement or following the expiration of this Agreement, in such a manner as to create undue disturbance in the free market for sugar.

(8) Not later than three months after the date of signature of this Agreement, the Government of each participating country shall inform the Council which of the two definitions of "stock of sugar" in Article 2 it accepts as applicable to its country.

CHAPTER VII.—*Regulation of Exports*

ARTICLE 14

A.—*Basic Export Tonnages*

(1) For each of the quota years during which this Agreement is in force the exporting countries or areas named below shall have the following basic export tonnages for the free market:—

(In thousands of tons)

Belgium (including Belgian Congo)	50
Brazil	175
China (Taiwan)	600
Colombia	5
Cuba	2,250
Czechoslovakia	275
Denmark	70
Dominican Republic	600
France (and the countries France represents internationally)	20
Germany, Eastern	150
Haiti	45
Hungary	40
Indonesia	250
Mexico	75
Netherlands (including Surinam)	40*
Peru	280
Philippines	25
Poland	220
U.S.S.R.	200
Yugoslavia	20

* The Kingdom of the Netherlands undertakes not to export over the years 1954, 1955, and 1956, taken as a whole, a greater amount of sugar than they import during the same period.

(2) The export quotas of the Czechoslovak Republic and the People's Republic of Poland do not include their exports of sugar to the U.S.S.R. and these exports are outside this Agreement. The U.S.S.R. export quota is therefore calculated without taking into account imports of sugar from the above-mentioned countries.

(3) The present Agreement does not apply to movements of sugar between France and the countries which France represents internationally, and the Associated States of Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam.

(4) Costa Rica, Ecuador, and Nicaragua, to which no basic export tonnages have been allotted under this Article, may each export to the free market up to 5,000 tons raw value a year.

(5) This Agreement does not ignore, and does not have the purpose of nullifying Indonesia's aspiration as a Sovereign State for its rehabilitation to its historical position as a sugar exporting country to the extent that may be practicable within the possibilities of the free market.

(6) India shall have the status of an exporting country but has not requested that an export quota be allotted to her.

B.—*Priorities on Shortfalls and on Increased Free Market Requirements*

(7) In determining export quotas in effect the following priorities shall be applied in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (8) of this Article:—

- (a) The first 50,000 tons will be allotted to Cuba.
- (b) The next 15,000 tons will be allotted to Poland.
- (c) The next 5,000 tons will be allotted to Haiti in the first and second year, this being increased to 10,000 tons in the third year.
- (d) Then next 25,000 tons will be allotted to Czechoslovakia.
- (e) The next 10,000 tons will be allotted to Hungary.

(8)–(i) In redistributions resulting from the provisions of Articles 19(1) (i) and 19(2), the Council shall give effect to the priorities listed in paragraph (7) of this Article.

(ii) In distributions resulting from the provisions of Articles 18, 19(1) (ii) and 22, the Council shall not give effect to the said priorities until the exporting countries listed in paragraph (1) of this Article have been offered export quotas equal to the total of their basic export tonnages, subject to any reductions applied under Articles 12 and 21 (3) and thereafter shall give effect to the said priorities only in so far as the said priorities have not already been brought into effect in accordance with subparagraph (i) of this paragraph.

(iii) Reductions resulting from the application of the provisions of Article 21 shall be applied *pro rata* to the basic export tonnages until the export quotas in effect have been reduced to the total of the basic export tonnages plus the total of the priorities allotted due to increases in free market requirements for that year, after which the priorities shall be deducted in the reverse order and thereafter reductions shall be applied again *pro rata* to basic export tonnages.

ARTICLE 15

This Agreement does not apply to movements of sugar between the Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union (including the Belgian Congo), France and the countries which France represents internationally, the Federal Republic of Germany, and the Kingdom of the Netherlands (including Surinam).

These countries undertake to restrict the movements referred to in this Article to a net amount of 175,000 tons of sugar per year.

ARTICLE 16

(1) The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (on behalf of the British West Indies and British Guiana, Mauritius, and Fiji), the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia, and the

Government of the Union of South Africa undertake that net exports of sugar by the exporting territories covered by the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement of 1951 (excluding local movements of sugar between adjoining Commonwealth territories, or islands, in such quantities as can be authenticated by custom) shall not together exceed the following total quantities:—

- (i) in the calendar years 1954 and 1955—2,413,793 tons (2,375,000 English long tons) tel quel per year;
- (ii) in the calendar year 1956—2,490,018 tons (2,450,000 English long tons) tel quel.

Subject to contractual obligations assumed by the Governments concerned under the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement of 1951, the quantitative limits for the calendar years 1954, 1955, and 1956 specified above shall not be varied and the provisions of all other articles of this Agreement shall be construed accordingly.

(2) These limitations have the effect of leaving available to the free market a share in the sugar markets of Commonwealth countries. The Governments aforementioned would, however, regard themselves as released from their obligation thus to limit exports of Commonwealth sugar if a Government or Governments of a participating exporting country or of participating countries having a basic export tonnage or tonnages under Article 14 (1) should enter into a special trading arrangement with an importing country of the Commonwealth which would guarantee the exporting country a specified portion of the market of that Commonwealth country.

(3) The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, with the concurrence of the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia and the Government of the Union of South Africa, undertakes to provide the Council sixty days in advance of the beginning of each quota year with an estimate of total net export from the exporting territories covered by the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement in such year and to inform the Council promptly of any changes in such estimate during that year. The information supplied to the Council by the United Kingdom pursuant to this undertaking shall be held to discharge fully the obligations in Articles 11 and 12 so far as the aforementioned territories are concerned.

(4) The provisions of paragraphs (3) and (4) of Article 13 shall not apply to the exporting territories covered by the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement.

(5) Nothing in this Article shall be held to prevent any participating country exporting to the free market from exporting sugar to any country within the British Commonwealth nor, within the quantitative limits set out above, to

prevent any Commonwealth country from exporting sugar to the free market.

ARTICLE 17

Exports of sugar to the United States of America for consumption therein shall not be considered exports to the free market and shall not be charged against the export quotas established under this Agreement.

ARTICLE 18

(1) Before the beginning of each quota year the Council shall cause an estimate to be made of the net import requirements of the free market during such year for sugar from exporting countries listed in Article 14(1). In the preparation of this estimate, there shall be taken into account, among other factors, the total amount of sugar which the Council is notified could be imported from non-participating countries under the provisions of Article 7(4).

(2) At least 30 days before the beginning of each quota year the Council shall consider the estimate of the net import requirements of the free market prepared in accordance with paragraph (1) of this Article. If the Council adopts that estimate, it shall forthwith assign an initial export quota for the free market for such year to each of the exporting countries listed in Article 14(1) by distributing that estimate among the exporting countries *pro rata* to their basic export tonnages, subject to the provisions of Article 14 B, to such penalties as may be imposed in accordance with the provisions of Article 12 and to such reductions as may be made under Article 21(3).

(3) If there is disagreement in the Council upon the estimate of the net import requirements of the free market prepared in accordance with paragraph (1) of this Article, the question shall be put to a Special Vote. If as a result of that vote, an estimate is adopted, the Council shall thereupon assign initial export quotas in accordance with paragraph (2) of this Article; but if an estimate is not so adopted, then the initial export quotas for the new quota year shall be fixed by distributing the total of the export quotas in effect at the end of the current quota year on the same basis and in the same manner as is provided in paragraph (2) of this Article.

(4) The Council shall have power by Special Vote to set aside in any quota year up to 20,000 tons of the net import requirements of the free market as a reserve from which it may allot additional export quotas to meet proved cases of special hardship.

ARTICLE 19

(1) The Council shall cause export quotas in effect for participating countries listed in Article 14(1) to be adjusted, subject to the provisions of Article 14-B, as follows:—

- (i) Within 10 days after the Government of any exporting country has given notice pursuant to Article 11 that a part of the initial export quota or export quota in effect will not be used, to reduce accordingly the export quota in effect of such country and to increase the export quotas in effect of other exporting countries by redistributing an amount of sugar equal to the part of the quota so renounced *pro rata* to their basic export tonnages. The Secretary of the Council shall forthwith notify Governments of exporting countries of such increases, and those Governments shall, within 10 days of receipt of such notification, inform the Secretary of the Council whether or not they are in a position to use the increase in quota allotted to them, and on receipt of such information, a subsequent redistribution of the quantity involved shall be made, and Governments of exporting countries concerned shall be notified forthwith by the Secretary of the Council of the increases made in their countries' export quotas in effect.
- (ii) From time to time to take into account variations in the estimates of the quantities of sugar which the Council is notified will be imported from non-participating countries under Article 7; provided, however, that such quantities need not be redistributed until they reach a total of 5,000 tons. Redistributions under this sub-paragraph shall be made on the same basis and in the same manner as is provided in paragraph (1) (i) of this Article.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 11, if the Council, after consultation with the Government of any participating exporting country, determines that such country will be unable to use all or part of its export quota in effect, the Council may increase *pro rata* the export quotas of other participating exporting countries on the same basis and in the same manner as is provided for in paragraph (1) (i) of this Article; provided, however, that such action by the Council shall not deprive the country concerned of its right to fill its export quota which was in effect before the Council made its determination.

CHAPTER VIII.—*Stabilization of Prices*

ARTICLE 20

(1) For the purposes of this Agreement the price of sugar shall be considered equitable both to consumers and producers if it is maintained within a zone of stabilized prices between a minimum of 3.25 cents and a maximum of 4.35 cents, United States currency, per pound avoirdupois, free alongside steamer Cuban port; the price of sugar shall be

the spot price established by the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange in relation to sugar covered by Contract No. 4, or any other price which may be established under paragraph (2) of this Article.

(2) In the event of the price referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article not being available at a material period, the Council shall use such other criteria as it sees fit.

(3) The minimum and maximum limits of the zone of stabilized prices referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article may be modified by the Council by a Special Vote.

ARTICLE 21

(1) (i) If at any time the Council decides that market conditions make it advisable to reduce the export quotas in effect with a view to preventing the price of sugar from falling below the minimum price established under Article 20, it may make such reduction in the export quotas in effect as it deems necessary *pro rata* to the basic export tonnages, subject to the provisions of Article 14 B.

(ii) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (1) (i) of this Article, whenever the average daily spot price of sugar for any one period of fifteen consecutive market days, has averaged less than the minimum price established under Article 20, the Council shall, within ten days of the end of such fifteen-day period, make such reduction as it deems necessary in the export quotas in effect, *pro rata* to the basic export tonnages and subject to the provisions of Article 14 B; provided that no further alteration in the export quotas in effect shall be made under this sub-paragraph within a period of fifteen consecutive market days from the date of any adjustment in quotas in effect, pursuant to the provisions of this sub-paragraph and of Article 22.

(iii) If the Council cannot agree within the said period of ten days upon the amount of the reduction under paragraph (1) (ii) of this Article, the export quotas in effect shall be reduced each time by 5 per cent of the basic export tonnages, subject to the provisions of Article 14 B.

(iv) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (1) (i), (1) (ii), and (1) (iii) of this Article, if any country's export quota in effect has been reduced under Article 19 (1) (i), such reduction shall be deemed to form part of reductions made in the same quota year under the terms of the aforesaid sub-paragraphs.

(2) The Secretary of the Council shall notify the Governments of participating countries of each reduction made under this Article in the export quotas in effect.

(3) If any of the reductions provided for in the preceding paragraphs of this Article cannot be fully applied to the export quota in effect of an exporting country because, at the time the reduction is made, that country has already

exported all or part of the amount of such reduction, a corresponding amount shall be deducted from the initial export quota of that country for the following quota year.

ARTICLE 22

(1) If, at any time, the Council decides that market conditions make it advisable to increase the export quotas in effect with a view to preventing the price of sugar from rising above the maximum price established under Article 20, it may make such increase in the export quotas in effect as it deems necessary, *pro rata* to the basic export tonnages subject to the provisions of Article 14 B.

(2) (i) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (1) of this Article, whenever the average daily spot price of sugar for any one period of fifteen consecutive market days has averaged more than the maximum price established under Article 20, the Council shall, within ten days of the end of such fifteen-day period, make such increases as it deems necessary in the export quotas in effect, *pro rata* to the basic export tonnages and subject to the provisions of Article 14 B; provided that no further alteration in the export quotas in effect shall be made under this sub-paragraph within a period of fifteen consecutive market days from the date of any adjustment in quotas in effect, pursuant to the provisions of this sub-paragraph and of Article 21.

(ii) If the Council cannot agree within the said period of ten days upon the amount of the increase under paragraph (2) (i) of this Article, the export quotas in effect shall be increased each time by $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the basic export tonnages, subject to the provisions of Article 14 B.

(3) The Secretary of the Council shall notify the Governments of participating countries of each increase made under this Article in the export quotas in effect.

CHAPTER IX.—*General Limitation of Reductions in Export Quotas*

ARTICLE 23

(1) Except in respect of penalties imposed under Article 12 and reductions made under Article 19 (1) (i), the export quota in effect of any participating exporting country listed in Article 14 (1) shall not be reduced below 80 per cent of its basic export tonnage and all other provisions of this Agreement shall be construed accordingly; provided, however, that the export quota in effect of any participating exporting country having a basic export tonnage under Article 14 (1) of less than 50,000 tons shall not be reduced below 90 per cent of its basic export tonnage.

(2) A reduction of quotas under Article 21 shall not be made within the last forty-five calendar days of the quota year.

CHAPTER X.—*Sugar Mixtures*

ARTICLE 24

Should the Council at any time be satisfied that, as the result of a material increase in the exportation or use of sugar mixtures, those products are taking the place of sugar to such an extent as to prevent full effect being given to the purpose of this Agreement, it may resolve that such products or any of them shall be deemed to be sugar, in respect of their sugar content, for the purposes of the Agreement; provided that the Council shall, for the purpose of calculating the amount of sugar to be charged to the export quota of any participating country, exclude the sugar equivalent of any quantity of such products which has normally been exported from that country prior to the coming into force of this Agreement.

CHAPTER XI.—*Monetary Difficulties*

ARTICLE 25

(1) If, during the term of this Agreement the Government of a participating importing country considers that it is necessary for it to forestall the imminent threat of, or to stop or to correct a serious decline in its monetary reserves, it may request the Council to modify particular obligations of this Agreement.

(2) The Council shall consult fully with the International Monetary Fund on questions raised by such request and shall accept all findings of statistical and other facts made by the Fund relating to foreign exchanges, monetary reserves, and balance of payments, and shall accept the determination of the Fund as to whether the country involved has experienced or is imminently threatened with a serious deterioration in its monetary reserves. If the country in question is not a member of the International Monetary Fund and requests that the Council should not consult the Fund, the issues involved shall be examined by the Council without such consultation.

(3) In either event, the Council shall discuss the matter with the Government of the importing country. If the Council decides that the representations are well founded and that the country is being prevented from obtaining a sufficient amount of sugar to meet its consumption requirements consistent with the terms of this Agreement, the Council may modify the obligations of such Government or of the Government of any exporting country under this Agreement in such manner and for such time as the Council deems necessary to permit such importing country to secure a more adequate supply of sugar with its available resources.

CHAPTER XII.—*Studies by the Council*

ARTICLE 26

(1) The Council shall consider and make recommendations to the Governments of participating countries concerning ways and means of securing appropriate expansion in the consumption of sugar, and may undertake studies of such matters as:—

- (i) The effects of (a) taxation and restrictive measures and (b) economic, climatic, and other conditions on the consumption of sugar in the various countries;
- (ii) Means of promoting consumption, particularly in countries where consumption *per caput* is low;
- (iii) The possibility of cooperative publicity programmes with similar agencies concerned with the expansion of consumption of other foodstuffs;
- (iv) Progress of research into new uses of sugar, its by-products, and the plant from which it is derived.

(2) Furthermore, the Council is authorized to make and arrange for other studies, including studies of the various forms of special assistance to the sugar industry, for the purpose of assembling comprehensive information and for the formulation of proposals which the Council deems relevant to the attainment of the general objectives set forth in Article 1 or relevant to the solution of the commodity problem involved. Any such studies shall relate to as wide a range of countries as practicable and shall take into consideration the general social and economic conditions of the countries concerned.

(3) The studies undertaken pursuant to paragraphs (1) and (2) of this Article shall be carried out in accordance with such terms as may be laid down by the Council, and in consultation with the Participating Governments.

(4) The Governments concerned agree to inform the Council of the results of their consideration of the recommendations and proposals referred to in this Article.

CHAPTER XIII.—*Administration*

ARTICLE 27

(1) An International Sugar Council is hereby established to administer this Agreement.

(2) Each Participating Government shall be a voting member of the Council and shall have the right to be represented on the Council by one delegate and may designate alternate delegates. A delegate or alternate delegates may be accompanied at meetings of the Council by such advisers as each Participating Government deems necessary.

(3) The Council shall elect a non-voting Chairman who shall hold Office for one quota year and shall serve without

pay. He shall be selected alternately from among the delegations of the importing and exporting participating countries.

(4) The Council shall elect a Vice-Chairman who shall hold office for one quota year and shall serve without pay. He shall be selected alternately from among the delegations of the exporting and importing participating countries.

(5) The Council is authorized, after consultation with the International Sugar Council established under the International Agreement regarding the Regulation of Production and Marketing of Sugar signed in London, May 6, 1937,¹ to accept the records, assets, and liabilities of that body.

(6) The Council shall have in the territory of each Participating Government, and to the extent consistent with its laws, such legal capacity as may be necessary in discharging its functions under this Agreement.

ARTICLE 28

(1) The Council shall adopt rules of procedure which shall be consistent with the terms of this Agreement, and shall keep such records as are required to enable it to discharge its functions under this Agreement and such other records as it considers desirable. In the case of inconsistency between the rules of procedure so adopted and the terms of this Agreement, the Agreement shall prevail.

(2) The Council shall publish at least once a year a report of its activities and of the operation of this Agreement.

(3) The Council shall develop, prepare and publish such reports, studies, charts, analyses, and other data as it may deem desirable and helpful.

(4) The Participating Governments undertake to make available and supply all such statistics and information as are necessary to the Council or the Executive Committee to enable it to discharge its functions under this Agreement.

(5) The Council may appoint such permanent or temporary Committees as it considers advisable in order to assist it in performing its functions under this Agreement.

(6) The Council may, by a Special Vote, delegate to the Executive Committee set up under Article 37 the exercise of any of its powers and functions other than those requiring a decision by Special Vote under this Agreement. The Council may, at any time, revoke such a delegation by a majority of the votes cast.

(7) The Council shall perform such other functions as are necessary to carry out the terms of this Agreement.

ARTICLE 29

The Council shall appoint an Executive Director, who shall be its senior full-time paid officer, a Secretary, and

¹ "Treaty Series No. 1 (1952)." Cmd. 8437.

such staff as may be required for the work of the Council and its Committees. It shall be a condition of employment of these officers and of the staff that they do not hold or shall cease to hold financial interest in the sugar industry or in the trade in sugar and that they shall not seek or receive instructions regarding their duties under this Agreement from any Government or from any other Authority external to the Council.

ARTICLE 30

(1) The Council shall select its seat. Its meeting shall be held at its seat, unless the Council decides to hold a particular meeting elsewhere.

(2) The Council shall meet at least once a year. It may be convened at any other time by its Chairman.

(3) The Chairman shall convene a session of the Council if so requested by

- (i) Five Participating Governments, or
- (ii) Any Participating Government or Governments holding not less than 10 per cent of the total votes,
or
- (iii) The Executive Committee.

ARTICLE 31

The presence of delegates holding 75 per cent of the total votes of the Participating Governments shall be necessary to constitute a quorum at any meeting of the Council, but if no such quorum is present on the day fixed for a meeting of the Council which has been called pursuant to Article 30, such meeting shall be held seven days later in the presence of delegates holding 50 per cent of the total votes of the Participating Governments shall then constitute a quorum.

ARTICLE 32

The Council may make decisions, without holding a meeting, by correspondence between the Chairman and the Participating Governments, provided that no Participating Government makes objection to this procedure. Any decision so taken shall be communicated to all the Participating Governments as soon as possible and shall be set forth in the minutes of the next meeting of the Council.

ARTICLE 33

The votes to be exercised by the respective delegations of importing countries on the Council shall be as follows:—

Austria	20
Canada	80
Ceylon	30

Federal Republic of Germany	60
Greece	25
Israel	20
Japan	100
Jordan	15
Lebanon	20
Norway	30
Portugal	30
Saudi Arabia	15
Spain	20
Switzerland	45
United Kingdom	245
United States	245
Total	1,000

ARTICLE 34

The votes to be exercised by the respective delegations of exporting countries on the Council shall be as follows:—

Australia	45
Belgium	20
Brazil	50
China	65
Cuba	245
Czechoslovakia	45
Denmark	20
Dominican Republic	65
France (and the countries which France re- presents internationally)	35
Haiti	20
Hungary	20
India	30
Indonesia	40
Mexico	25
Netherlands	20
Nicaragua	15
Peru	40
Philippines	25
Poland	40
South Africa	20
U.S.S.R.	100
Yugoslavia	15
Total	1,000

ARTICLE 35

Whenever the membership of this Agreement changes or when any country is suspended from voting or recovers its votes under any provision of this Agreement, the Council shall redistribute the votes within each group (importing countries and exporting countries), having regard in respect of importing countries to their average imports over the two preceding years, and in respect of exporting countries having regard to the ratio 40 to 60 to their average production over the two preceding years and to the basic export tonnages allotted to them; provided that in no case shall any country have less than 15 or more than 245 votes and that there shall be no fractional votes.

ARTICLE 36

(1) Except where otherwise specifically provided for in this Agreement, decisions of the Council shall be by a majority of the votes cast by the exporting countries and a majority of the votes cast by the importing countries, provided that the latter majority shall consist of votes cast by not less than one-third in number of the importing countries present and voting.

(2) When a Special Vote is required, decisions of the Council shall be by at least two-thirds of the votes cast, which shall include a majority of the votes cast by the exporting countries and a majority of the votes cast by the importing countries; provided that the latter majority shall consist of votes cast by not less than one-third in number of the importing countries present and voting.

(3) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs (1) and (2) of this Article, at any session of the Council convened in accordance with Article 30 (3) (i) or Article 30 (3) (ii) to deal with any question relating to Articles 21 and 22, decisions of the Council on action taken by the Executive Committee under the said Articles shall be by a simple majority of the votes cast by the participating countries present and voting taken as a whole.

(4) The Government of any participating exporting country may authorize the voting delegate of any other exporting country and the Government of any participating importing country may authorize the voting delegate of any other importing country to represent its interests and to exercise its votes at any meeting or meetings of the Council. Evidence of such authorization satisfactory to the Council shall be submitted to the Council.

(5) Each Participating Government undertakes to accept as binding all decisions of the Council under the provisions of this Agreement.

ARTICLE 37

(1) The Council shall establish an Executive Committee, which shall be composed of representatives of the Governments of five participating exporting countries which shall be selected for a quota year by a majority of the votes held by the exporting countries and of representatives of the Governments of five participating importing countries which shall be selected for a quota year by a majority of the votes held by the importing countries.

(2) The Executive Committee shall exercise such powers and functions of the Council as are delegated to it by the Council.

(3) The Executive Director of the Council shall be *ex officio* Chairman of the Executive Committee but shall have no vote. The Committee may elect a Vice-Chairman and

shall establish its Rules of Procedure subject to the approval of the Council.

(4) Each member of the Committee shall have one vote. In the Executive Committee, decisions shall be by a majority of the votes cast by the exporting countries and a majority of the votes cast by the importing countries.

(5) Any Participating Government shall have the right of appeal to the Council under such conditions as may be prescribed by the Council, against any decision of the Executive Committee. In so far as the decision of the Council does not accord with the decision of the Executive Committee, the latter shall be modified as of the date on which the Council makes its decision.

CHAPTER XIV.—*Finance*

ARTICLE 38

(1) Expenses of delegations to the Council and members of the Executive Committee shall be met by their respective Governments. The other expenses necessary for the administration of this Agreement, including remuneration which the Council pays, shall be met by annual contributions by the Participating Governments. The contribution of each Participating Government for each quota year shall be proportionate to the number of votes held by it when the budget for that quota year is adopted.

(2) At its first session the Council shall approve its budget for the first quota year and assess the contributions to be paid by each Participating Government.

(3) The Council shall, each quota year, approve its budget for the following quota year and assess the contribution to be paid by each Participating Government for such quota year.

(4) The initial contribution of any Participating Government acceding to this Agreement under Article 41 shall be assessed by the Council on the basis of the number of votes to be held by it and the period remaining in the current quota year, but the assessments made upon other Participating Governments for the current quota year shall not be altered.

(5) Contributions shall become payable at the beginning of the quota year in respect of which the contribution is assessed and in the currency of the country where the seat of the Council is situated. Any Participating Government failing to pay its contribution by the end of the quota year in respect of which such contribution has been assessed shall be suspended of its voting rights until its contribution is paid, but, except by Special Vote of the Council, shall not be deprived of any of its other rights nor relieved of any of its obligations under this Agreement.

(6) To the extent consistent with the laws of the country where the seat of the Council is situated, the Government of that country shall grant exemption from taxation on the funds of the Council and on remuneration paid by the Council to its employees.

(7) The Council shall, each quota year, publish an audited statement of its receipts and expenditures during the previous quota year.

(8) The Council shall, prior to its dissolution, provide for the settlement of its liabilities and the disposal of its records and assets upon the termination of this Agreement.

CHAPTER XV.—*Cooperation with other Organizations*

ARTICLE 39

(1) The Council, in exercising its functions under this Agreement, may make arrangements for consultation and cooperation with appropriate organizations and institutions and may also make such provisions as it deems fit for representatives of those bodies to attend meetings of the Council.

(2) If the Council finds that any terms of this Agreement are materially inconsistent with such requirements as may be laid down by the United Nations or through its appropriate organs and specialized agencies regarding intergovernmental commodity agreements, the inconsistency shall be deemed to be a circumstance affecting adversely the operation of this Agreement and the procedure prescribed in Article 43 shall be applicable.

CHAPTER XVI.—*Disputes and Complaints*

ARTICLE 40

(1) Any dispute concerning the interpretation or application of this Agreement, which is not settled by negotiation, shall, at the request of any Participating Government party to the dispute, be referred to the Council for decision.

(2) In any case where a dispute has been referred to the Council under paragraph (1) of this Article, a majority of Participating Governments or Participating Governments holding not less than one-third of the total votes may require the Council, after full discussion, to seek the opinion of the advisory panel referred to in paragraph (3) of this Article on the issues in dispute before giving its decision.

(3)–(i) Unless the Council unanimously agrees otherwise, the panel shall consist of—

- (a) two persons, one having wide experience in matters of the kind in dispute and the other having legal standing and experience, nominated by the exporting countries;
- (b) two such persons nominated by the importing countries; and

- (c) a chairman selected unanimously by the four persons nominated under (a) and (b), or, if they fail to agree, by the Chairman of the Council.
- (ii) Persons from countries whose Governments are parties to this Agreement, shall be eligible to serve on the advisory panel.
- (iii) Persons appointed to the advisory panel shall act in their personal capacities and without instructions from any Government.
- (iv) The expenses of the advisory panel shall be paid by the Council.
- (4) The opinion of the advisory panel and the reasons therefor shall be submitted to the Council which, after considering all the relevant information, shall decide the dispute.
- (5) Any complaint that any Participating Government has failed to fulfill its obligations under this Agreement shall, at the request of the Participating Government making the complaint, be referred to the Council which shall make a decision on the matter.
- (6) No Participating Government shall be found to have committed a breach of this Agreement except by a majority of the votes held by the importing countries. Any finding that a Participating Government is in breach of the Agreement shall specify the nature of the breach.
- (7) If the Council finds that a Participating Government has committed a breach of this Agreement, it may, by a majority of the votes held by the exporting countries and a majority of the votes held by the importing countries, suspend the Government concerned of its voting rights until it fulfills its obligations or expel that Government from this Agreement.

CHAPTER XVII.—*Signature, Acceptance, Entry into
Force, and Accession*

ARTICLE 41

- (1) This Agreement shall be open for signature from September 15 to October 31, 1953, by the Governments represented by delegates at the Conference at which this Agreement was negotiated.
- (2) This Agreement shall be subject to ratification or acceptance by the signatory Governments in accordance with their respective constitutional procedures, and the instruments of ratification or acceptance shall be deposited with the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
- (3) This Agreement shall be open for accession by any of the Governments referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article and accession shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument of accession with the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

(4) The Council may approve accession to this Agreement by any Government not referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article, provided that the conditions of such accession shall first be agreed upon with the Council by the Government desiring to effect it.

(5) The effective date of a Government's participation in this Agreement shall be the date on which the instrument of ratification, acceptance, or accession is deposited with the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

(6)—(i) This Agreement shall come into force on December 15, 1953, as regards Articles 1, 2, 18, and 27–46 inclusive, and on January 1, 1954, as regards Articles 3–17 and 19–26 inclusive, if on December 15, 1953, instruments of ratification, acceptance or accession have been deposited by Governments holding 60 per cent of the votes of importing countries and 75 per cent of the votes of exporting countries under the distribution set out in Articles 33 and 34; provided that notifications to the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland by Governments which have been unable to ratify, accept, or accede to this Agreement by December 15, 1953, containing an undertaking to seek to obtain as rapidly as possible under their constitutional procedure, and during a period of four months from December 15, 1953, ratification, acceptance, or accession, will be considered as equivalent to ratification, acceptance, or accession. If, however, such a notification is not followed by the deposit of an instrument of ratification, acceptance, or accession by May 1, 1954, the Government concerned shall then no longer be regarded as an observer. In any event the obligations under this Agreement of Governments of exporting countries which have ratified, accepted, or acceded to this Agreement by May 1, 1954, for the first quota year will run as from January 1, 1954.

(ii) If at the end of the period of four months mentioned in sub-paragraph (i) the percentage of votes of importing countries or of exporting countries which have ratified, accepted, or acceded to this Agreement is less than the percentage provided for in sub-paragraph (i), the Governments which have ratified, accepted, or acceded to this Agreement may agree to put it into force among themselves.

(iii) The Council may determine the conditions under which the Governments which have not ratified, accepted, or acceded to this Agreement by December 15th, 1953, but who have made known their intention to obtain as rapidly as possible a decision on ratification, acceptance, or accession may take part in the work of the Council as non-voting observers if they so wish.

(7) The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland will notify all signatory Governments of each signature, ratification, acceptance of, or

accession to this Agreement, and shall inform all signatory Governments of any reservation or condition attached thereto.

CHAPTER XVIII.—*Duration, Amendment, Suspension,
Withdrawal, Termination*

ARTICLE 42

(1) The duration of this Agreement shall be five years from January 1, 1954. The Agreement shall not be subject to denunciation.

(2) Without prejudice to Articles 43 and 44, the Council shall in the third year of this Agreement examine the entire working of the Agreement, especially in regard to quotas and prices and shall take into account any amendment to the Agreement which in connection with this examination any Participating Government may propose.

(3) Not less than three months before the last day of the third quota year of this Agreement the Council shall submit a report on the results of the examination referred to in paragraph (2) of this Article to Participating Governments.

(4) Any Participating Government may, within a period of not more than two months after the receipt of the Council's reports referred to in paragraph (3) of this Article, withdraw from this Agreement by giving notice of withdrawal to the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Such withdrawal shall take effect on the last day of the third quota year.

(5)–(i) If, after the two months referred to in paragraph (4) of this Article, any Government which has not withdrawn from this Agreement under that paragraph considers that the number of Governments which have withdrawn under the said paragraph, or the importance of those Governments for the purposes of this Agreement, is such as to impair the operation of this Agreement, such Government may, within thirty days following the expiration of the said period, request the Chairman of the Council to call a special meeting of the Council at which the Governments party to this Agreement shall consider whether or not they will remain party to it.

(ii) Any special meeting called pursuant to a request made under sub-paragraph (i) shall be held within one month of the receipt by the Chairman of such request and Governments represented at such meeting may withdraw from the Agreement by giving notice of withdrawal to the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland within thirty days from the date on which the meeting was held. Any such notice of withdrawal shall become effective thirty days from the date of its receipt by that Government.

(iii) Governments not represented at a special meeting held pursuant to sub-paragraphs (i) and (ii) may not with-

draw from this Agreement under the provisions of those sub-paragraphs.

ARTICLE 43

(1) If circumstances arise which, in the opinion of the Council, affect or threaten to affect adversely the operation of this Agreement, the Council may, by a Special Vote, recommend an amendment of this Agreement to the Participating Governments.

(2) The Council shall fix the time within which each Participating Government shall notify the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland whether or not it accepts an amendment recommended under paragraph (1) of this Article.

(3) If, within the time fixed under paragraph (2) of this Article, all Participating Governments accept an amendment, it shall take effect immediately on the receipt by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland of the last acceptance.

(4) If, within the time fixed under paragraph (2) of this Article, an amendment is not accepted by the Governments of exporting countries which hold 75 per cent of the votes of the exporting countries and by the Governments of importing countries which hold 75 per cent of the votes of the importing countries, it shall not take effect.

(5) If, by the end of the time fixed under paragraph (2) of this Article, an amendment is accepted by the Governments of exporting countries which hold 75 per cent of the votes of the exporting countries and the Governments of importing countries which hold 75 per cent of the votes of the importing countries but not by the Governments of all the exporting countries and the Governments of all the importing countries—

- (i) the amendment shall become effective for the Participating Governments which have signified their acceptance under paragraph (2) of this Article at the beginning of the quota year next following the end of the time fixed under that paragraph;
- (ii) the Council shall determine forthwith whether the amendment is of such a nature that the Participating Governments which do not accept it shall be suspended from this Agreement from the date upon which it becomes effective under sub-paragraph (i) and shall inform all Participating Governments accordingly. If the Council determines that the amendment is of such a nature, Participating Governments which have not accepted that amendment shall inform the Council by the date on which the amendment is to become effective under sub-paragraph (i) whether it is still unacceptable and those Participating Governments which do so shall automatically be suspended from

this Agreement; provided that if any such Participating Government satisfies the Council that it has been prevented from accepting the amendment by the time the amendment becomes effective under sub-paragraph (i) by reason of constitutional difficulties beyond its control, the Council may postpone suspension until such difficulties have been overcome and the Participating Government has notified its decision to the Council.

(6) The Council shall establish rules with respect to the reinstatement of a Participating Government suspended under paragraph (5) (ii) of this Article and any other rules required for carrying out the provisions of this Article.

ARTICLE 44

(1) If any Participating Government considers its interests to be seriously prejudiced by the failure of any signatory Government to ratify or accept this Agreement, or by conditions or reservations attached to any signature, ratification, or acceptance, it shall notify the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Immediately on the receipt of such notification, the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland shall inform the Council, which shall, either at its first meeting, or at any subsequent meeting held not later than one month after receipt of the notification, consider the matter. If, after the Council has considered the matter, the Participating Government still considers its interests to be seriously prejudiced, it may withdraw from this Agreement by giving notice of withdrawal to the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland within thirty days after the Council has concluded its consideration of the matter.

(2) If any Participating Government demonstrates that, notwithstanding the provisions of this Agreement, its operation has resulted in an acute shortage of supplies or in prices on the free market not being stabilized within the range provided for in this Agreement, and the Council fails to take action to remedy such situation, the Government concerned may give notice of withdrawal from this Agreement.

(3) If, during the period of this Agreement, by action of a non-participating country, or by action of any participating country inconsistent with this Agreement, such adverse changes occur in the relation between supply and demand on the free market as are held by any Participating Government seriously to prejudice its interests, such Participating Government may state its case to the Council. If the Council declares the case to be well-founded, the Government concerned may give notice of withdrawal from this Agreement.

(4) If any Participating Government considers that its interests will be seriously prejudiced by reason of the effects of the basic export tonnage to be allotted to a non-participating exporting country seeking to accede to this Agreement pursuant to Article 41 (4), such Government may state its case to the Council which shall take a decision upon it. If the Government concerned considers that, notwithstanding the decision by the Council, its interests continue to be seriously prejudiced, it may give notice of withdrawal from this Agreement.

(5) The Council shall take a decision within thirty days on any matters submitted to it in accordance with paragraphs (2), (3), and (4) of this Article; and if the Council fails to do so within that time, the Government which has submitted the matter to the Council may give notice of withdrawal from this Agreement.

(6) Any Participating Government may, if it becomes involved in hostilities, apply to the Council for the suspension of some or all of its obligations under this Agreement. If the application is denied, such Government may give notice of withdrawal from this Agreement.

(7) If any Participating Government avails itself of the provisions of Article 16 (2), so as to be released from its obligations under that Article, any other Participating Government may at any time during the ensuing three months give notice of withdrawal after explaining its reasons to the Council.

(8) In addition to the situations envisaged in the preceding paragraphs of this Agreement, when a Participating Government demonstrates that circumstances beyond its control prevent it from fulfilling its obligations under this Agreement, it may give notice of withdrawal from this Agreement, subject to a decision of the Council that such withdrawal is justified.

(9) If any Participating Government considers that a withdrawal from this Agreement notified in accordance with the provisions of this Article by any other Participating Government, in respect of either its metropolitan territory or all or any of the non-metropolitan territories for whose international relations it is responsible, is of such importance as to impair the operation of this Agreement, that Government may also give notice of withdrawal from this Agreement at any time during the ensuing three months.

(10) Notice of withdrawal under this article shall be given to the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and shall become effective thirty days from the date of its receipt by that Government.

ARTICLE 45

The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland shall promptly inform all signatory

and acceding Governments of each notification and notice of withdrawal received under Articles 42, 43, 44, and 46.

CHAPTER XIX.—*Territorial Application*

ARTICLE 46

(1) Any Government may at the time of signature, ratification, acceptance of, or accession to this Agreement or at any time thereafter, declare by notification given to the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland that the Agreement shall extend to all or any of the non-metropolitan territories for whose international relations it is responsible and the Agreement shall from the date of receipt of the notification extended to all territories named therein.

(2) Any Participating Government may, by giving notice of withdrawal to the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in accordance with the provisions for withdrawal in Articles 42, 43, and 44, withdraw from this Agreement separately in respect of all or any of the non-metropolitan territories for whose international relations it is responsible.

In witness whereof the undersigned, having been duly authorized to this effect their respective Governments, have signed this Agreement on the dates appearing opposite their signatures.

The texts of this Agreement in the Chinese, English, French, Russian, and Spanish languages are all equally authentic, the originals being deposited with the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, which shall transmit certified copies thereof to each signatory and acceding Government.

Done at London the first day of October one thousand nine hundred and fifty-three.

For Australia:

THOMAS WHITE,

October 20, 1953.

For Belgium:

MARQUIS DU PARC LOCMARIA,

October 22, 1953.

For Brazil:

S. DE SOUZA LEO GRACIE,

October 30, 1953.

For China:

MAO-LAN TUAN

October 31, 1953.

The Government of the Republic of China, which was represented by the Chinese Delegation throughout the United Nations Sugar Conference held in London from

July 13 to August 24, 1953, is the only legitimate Government of China. The Chinese Delegation, in proceeding to sign this Agreement, declares, in the name of the Government of the Republic of China, that it considers as illegal and therefore null and void any declarations or reservations made by any Governments in connection with the Final Act of the United Nations Sugar Conference signed in London on August 24, 1953, or the present Agreement, which are incompatible with or derogatory to the legitimate position of the Government of the Republic of China.

It is further recalled that during the Conference the Chinese Delegation, when supporting the Cuban reservation that the balance of the Cuban 1953 sale to the United Kingdom should not be charged against her 1954 quota, did also declare that the balance of shipment contracted by the Republic of China with Japan for 1953 should be similarly treated. The balance is now estimated at 50,000 metric tons not to be charged against the 1954 quota of the Republic of China. It is with this reservation that the Chinese Delegation signs the present Agreement.

MAO LAN TUAN.

For Cuba:

ROBERTO G. DE MENDOZA,
October 26, 1953.

In affixing their signature to this Agreement, the Government of the Republic of Cuba does so subject to the condition that, in accordance with the understanding reached on the recommendations of the Steering Committee to the United Nations International Sugar Conference on August 21, 1953, and which is contained in documents Conference Room Paper Ex 7 and E/CONF./15SR17, it is understood that the shipment after January 1, 1954, of the balance of the Sugar sold by Cuba to the United Kingdom under the 1953 transaction covering 1,000,000 tons, shall not be charged against the export quotas for 1954 established for Cuba under the provisions of this Agreement.

ROBERT G. DE MENDOZA
October 26, 1953

For Czechoslovakia:

J. ULLRICH,
October 31, 1953.

Signed with following reservations:—

In view of the fact that Czechoslovak economy is a full-scale planned economy, Article 3, relating to the subsidization of exports of sugar, and Articles 10 and 13 relating to limitations of production and stocks of sugar, are not applicable to Czechoslovakia.

It is understood that Czechoslovakia will supply the Council with relevant statistics and information required under Article 28, par. 4, of the Agreement which it will deem necessary, so as to enable the Council or the Executive Committee to discharge their functions under this Agreement.

The signing of the Agreement mentioning in Article 14 China (Taiwan) and 34 China in no way signifies recognition of the Kuomintang authorities' power over the territory of Taiwan neither recognition of the so-called

"Nationalist Chinese Government" as a legal and competent Government of China.

J. ULLRICH.

For Denmark:

ANTHON VESTBIRK,
October 30, 1953.

At the time of signing the present Agreement I declare that, since the Danish Government does not recognize the Nationalist Chinese authorities as the competent Government of China, they cannot regard signature of the Agreement by a Nationalist Chinese representative as a valid signature on behalf of China.

ANTHON VESTBIRK.

For the Dominican Republic:

LUIS LOGROÑO COHEN,
October 26, 1953.

For France and the countries which France represents internationally:

R. MASSIGLI,
October 26, 1953.

For the Federal Republic of Germany:

DR. KARL MÜLLER,
October 30, 1953.

For Greece:

J. PHRANTZES,
October 31, 1953.

For Haiti:

LOVE O. LEGER,
October 29, 1953.

For Japan:

S. MATSUMOTO,
October 28, 1953

For Lebanon:

VICTOR KHOURI,
October 31, 1953.

For Mexico:

FRANCISCO A. DE ICAZA,
October 30, 1953.

For the Kingdom of the Netherlands:

Subject to the reservation that the agreement does not apply to the movement of sugar between the component parts of the Kingdom.

STIKKER,
October 30, 1953.

For the Republic of the Philippines:

ENRIQUE M. GARCIA,
October 30, 1953.

For the Polish People's Republic:

E. MILNIKIEL,
October 31, 1953.

1. The signing of this agreement, which in Articles 14 and 34 mentions China, may under no circumstances be regarded as a recognition of the authority of the Kuomintang over the territory of Taiwan nor of the so-called "Chinese nationalist government" as the legal and component government of China.

2. Considering the fact that the Polish People's Republic is a country of a planned economy, the provisions of the present Agreement concerning production, stocks, and subsidization of export, especially Articles 10, 13, and 3, do not apply to the Polish People's Republic.

E. MILNIKIEL.

For Portugal:

ALBANO NOGUEIRA,
October 30, 1953.

At the time of signing the International Sugar Agreement on behalf of the Portuguese Government I desire to formulate the reservation already recorded in the Minutes of the International Sugar Conference to the effect that I do so on the understanding that the Province of Mozambique (Portuguese East Africa) will continue to export sugar to the territories of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland, and that Portugal will be recognized as an exporting country to which, in consequence, a basic export quota will be allotted when her position shall have become that of a Net Exporter.

ALBANO NOGUEIRA.

For the Union of South Africa:

A. L. GEYER,
October 30, 1953.

For the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:

N. ANDRIENKO,
October 29, 1953.

(Translation)

It is understood that, in view of the social and economic structure of the U.S.S.R. and its planned economy, Articles 10 and 13, relating to limitations of production and to stocks of sugar, and Article 3 relating to the subsidisation of exports of sugar, are not applicable to the U.S.S.R.

The signing on behalf of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics of this text of the Agreement, mentioning in Articles 14 China (Taiwan) and 34 China, in no way signifies recognition of the Kuomintang authorities' power over the

territory of Taiwan neither recognition of the so-called "Nationalist Chinese Government" as a legal and competent Government of China.

A. ANDRIENKO.

October 29, 1953.

For the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland:

H. D. HANCOCK,

October 16, 1953.

At the time of signing the present Agreement I declare that since the Government of the United Kingdom does not recognize the Nationalist Chinese authorities as the competent Government of China they cannot regard signature of the Agreement by a Nationalist Chinese representative as a valid signature on behalf of China.

The Government of the United Kingdom interprets Article 38(6) as requiring the Government of the country where the Council is situated to exempt from taxation the funds of the Council and the remuneration paid by the Council to those of its employees who are not nationals of the country where the Council is situated.

H. S. HANCOCK.

For the United States of America:

WINTHROP W. ALDRICH,

October 23, 1953.

For the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia:

P. TOMIC,

October 30, 1953.

DECISIONS OF THE SUPREME COURT

[No. L-7521. October 18, 1955]

VERONICA SANCHEZ, plaintiff and appellant, *vs.* THE COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, defendant and appellee

1. TAXATION; REAL ESTATE DEALER'S TAX; PERSONS SUBJECT THERE-TO.—Considering that appellant constructed her four-door “accessoria” purposely for rent or profit; that she has been continuously leasing the same to third persons since its construction in 1947; that she manages her property herself; and that said leased holding appears to be her main source of livelihood, she is engaged in the leasing of real estate, and is a real estate dealer as defined by section 194 (s) of the Internal Revenue Code, as amended by Republic Act No. 42.
2. ID.; DOUBLE TAXATION; SEPARATED TAX LEVIED UPON A BUSINESS OR OCCUPATION AND THE PROPERTY USED THEREIN DOES NOT AMOUNT TO DOUBLE TAXATION.—A license tax may be levied upon a business or occupation although the land or property used therein is subject to property tax; and the state may collect an *ad valorem* tax on property used in a calling, and at the same time impose a license tax on the pursuit of that calling, the imposition of the latter kind of tax being in no sense a double tax.

APPEAL from a judgment of the Court of First Instance of Manila. Amparo J.

The facts are stated in the opinion of the court.

Benjamin C. Yatco for plaintiff and appellant.

Solicitor General Ambrosio Padilla and *Solicitors Esmeraldo Umali* and *Roman Cansino, Jr.* for defendant and appellee.

REYES, J. B. L., J.:

Appellant Veronica Sanchez is the owner of a two-story, four-door “accessoria” building at 181 Libertad Street, Pasay City, which she constructed in 1947. The building has an assessed value of ₱21,540 and the land is assessed at ₱7,980, or a total value of ₱29,540 (Exhibit 2). While appellant lives in one of the apartments, she is renting the rest to other persons. In 1949, she derived an income therefrom of ₱7,540 (Exhibit 1). Appellant also runs a small dry goods store in the Pasay market, from which she derives an annual income of about ₱1,300 (also Exhibit 1).

In the early part of 1951, the Collector of Internal Revenue made demand upon appellant for the payment of ₱163.51 as income tax for the year 1950, and ₱637 as real estate dealer's tax for the years 1946 to 1950, plus the sum of ₱50 as compromise (Exhibit 4). Appellant paid the taxes demanded under protest, and on October 16, 1951 filed action in the Court of First Instance of Ma-

nila (C. C. No. 14957) against the Collector of Internal Revenue for the refund of the taxes paid, claiming that she is not a real estate dealer. The lower Court, after trial, found appellant to be such a dealer, as defined by section 194 (s) of the National Internal Revenue Code, as amended by Republic Acts Nos. 42 and 588, and declared the collection of the taxes in question legal and in accordance with said provision. Wherefore, Veronica Sanchez appealed to this Court.

At the outset, it should be noted that while appellant claims the refund of the amount of ₱825 allegedly paid by her to the Collector of Internal Revenue as real estate dealer's tax, it appears that the sum of ₱163.31 thereof corresponds to her income tax for the year 1949 (Exhibit 4), so that the amount of tax actually involved herein is only ₱687, paid by appellant as real estate dealer's tax for the years 1946 to 1950. We notice also that the lower Court, in deciding this case, applied the definition of "real estate dealer" in section 194 (s) of the National Internal Revenue Code, as amended by Republic Acts Nos. 42 and 588. Republic Act No. 588 took effect only on September 22, 1950, while the tax in question was paid by appellant for the years 1946 to 1950. Hence, the law applicable to this case is section 194 (s) of the Tax Code before it was amended by Republic Act No. 588, which defines real estate dealers as follows:

"'Real estate dealers' includes all persons who for their own account are *engaged* in the sale of lands, buildings or interests therein or *in leasing* real estate." (R. A. No. 42)

Does appellant fall within the above definition? We are of the opinion that she does. The kind and nature of the building constructed by her—which is a four-door "accessoria"—shows that it was from the beginning intended for lease as a source of income or profit to the owner; and while appellant resides in one of the apartments, it appears that she has always rented the other apartments to other persons from the time the building was constructed up to the time of the filing of this case.

The case of *Argellies vs. Meer*, G. R. No. L-3730, promulgated in April 25, 1952, cited by appellant in support of her appeal, is not in point. In that case, Argellies had always resided outside the Philippines, and his properties in Manila were administered and managed by a local real estate company. We held that Argellies could not be considered as engaged in business of letting real estate, because he did not appear to have reinvested the rents received by him from this country, nor to have taken part in the management of his local holdings. In the case at bar, however, it was appellant who had the apartment in question constructed, purposely for lease or profit, and she

manages the property herself. While she runs a small store in Pasay market, it is unlikely, and the evidence does not show, that she devotes all her personal time and labor to such store, considering its size and the fact that she derives little income therefrom. On the other hand, the work of attending to her leased property and her tenants would not take much of her time and attention, especially since she lives in the premises herself. And the leasing of her apartment appears to be her principal means of livelihood, for the income she derives therefrom amounts to more than five times that which she makes from her store.

Considering, therefore, that appellant constructed her four-door "accessoria" purposely for rent or profit; that she has been continuously leasing the same to third persons since its construction in 1947; that she manages her property herself; and that said leased holding appears to be her main source of livelihood, we conclude that appellant is engaged in the leasing of real estate, and is a real estate dealer as defined by section 194 (s) of the Internal Revenue Code, as amended by Republic Act No. 42.

Appellant argues that she is already paying real estate taxes on her property, as well as income tax on the income derive therefrom, so that to further subject its rentals to the "real estate dealers' tax" amounts to double taxation. This argument has already been rejected by this Court in the case of *People vs. Mendaros, et al.*, L-6975, promulgated May 27, 1955, wherein we held that "it is a well settled rule that a license tax may be levied upon a business or occupation although the land or property used therein is subject to property tax", and that "the state may collect an *ad valorem* tax on property used in a calling, and at the same time impose a license tax on the pursuit of that calling", the imposition of the latter kind of tax being in no sense a double tax.

The evidence shows, however, that the apartment house in question was constructed only in 1947, while the real estate dealer's tax demanded of and paid by appellant was for the years 1946 to 1950 (see Exhibit 4). Wherefore, appellant is entitled to a refund of the tax paid for the year 1946, amounting to ₱37.50.

With the modification that the appellee Collector of Internal Revenue is ordered to refund to appellant Veronica Sanchez the amount of ₱37.50 paid as real estate dealer's tax for the year 1946, the decision appealed from is, in all other respects, affirmed. Costs against appellant. So ordered.

Bengzon, Acting C. J., Padilla, Montemayor, A. Reyes, Jugo, Bautista Angelo, Labrador, and Concepcion, JJ., concur.

Judgment affirmed with modification.

[No. L-7964. October 18, 1955]

SUN-RIPE COCONUT PRODUCTS, INC., petitioner, *vs.* THE
NATIONAL LABOR UNION, respondent

1. CAPITAL AND LABOR; DIFFERENT DEPARTMENTS OF A BUSINESS CORPORATION CANNOT BE REGARDED SEPARATE AND INDEPENDENT IN RELATION TO ITS BUSINESS; CONCESSION TO BE GIVEN TO ALL EMPLOYEES IRRESPECTIVE OF DEPARTMENT TO WHICH THEY BELONG.—While a corporation organized to engage in business may be composed of several departments, one filling a function different in nature from the others, the same cannot be considered separate and independent in relation to its business, but merely as integral parts, with coordinate and interrelated functions, of one whole organization. They are like parts of a machine which function coordinately and harmoniously to accomplish its objective and wherein the failure of one affects the efficiency of the whole. It is, therefore, discriminatory to give concessions to the employees of one department because of certain gain it realizes when in bringing it about the efforts of the others are also brought into play. Such discrimination is obnoxious to the harmonious relation that should prevail in an integrated body and is productive of demoralization and jealousy among the employees. This situation should be avoided. Economically and ethically this view is unsound.
2. ID.; ID.; ID.; VACATION LEAVE, NATURE AND PURPOSE OF; FAILURE TO DEMAND ON TIME IS WAIVER OF RIGHT.—The purpose of vacation leave is to afford to a laborer a chance to get a much-needed rest to replenish his worn out energies and acquire a new vitality to enable him to efficiently perform his duties, and not merely to give him additional salary or bounty. This privilege must be demanded in its opportune time and if he allows the years to go by in silence, he waives it. It becomes a mere concession or act of grace of the employer.
3. ID.; ID.; ID.; WHEN VACATION PAY TAKES FORM OF BONUS.—The only case where vacation pay may take the form of a bonus is when there is an agreement whereby that option is given to the laborer (30 A. L. R. 2d p. 372).

REVIEW on Certiorari of a decision of the Court of Industrial Relations.

The facts are stated in the opinion of the court.

Claro M. Recto for the petitioner.

Emilio Lopez for the respondent Court of Industrial Relations.

Eulogio R. Lerum for the respondent National Labor Union.

BAUTISTA ANGELO, J.:

This is a petition for review of a decision of the Court of Industrial Relations rendered on June 18, 1954 which grants to the employees and laborers of the Kap. Bisign Buenavista, a labor union composed of workers in the Desiccated Coconut Department of the Sun-Ripe Coconut Products, Inc., "fourteen days vacation leave for every year of continuous, faithful, and satisfactory service during the

years 1947 and 1950." Said labor union is an affiliate of the National Labor Union which instituted these proceedings in its behalf.

On March 11, 1952, the National Labor Union, in behalf of the Kap. Bisig ng Buenavista, filed in the Court of Industrial Relations a petition against the Sun-Ripe Coconut Products, Inc. containing several labor demands including one for 14 days vacation leave with pay. After a preliminary conference held before the industrial court, the company and the union entered into an agreement on January 12, 1953 wherein it was stipulated that, if the court should verify the financial losses suffered by the company, the union would withdraw its demand for vacation leave.

On September 17, 1953, after the union had presented its evidence, another agreement was entered into between the parties wherein it was stated that all the demands of the union were satisfactorily settled except the demand for vacation leave which, it was agreed, it shall be submitted to the court for determination.

Agreeably with the stipulation above-mentioned, the court appointed examiners to look into the financial condition of the company during the years 1947 to 1952 who later submitted their report showing that during said period the company suffered a net loss of ₱832,980.32. It should be stated, however, that the same report showed that in the year 1947 the Desiccated Coconut Department of the company realized a net profit of ₱238,108.69 and in the year 1950, ₱240,592.20.

On January 29, 1954, Judge Jose S. Bautista, who received the evidence, rendered decision granting the petitioning laborers 15 days annual vacation leave with pay during the period of their employment but, on July 8, 1954, this decision was modified by the court *in banc*, on a motion for reconsideration, the court stating that the laborers of the Desiccated Coconut Department are only entitled to 14 days vacation leave with pay for the years 1947 and 1950 considering the profits realized by said department during those years. No vacation leave was granted for the year 1953 for lack of proof as to the financial condition of the company in that year.

In considering the demand for vacation leave by the petitioning laborers the issue with which the industrial court was confronted was whether said demand should be made to depend upon the overall operation of the business of the company or merely upon the individual operation of each department, considering its profits and losses apart from those obtained or suffered by the whole business, and the court chose to adopt the view that, for the purposes of vacation leave, it is enough that the financial condition of each department be considered "in order to give more

incentive and premium to those employees and laborers who, because of their efficient work and accomplishments, have contributed their share in a more productive enterprise." And elaborating on this view, Judge Bautista made the following comment: "There is no doubt that each of the above-mentioned departments has its own personnel, and the claim of such personnel depends upon the business operation of the department in which they are employed alone, and not upon the overall operation of the corporation insofar as the privilege of vacation leave with pay is concerned. In other words, the workers in Cebu have their equity in the business operations of the Cebu branch only; the workers in the Merchandising Department, in the said department only; and the workers in the Desiccated Coconut Department, in the said department only. This goes to prove that if the Cebu Branch, for example, is making profits, while the Desiccated Coconut Department is suffering losses, the workers of the latter department cannot ask for additional privilege because the Cebu branch is making profits, and vice versa." This view is now disputed by counsel for the company who claims it to be derogatory to the principle of unity and interdependence that should exist in the several departments of an entity which was organized to accomplish one common purpose.

We are inclined to agree with this counsel's view. While a corporation organized to engage in business, like petitioner, may be composed of several departments, one filling a function different in nature from the others, the same cannot be considered separate and independent in relation to its business, but merely as integral parts, with coordinate and interrelated functions, of one whole organization. They are like parts of a machine which function coordinately and harmoniously to accomplish its objective and wherein the failure of one affects the efficiency of the whole. This is true in every corporation and the petitioner is no exception. This view can be better explained by considering the factors that intervene in the promotion of the business.

We begin by stating that petitioning corporation was organized with one single capital. Because of the nature of its business, its functions were distributed into several departments, the merchandising, the desiccated, and the Cebu branch. These functions are separate but coordinate. While each department has its own personnel, the employees are paid not by the department but by the company. The profits and losses of each reflect in favor or against the whole business, not merely in a particular department, and whatever concessions in the form of bounty, gratuity or leave granted are necessarily borne by the general funds. And consistent with this view, the industrial

court, in acting on the petition of the union, directed its examiners to look into the financial condition of the whole business.

Fairness, equality and justice also react adversely to the application of the view of the industrial court for it sanctions the award of a premium to one employee at the cost of another in the interrelation of a corporate business. Considering the coordinate functions of the different departments of a corporation, it is discriminatory to give concessions to the employees of one because of certain gain it realizes when in bringing it about the efforts of the others are also brought into play. Such discrimination is obnoxious to the harmonious relation that should prevail in an integrated body and is productive of demoralization and jealousy among the employees. This situation should be avoided. Economically and ethically this view is unsound.

Another point raised by petitioner is that the industrial court awarded vacation leave to the laborers of the Desiccated Coconut Department for the years 1947 and 1950 in spite of the fact that the union merely asked for leave for the year 1952 and not for previous years.

There is nothing wrong with the industrial court in making such award if warranted considering the provision of the law that "The court shall not be restricted to the specific relief claimed * * * but may include in the award * * * any matter of determination which may be deemed necessary or expedient for the purpose of settling the dispute." (Section 13, Commonwealth Act No. 103). But the purpose of vacation leave is to afford to a laborer a chance to get a much-needed rest to replenish his worn out energies and acquire a new vitality to enable him to efficiently perform his duties, and not merely to give him additional salary or bounty. This privilege must be demanded in its opportune time and if he allows the years to go by in silence, he waives it. It becomes a mere concession or act of grace of the employer. As it was once held "The stipulation in the contract for the allowance of a vacation to employees is merely a *recognition by management and labor* that a short interval of complete rest and relaxation from daily routine with the benefit of full pay is essential to the mental and physical wellbeing of the workman * * *. The parties to the agreement in contracting for the allowance of vacation, did not intend that the stipulation should be considered as providing a cash bonus in lieu of vacation pay * * *." (*Bondio vs. Joseph Binder, Inc.*, 24 So. 2d 398; 30 A. L. R. 2d 352.) The only case where vacation pay may take the form of a bonus is when there is an agreement whereby that option is given to the laborer (30 A. L. R. 2d p. 372). At any rate, the rule is that vacation leave should be demanded oppor-

tunely considering its purpose and if this is not done, it is deemed waived (*Schurr vs. Savigny, et al.*, 48 N. W. 549; *Giorno vs. Banco Di Napoli Trust Co.*, 43 N. Y. S. 2d 921).

Wherefore, the decision appealed from is hereby reversed, without pronouncement as to costs.

Bengzon, Padilla, Montemayor, A. Reyes, Jugo, Labrador, Concepcion, and J. B. L. Reyes, JJ., concur.

Judgment reversed.

[No. L-9725. October 18, 1955]

FLORA CADIMAS, petitioner, *vs.* THE DIRECTOR OF PRISONS,
respondent

1. CRIMINAL PROCEDURE; PLEA OF GUILTY; EFFECT OF.—A plea of guilty to the information constituted only an admission of the facts alleged therein, but was not an admission that the acts charged were unlawful, nor did it have the effect of curing the defect in the Court's jurisdiction (*People vs. Santos Lopez*, 45 Off. Gaz., (No. 5) 2089).
2. ID.; INFORMATION; CONVICTION, WHEN VOID.—A conviction under an information which did not charge any crime is void.
3. ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF FIREARMS AND AMMUNITIONS.—Under Republic Act No. 482, extending the period for surrender of unlicensed arms and ammunition to June 10, 1951, mere possession thereof prior to said date, without making use of the same or carrying them on the person, did not constitute a crime.

ORIGINAL ACTION in the Supreme Court. Habeas Corpus.

The facts are stated in the opinion of the court.

Villanueva & Associates for petitioner.

Solicitor General Ambrosio Padilla and *Florencio Villamor* for respondent.

RESOLUTION

REYES, J. B. L., J.:

It appearing that petitioner's husband, Donato Cachola, is at present a prisoner at the Iwahig Penal Colony, under the control of respondent Director of Prisons, pursuant to a final decision of the Court of First Instance of Ilocos Sur dated January 18, 1955, sentencing him to five years imprisonment and a fine of ₱1,000, with subsidiary imprisonment in case of insolvency, for the crime of illegal possession of military ammunition (hand grenade), committed on or about March 16, 1951, allegedly in violation of Republic Act No. 4;

Considering that in March of 1951, such unlicensed possession of firearms or ammunition was not unlawful, for the reason that Republic Act No. 482 had extended the period for the surrender of unlicensed arms and ammuni-

tion to June 10, 1951; that during the extended period only making *use* thereof, or carrying them *on the person* of the possessor, was made punishable; and neither of them acts was attributed to the accused Donato Cachola;

Considering, further, that while Donato Cachola pleaded guilty to the information, such plea, as pointed out in the return of the Solicitor General, constituted only an admission of the facts alleged in the information, but was not an admission that the acts charged were unlawful, nor did it have the effect of curing the defect in the Court's jurisdiction (*People vs. Santos Lopez*, 45 Off. Gaz. (No. 5) 2089);

Considering that the information against Donato Cachola did not charge any crime, and therefore, his conviction was void;

The writ of *habeas corpus* prayed for is granted, and in view of the admitted facts, the prisoner Donato Cachola is ordered released from custody. Without costs.

Bengzon, Acting C. J., Padilla, Montemayor, A. Reyes, Jugo, Bautista Angelo, Labrador, and Concepción, JJ., concur.

Petition granted.

[No. L-7479. October 24, 1955]

FELICISIMA PADILLA, petitioner and appellee, *vs.* JUANA MATELA, respondent and appellant

DESCENT AND DISTRIBUTION; QUESTIONS OF TITLE TO PROPERTY CANNOT BE PASSED UPON IN TESTATE OR INTESTATE PROCEEDINGS; RULE APPLICABLE TO SUMMARY SETTLEMENT OF ESTATES OF SMALL VALUE.—Questions of title to property cannot be passed upon in testate or intestate proceedings. Especially should this be the case in proceedings for the summary settlement of estates of small value where the object is to expedite settlement and distribution of the estate and to minimize expenses, so much so that even the appointment of an administrator is dispensed with.

APPEAL from an order of the Court of First Instance of Tacloban.

The facts are stated in the opinion of the court.

Jesus B. Velasco for respondent and appellant.

Segundo M. Zosa for petitioner and appellee.

REYES, A., J.:

This is an appeal from an order of the Court of First Instance of Tacloban, Leyte, annulling a deed of sale of real property.

It appears that on November 28, 1949, the appellee Felicisima Padilla filed in said court a petition for the summary settlement of the estate of her aunt Valeriana Padilla, who died inestate in 1948 leaving several prop-

erties alleged to be worth not more than P6,000 and 29 collateral heirs. For reasons which do not appear of record the court appointed the provincial sheriff administrator of the estate.

The petition was opposed by Julia Padilla, sister and one of the heirs of deceased, on the grounds that the estate still had debts to be settled and that one of the properties listed in the petition had already been conveyed to her by the deceased during her lifetime in consideration for services rendered and for advances made.

With the opposition still unresolved, the property claimed by the oppositor was, on December 11, 1950, sold by her to Diega Matela, while on their part some of the heirs of the deceased sold the same property to Leon Salvacion, and this latter sale was approved by the court. Following said approval, the provincial sheriff, in compliance with an order of the court, placed the vendee Leon Salvacion in possession of the property, giving all the occupants thereof 20 days to vacate the same.

One of the occupants, the herein appellant Juana Matela, refused to leave the premises, whereupon a motion was filed to have her cited for contempt. Answering the motion, the appellant alleged that she was occupying the property on behalf of the minor children of Diega Matela, then already dead, who, as already stated, had bought it from Julia Padilla on December 11, 1950.

Pending resolution of the motion for contempt, the appellee Felicisima Padilla, alleging that the provincial sheriff had ceased to be administrator of the estate and that no new administrator had been appointed by the court, filed a motion to have the sale made by Julia Padilla to Diega Matela annulled and another motion to have the property in question included in the inventory of the estate of the deceased Valeriana Padilla. Both motions were opposed by Juana Matela on the ground, among others, that the court had no jurisdiction over her person as well as over the subject matter. But as the motions were granted by the court, the oppositor appealed directly to this Court, raising questions purely legal.

It is a settled rule that questions of title to property cannot be passed upon in testate or intestate proceedings (*Bauermann vs. Casas*, 10 Phil. 386; *Guzman vs. Anog*, 37 Phil. 61; *Estate of Lee Liong vs. Dinglasan*, G. R. No. L-3342, promulgated April 18, 1951). Especially should this be the case in proceedings for the summary settlement of estates of small value where the object is to expedite settlement and distribution of the estate and to minimize expenses, so much so that even the appointment of an administrator is dispensed with.

Conformably to the above rule, the lower court, as a probate court, should not, for want of jurisdiction, have

granted the motion for the annulment of the sale made by Julia Padilla to Diega Matela, but should have directed the parties to have the matter litigated in a separate action.

It also appears that the minor heirs of the deceased buyer Diega Matela, who should be the ones interested in upholding the sale, were not properly represented in the proceeding. The appellant Juana Matela, who, as their grandmother, had taken it upon herself to defend their interests, had not been appointed guardian *ad litem*. This should have been another reason for not entertaining the motion for the annulment of the sale and for the inclusion of the property in the inventory of the estate then before the court for settlement.

In view of the foregoing, the order appealed from is revoked, with costs against the appellee.

Order revoked.

Parás, C. J., Bengzon, Padilla, Montemayor, Jugo, Bautista Angelo, Labrador, Concepcion, and J. B. L. Reyes, JJ., concur.

(No. L-8139. October 24, 1955)

BELEN UY TAYAG and JESUS B. TAYAG, petitioners, *vs.*
ROSARIO YUSECO, JOAQUIN C. YUSECO and THE COURT
OF APPEALS, respondents.

EJECTMENT; JUDGMENT IN ORDINARY EJECTMENT CASES; COURTS MAY APPLY PROVISIONS OF CIVIL CODE RELATIVE TO BUILDERS IN SPECIAL EJECTMENT CASES.—In ordinary ejectment cases where the lessee or occupant has not built anything on the premises, the only judgment that may be rendered therein, under Rule 72, section 6, is for the defendant to recover costs in the event that the complaint is not true, or if it finds the complaint to be true to render judgment for the plaintiff for the restitution of the premises, for the payment of reasonable compensation for the use and occupation of the premises, and for costs. However, where the lessee or occupant has constructed a substantial and valuable building on the land, the courts are bound to take cognizance of said fact, and when they find that the construction had been effected in good faith, the courts, instead of dismissing the complaint, may apply the provisions of the Civil Code relative to builders, specially where the ownership of the land and the building is not disputed.

APPEAL by certiorari from a decision of the Court of Appeals, promulgated on April 23, 1954.

The facts are stated in the opinion of the court.

Pelaez & Jalandoni for petitioners.

Yuseco, Abdon, Yuseco & Narvasa for respondents.

MONTEMAYOR, J.:

This is an appeal by certiorari by petitioners Belen Uy Tayag and her husband Jesus B. Tayag from the de-

cision of the Court of Appeals of April 23, 1954, affirming the decision of the Court of First Instance of Manila. The facts in this case as may be gathered from the records and as found by the Court of Appeals may be briefly stated as follows. In and prior to the year 1930 Atty. Joaquin C. Yuseco had been rendering professional services to Maria Lim, owner of lots 11-A and 11-B, block 2251 of the Government Subdivision known as Hacienda de San Lazaro covered by transfer certificates of title Nos. 36400 and 36401 of the Register of Deeds of Manila. To show her appreciation of the service rendered to her Maria offered the two lots to Atty. Yuseco and his wife Rosario Yuseco for them to build on, and accepting the offer, the Yusecos built a house and an annex for servants quarters on the two lots which improvements at present may be reasonably valued at ₱50,000. Although Atty. Yuseco claims that the two lots were donated to him, he could exhibit no evidence of said donation and the certificates of title already mentioned remained in the name of Maria. There is reason to believe that he least during her lifetime and while she remained owner of the two lots, it was her desire to have the Yusecos occupy the land free. But to go through the formalities and to legalize the possession of the two lots, after the house and the annex were built, there was executed a lease contract to the effect that the lease was to run for a period of five years, with a rental of ₱120 a year; that the owner of the lots was to pay all land taxes, and that failure to pay the rent when due would be sufficient cause for the rescission of the contract. This agreement was noted on the certificates of title.

On November 29, 1945, a few days before her death, Maria sold the two lots to her daughter Belen Uy married to Jesus B. Tayag for and in consideration of the sum of ₱4,000. The new owners in 1946 asked the Yusecos to remove their houses from the land because Belen and her husband planned to build their own house on the two lots, or else pay a monthly rent of ₱120. Because of the failure of the Yusecos to comply with the demand, Belen assisted by her husband filed an action of ejectment in the Municipal Court of Manila which later rendered judgment for the plaintiffs and against the defendants "for the restitution of the premises described in the complaint and for the recovery of a monthly rental of ₱100 from November 30, 1945, up to the date of restitution, and for costs." On appeal by the defendants to the Court of First Instance of Manila, the latter rendered judgment, the dispositive part of which reads as follows:

"Wherefore, judgment is hereby rendered declaring the plaintiff, Belen Uy Tayag, to be entitled to the possession of the two parcels of land described in the complaint upon payment by her to the defendants of the sum of ₱50,000, which is the value of the two houses they had built thereon; but in the event said plaintiff

shall not be in a position to pay said amount within 90 days from the date this decision shall become final, the defendants are hereby declared to be entitled to purchase the two parcels of land in question for the sum of P10,000, within 90 days from the date the plaintiff shall have failed to buy the houses. In the meantime, the defendants shall have the right to remain in the possession of the two parcels of land without any obligation thereof. No pronouncement is hereby made as to costs."

On appeal by the plaintiffs to the Court of Appeals said court found that the Yusecos were builders in good faith under article 448 of the new Civil Code; and that as such builders in good faith, they cannot be required to remove their house and the annex unless they were paid the value thereof. The Court of Appeals further approved P50,000 and P10,000 as the reasonable values of the house and the two lots, respectively, as found by the Court of First Instance and that the Yusecos as builders in good faith will begin to pay rent only when the plaintiffs as owners of the land are unable or unwilling to buy the houses or the builders are unable or choose not to exercise their right to purchase the land, but that in the present case, neither party has expressed his willingness or inability to exercise the right corresponding to him under article 448 of the new Civil Code, hence the payment of rent is not in order. The Court of Appeals affirmed the decision of the Court of First Instance.

Appellants Belen and her husband Jesus Tayag filed the present petition for review of the decision of the Court of Appeals, and in their brief assign the following errors:

I

The Court of Appeals committed a grave error of law when it decided an issue foreign to that raised in an ejectment case, for in so doing it acted without jurisdiction over the subject matter.

II

Granting, *arguendo*, that there was jurisdiction to determine an issue other than that raised in an ejectment case, the Court of Appeals committed a grave error of law in holding that the rights of Belen Uy Tayag and Jesus B. Tayag, owners of the land, and those of Rosario Yuseco and Joaquin C. Yuseco, owners of the building, should be resolved in accordance with the provisions of Article 448 (formerly Article 361) of the Civil Code of the Philippines.

III

Granting, further, for the sake of argument only, that Article 448 of the Civil Code of the Philippines should govern the rights of the parties herein, the Court of Appeals gravely abused its discretion and committed a serious error of law when it affirmed the judgment of the trial court which, in effect, compels the owner of the land to sell it to the owner of the building.

IV

The Court of Appeals gravely erred in holding that the petitioners Belen Uy Tayag and Jesus B. Tayag shall be entitled to the possession of the land described in the complaint upon payment

of the sum of P50,000.00, but in the event that they are not in a position to pay said amount within 90 days from the date the decision shall have become final, the respondents Rosario Yuseco and Joaquin C. Yuseco shall be entitled to purchase the land in question for the sum of P10,000.00.

Petitioners claim that the Court of First Instance and the Court of Appeals lacked jurisdiction to decide the case as they did for the reason that the only issue involved in an ejectment case is actual possession and that under Rule 72, section 6, the only judgment that may be rendered in such a case is for the defendant to recover costs in the event that the court find that the complaint is not true, or if it finds the complaint to be true to render judgment for the plaintiff for the restitution of the premises, for the sum justly due as arrears of rent or as reasonable compensation for the use and occupation of the premises, and for costs. But according to petitioners, in spite of this legal provision both courts went further and applied the provision of article 448 of the new Civil Code.

In theory, and speaking of ordinary ejectment cases, petitioners may be right; that is to say, if the lessee or occupant has not built anything on the premises, payment of rent would be a valid and satisfactory solution of the problem; but where the occupant has built on the land, especially where said building is substantial and valuable, the courts even in ejectment cases are bound to take cognizance of said fact and when they find that the construction or planting had been effected in good faith, instead of dismissing the complaint and suggesting to the parties to observe and follow the provisions of article 361 or article 448 of the old and the new Civil Code of the Philippines, respectively, and if they cannot agree, to file a new action, not only to enforce or defend the respective rights of the parties but to assess the value of the land and of the improvement as well, the courts in order to avoid multiplicity of actions and to administer practical and speedy justice may, as was done in this case, apply the provisions of the Civil Code relative to builders specially since there is no question as to the ownership of the land as shown by the certificates of title, and the ownership of the buildings.

Petitioners insist that the relation between them and the respondents is that of lessor and lessee and in support of their contention they point to the contract of lease between Maria Lim and the Yusecos executed in 1930. As already stated, the Court of Appeals found respondents to be builders in good faith and that finding is conclusive. In connection with said finding, we are of the opinion that the Yusecos in the mistaken belief that the two lots were being given to them free constructed the improvements in question, and that as already

stated, the execution and registration of the contract of lease was a mere formality to legalize the occupation of the lots. Despite the belief of the Yusecos about the lots being donated to them, there is every reason to believe that what Maria Lim intended was to keep the title to the land but allow the Yusecos to occupy the same free, at least as long as she kept said title. This arrangement would appear to have been known to Belen, Maria's daughter, when the two lots were transferred to her a few days before Maria died, because as observed by the Court of Appeals although the Yusecos had paid no rent since the year 1930 when they constructed the two buildings, Belen in 1946, one year after the land was transferred to her, demanded rents not for the period of 15 or 16 years but only from 1946. This action of hers neither supports nor strengthens her theory that the Yusecos since 1930 were mere lessees and continued to be such after Belen acquired the lots in question.

It will be remembered that the construction in good faith was effected in 1930 and that good faith of the builders may be considered as ended in 1946 when the demand for rent was made. It is, therefore, clear that Art. 361 of the old Civil Code instead of article 448 of the new Civil Code is applicable for the reason that the new Civil Code did not go into effect until 1950. Article 361 of the old Civil Code reads as follows:

"ART. 361. The owner of land on which anything has been built, sown, or planted, in good faith, shall be entitled to appropriate the thing so built, sown, or planted, upon paying the compensation mentioned in Articles 453 and 454, or to compel the person who has built or planted to pay him the value of the land, and the person who sowed thereon to pay the proper rent therefor."

The above-quoted legal provision is clear and it is now up to the parties, particularly the petitioners to act and make their choice. Since the Court of Appeals has found that neither party has expressed its desire or willingness to do the thing or things which by law they are authorized or compelled to perform, the courts cannot disturb their present status and naturally, payment of rent by respondent for the present, is not in order.

Petitioners question the correctness of the amount of ₱50,000 fixed by the trial court and approved by the Court of Appeals, as the value of the improvements, claiming that under article 546 of the new Civil Code (taken from article 453 of the old Civil Code) they (petitioners) as owners of the land have the option of either refunding the amount spent for the construction of the two buildings, said to be only ₱18,000 or "paying him the increase in value which the thing has acquired by reason thereof". The contention of petitioners is well taken.

Affirming the decision of the Court of Appeals in so

far as it finds and declares respondents to be possessors in good faith, let this case be remanded to the trial court for further proceedings, particularly to give an opportunity to plaintiffs-petitioners to exercise their choice and option; and for purposes of said choice and opinion the trial court will admit evidence and make a finding as to the amount of the useful expenditures or "the increase in value which the thing has acquired by reason thereof", under article 453 of the old Civil Code, to be refunded or paid by the petitioners should they choose to appropriate the buildings; "the value of the land" under article 361 of the same Code, to be paid by the defendants-respondents in case plaintiffs-petitioners elect to compel them to buy the land. No costs.

Paras, C. J., Bengzon, Padilla, A. Reyes, Jugo, Bautista Angelo, Labrador, Concepcion, and J. B. L. Reyes, JJ., concur.

Judgment affirmed in so far as it declares respondents to be possessors in good faith and case is remanded for further proceedings.

[No. L-6363. September 15, 1955]

In the matter of the testate estate of Dr. Maximo Borromeo. JOHANNA HOFER BORRAMEO, widow and appellee, vs. CANUTO O. BORRAMEO, executor and appellant.

1. HUSBAND AND WIFE; CONJUGAL PROPERTY.—May a husband validly agree that upon his death certain conjugal money deposited in a bank shall belong to his brother, and thereby deprive his wife of her share in the conjugal partnership? *Quaere.*
2. EXECUTOR AND ADMINISTRATOR; REMOVAL; GROUNDS THEREFOR.—Conflict between the interest of the executor and the interest of the deceased is ground for removal or resignation of the former, who has thereby become unsuitable to discharge the trust.
3. *Id.*; *Id.*; *Id.*—An appellate court is disinclined to interfere with the action taken by the probate court in the matter of the removal of an executor or administrator unless positive error or gross abuse of discretion is shown.
4. APPEALS; FRIVOLOUS APPEALS; DOUBLE COSTS.—If an appeal is without any utility (except to delay) as where an executor, removed from his trust, begged to be permitted to resign, was granted his request, and now appeals,—double costs may be imposed upon the appellant.
5. *Id.*; REVERSIBLE ERRORS.—Granting that the modified order was not literally what he desired, still the error, if any, did not affect his substantial rights and could not justify reversal.

APPEAL from an order of the Court of First Instance of Cebu. Piccio, J.

The facts are stated in the opinion of the court.

Borromeo, Yap & Borromeo for appellant.

Tañada, Pelaez & Teehankee and *Efrain C. Pelaez* for appellee.

BENGZON, J.:

In July 1948, Dr. Maximo Borromeo, a resident of Cebu City, died without ascendants or descendants, but leaving his widow Johanna Hofer Borromeo, and a will wherein he designated the Borromeo Bros. Estate Inc. as his sole heir, even as he named his brother Canuto O. Borromeo as the executor. The said corporation is owned entirely by the deceased and his brothers and sisters.

Proceedings having been instituted, the court of first instance of that province probated the will in due course, and granted letters testamentary to Canuto O. Borromeo, who duly qualified as such executor.

Thereafter, on July 11, 1949, the attorneys for the widow submitted an "Urgent Motion" whereby they prayed for the removal of the executor on the grounds of negligence in the performance of his duties and unfitness to continue discharging the powers of the office.

This motion was scheduled to be heard on July 13, 1949 but it was postponed upon representations by the executor of possible amicable settlement between the opposing parties. No settlement was carried out nor even attempted. However, taking advantage of the postponement, and after a subpoena had been served on the Bank of the Philippine Islands seeking information on the cash deposits therein of the deceased Maximo Borromeo, the executor withdrew, without authority from the court, the total amount of P23,930.39 from a joint current account, in said Bank, of Canuto Borromeo and Maximo Borromeo, and then deposited P22,244.39 of the sum thus withdrawn in the joint account of said Canuto Borromeo and his brother Exequiel.

In time the petition was heard, and voluminous evidence, oral and documentary, was submitted. Thereafter on February 21, 1951 the Honorable Edmundo Piccio, Judge, for several reasons, one of them the above withdrawal of funds, decreed the removal of the executor. On motion for reconsideration the executor's attorney prayed that the order be revoked or that at least the executor be permitted to resign. (Record on Appeal p. 251.)

On March 29, 1951 obviously to accommodate the executor—there being no practical difference between removal and resignation—His Honor modified his order in the sense that said executor was "relieved of (instead of removed from) his commitments as such executor". Notwithstanding such modification the executor appealed, contending that the modified order should be revoked.

There is no question that an order removing the executor or administrator is appealable¹. But we fail to

¹ Cf. *Del Rosario vs. Del Rosario*, 70 Phil., 251; *Degala vs. Ceniza*, 78 Phil., 791.

perceive the utility of the instant appeal², inasmuch as the executor begged to be permitted to resign and the court all but granted his request explaining, specifically, that the executor was not removed but only relieved of his commitment—which is one way of accepting the proffered resignation. The executor got substantially what he wanted.

Granting that the modified order was not literally what he desired, still the error, if any, did not affect his substantial rights, and could not justify reversal under the Rules. (Cf. Rule 53 sec. 3.)

In any event, supposing he was removed, there were in our opinion sufficient grounds therefor. Take the matter of withdrawals above described. Attempting to justify his attitude, the executor points out that, according to the joint deposit agreement Exhibit H signed by Canuto and Maximo Borromeo,

"We, the undersigned, agree with one another and with the Bank of the Philippine Islands hereinafter called the Bank, that all moneys heretofore, now, or hereafter deposited, by us, or any of us, to the credit of this Saving Account or Current Account, are and shall be received and held by the Bank with the understanding, and upon the condition that said money deposited, without reference to previous ownerships, and all interest, dividends and credits thereon shall be the property of all of us as joint owners and shall be payable to and collectible by anyone of us, during our lifetimes and *after the death of any one of us shall be the sole property of and payable to the survivors, or survivor*, provided that this last deposition is not contrary to provisions of laws now in force or may hereafter be in force in the Philippine Islands." (Italics ours.)

He claims, in effect, that the money deposited was his at the time he withdrew it. But would the Bank have allowed him to withdraw the whole amount if he were not the executor? He got it then as executor, and should have kept it in his account as executor. Instead, he deposited it in a joint account with his brother Exequiel, thereby placing it at the latter's disposal, and hiding it from the widow.

Furthermore, and this is important, the agreement says "provided that this last disposition is not contrary to provisions of laws now in force * * * in the P.I." The question arises: may a husband validly agree that upon his death certain conjugal money deposited in the bank shall belong to his brother, and thereby deprive his wife of her share in the conjugal partnership?

According to Art. 1413 of the Civil Code, no alienation or agreement which the husband may make with respect to conjugal property in fraud of the wife shall prejudice her or her heirs³.

² Except to delay.

³ See *Bank of P.I. vs. Posadas*, 56 Phil., 215, 223.

There is at least some ground to doubt whether the stipulation could deprive the wife of her share in the conjugal assets. The validity of the agreement could properly be the subject of debate in court; yet this executor avoided or bypassed judicial adjudication by getting the money, specially at a time when his actuations were already being questioned, and his appointment as executor in danger of revocation. And his conduct is aggravated by the circumstance that he took advantage of a postponement, asked by him on the false pretense of possible amicable settlement, in order to vest in himself money on which the corporate heir and the widow might have a claim.

Another reason for the removal is the fact that in his Report for March 1949 the executor omitted to include, as income of the estate, the sum of ₱6,000 which he had received from Hacienda Plaridel of the decedent. This in itself might be involuntary error, as claimed by him. But considering that he received other sums of ₱13,010 and ₱10,559.40 as proceeds from the farm of the deceased, but instead of depositing them in his name as executor, placed them in his joint account with his brother Exequiel Borrromeo, it is not unreasonable to suspect a plan—inconsistent with his trusteeship—to conceal the money of the deceased to back up his assertion, in objecting to the widow's allowance, that the estate had no funds.

A third reason is that the executor claimed *as his own* certain shares of the Interisland Gas Service, in the name of Maximo Borrromeo, valued at ₱12,000; he asserted that Maximo was merely his "dummy". If we had any doubts about the rightness of the trial judge's determination, this circumstance should finally tip the judicial balance on the side of removal or resignation. Conflict between the interest of the executor and the interest of the deceased is ground for removal or resignation of the former, who has thereby become unsuitable to discharge the trust. (Section 2, Rule 83.)

"An executor or administrator should be removed where his personal interests conflict with his official duties, but a mere hostile feeling towards persons interested in the estate is not ground for removal unless it prevents the management of the estate according to the dictates of prudence." (33 C. J. S. P. 1036.) (Citing many cases.)

"Reason for rule.—'An executor is a quasi trustee, who should be indifferent between the estate and claimants of the property, except to preserve it for due administration, and when his interest conflicts with such right and duty, the country court, in the exercise of a sound discretion, may remove him.' (In re Manser, 60 Or. 240, 246, 118 p. 1024.)

"An executor will be removed where it appears that he asserts claims against the estate of the testator to the extent of two-thirds of the value of the estate, and such claims are disputed by the beneficiary under the will." (Henry's Est., 54 Pa. Super. 274.)

"Claim of gift from decedent.—Where an executor, in answer to a petition for his removal on the ground of maladministration in claiming property of the estate, alleged a gift by decedent to him of the property, he manifested an interest adverse to the beneficiaries, authorizing his removal; but the county court had no jurisdiction to determine the question of gift." (In re Manser, 60 Or. 240, 118 p. 1024.)

It becomes unnecessary to examine the other reasons which induced the trial court to let this executor go. The record discloses sufficient data justifying the decree of separation or vindicating the judge's exercise of discretion. This, apart from the principle supported by the weight of authorities that, "An appellate court is disinclined to interfere with the action taken by the probate court in the matter of the removal of an executor or administrator unless positive error or gross abuse of discretion is shown." (33 C. J. S. p. 1048.) (Citing many cases.)

Wherefore, the appealed order should be, as it is hereby, affirmed with double costs against appellant. It should be stated in this connection that for obvious reasons, no petition for extension of the time to file a motion for reconsideration will be favorably entertained. So ordered.

Padilla, Labrador, Jugo, Bautista Angelo, A. Reyes, Concepcion, and J. B. L. Reyes, JJ., concur.

Judgment affirmed.

[No. L-7553. September 22, 1955]

Reconstituted land registration case No. 687. EUGENIO PALUAY, applicant and appellee, *vs.* CELESTINO DACU-DAO, ET AL., oppositors and appellants.

1. RECONSTITUTION OF RECORDS IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE; PROCEDURE.—Act 3110 lays down the procedure for the reconstitution of a court record in the Court of First Instance in case of loss or destruction, which procedure is, in brief, as follows: "After the occurrence of any fire or other public calamity resulting in the loss of all or part of the records of judicial proceedings" the clerk of court shall send a notice by registered mail, among other officers, to the judge of the province "and all lawyers who may be interested" in the proceedings (section 1), and upon receipt of such notice, the court shall issue a general notice which shall be addressed and sent by registered mail to said lawyers and to such other persons as might be interested advising them of the destruction of the records. This notice shall be published in the Official Gazette and in one of the newspapers of wide circulation in the province once a week for four consecutive weeks (section 2). Any interested party, or his counsel, shall appear and file within thirty days after having been notified of the destruction as above stated, an application for the reconstitution of the record of said case, "and the clerk of the court, upon receiving such application, shall send notice to other parties interested, or their counsels, of the day, hour,

and place when the court will proceed to the reconstitution." (Section 3).

2. ID.; ID.; ALL THE ADVERSE PARTIES NEED BE NOTIFIED OF THE PETITION FOR RECONSTITUTION.—Where the applicant for reconstitution served copy of his petition merely on the provincial fiscal and not on the other adverse parties of record, or their counsel, and neither did the clerk of court, upon receiving such application, send a notice to all interested parties therein or their counsel of the date, hour and place of hearing of the petition for reconstitution,—those parties not notified were deprived of their day in court and the order of reconstitution issued by the court should be set aside in order that a new hearing may be had, with notice to all parties, relative to the reconstitution of the record of the case.

APPEAL from an order of reconstitution issued by the Court of First Instance of Iloilo. Makalintal, J.

The facts are stated in the opinion of the court.

Nicolas P. Nonato for the appellants.

Luis G. Hofleña and *C. T. Martin* for the appellee.

BAUTISTA ANGELO, J.:

Sometime before the last war, Eugenio Paluay filed a petition for the registration of five parcels of land situated in the municipality of Barotac Viejo, province of Iloilo, known as lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 of plan Psu-109870, in the Court of First Instance of Iloilo. The petition was opposed by the Director of Lands, Juan Bacudao, Lourdes Bacudao and Celestino Bacudao. After due trial, the court on March 31, 1942 rendered decision awarding lots Nos. 1, 2 and 5 to the applicant and lots Nos. 3 and 4 to oppositors Juan Bacudao and the heirs of Lourdes Bacudao.

The Court of First Instance of Iloilo was reorganized on March 22, 1945, four days after the American forces liberated the island of Panay. The clerk of court, in accordance with Act No. 3110, submitted a report to the court stating that all the court records were destroyed or burned as a result of the battle for liberation and so the court issued an order on June 7, 1945 directing their reconstruction which was published in two leading newspapers in the City of Iloilo once a week for six months.

Taking notice of the court order, Eugenio Paluay filed on July 16, 1945 a motion with the court praying for the reconstitution of the registration case concerning the five lots applied for by him, and on the next day, July 17, he filed another motion wherein he prayed for the issuance of a decree ordering the registration in his name of lots Nos. 1, 2 and 5 adjudicated in his favor in the decision rendered by the court on March 31, 1942. Copies of these two motions were served on the provincial fiscal who was at the same time notified that said motions would be heard on July 21, 1945. The hearing however was postponed to July 28, 1945.

On August 8, 1945, after the hearing of said two motions which was held in the absence of the original oppositors, the court issued an order declaring the registration case reconstituted and ordering the Chief of the General Land Registration Office to issue the final decree and title for lots Nos. 1, 2 and 5, with all the improvements existing thereon, in favor of spouses Eugenio Paluay and Maria Pelobello, free from all liens and encumbrances.

On September 27, 1946, oppositor Celestino Bacudao, who came to Iloilo City for the first time since liberation to investigate the status of the case, and came to know that not only a decision has already been rendered but that the case has been reconstituted and an order for the issuance of final decree issued, filed a motion for new trial with the end in view of securing their nullification, but later withdrew said motion and filed instead a petition for review on November 9, 1946 when he discovered that the title to the lots had already been issued in the name of the applicant. Oppositor Bacudao attached to this petition two affidavits of merit, one subscribed to by him and another by his counsel Claro Gasendo wherein they averred that they never received a copy of the decision rendered in the registration case, nor of the motion filed by the applicant for the reconstruction of said registration case as required by law. The petition for review was submitted to the court on December 21, 1946, but it was never acted upon, and on August 9, 1947, oppositor Bacudao filed an amended petition for review praying for a similar relief, to which applicant Eugenio Paluay filed a written opposition.

On April 1, 1952, oppositor Bacudao filed a motion praying that his amended petition for review be set for hearing since the same has never been acted upon while the applicant is in possession of the property and has been enjoying it as owner to his prejudice. The applicant vigorously opposed this motion and on June 19, 1952 the court denied the petition for review mainly on the ground that the movant failed to urge the court to act upon his petition for a period of more than five years. The court also found in addition that the claim of fraud of petitioner has no merit because it is not the fraud contemplated in Section 38 of the Land Registration Act (Act 496). This is the order now subject of the present appeal.

The law which provides for the reconstitution of court records when they are lost or destroyed either totally or partially is Act No. 3110. Said Act provides that "after the occurrence of any fire or other public calamity resulting in the loss of all or part of the records of judicial proceedings" the clerk of court shall send a notice by registered mail, among other officers, to the judge of the province "and all lawyers who may be interested" in the

to notify them of the hearing, may serve as enough ground to justify the review, it being an undisputed fact that because of such failure or of the lack of notice required by law they were deprived of their day in court. The lower court, for that reason, should have set aside the order of reconstitution and should have set the motion anew giving the oppositors an opportunity to be heard.

Capital is made of the fact that oppositors failed to urge the court to act on their two petitions for review within a reasonable time and only did so after the lapse of five years, an attitude which, it is claimed, indicates abandonment or lack of interest on their part and which in itself may justify denial of the relief, but we find that the cause of the delay cannot be entirely attributed to oppositors it appearing that they set for hearing the first petition on two occasions and the court failed to take action thereon. The second petition is but a reiteration of the first with a slight modification as to the interest of the parties, and while it was not set for hearing, copy thereof was served on the applicant. The court also failed to take action on this petition. We feel that it is unfair to dismiss these two petitions simply because they were not acted upon by the court in due time. This delay or inaction cannot entirely be attributed to oppositors.

Wherefore, the court hereby sets aside the order of the lower court of June 19, 1952, as well as its order of August 8, 1945, and orders that this case be remanded to the lower court in order that a new hearing may be had, with notice to all parties, relative to the reconstitution of the record of this case, for the purpose merely of giving the oppositors an opportunity to present their evidence. In the meantime, the validity of the final decree issued by the General Land Registration Office and of the Original Certificate of Title No. 69243 issued by the Register of Deeds of Iloilo should be held subject to the outcome of the re-hearing.

No pronouncement as to costs.

Bengzon, Acting C. J., Padilla, Montemayor, A. Reyes, Jugo, Labrador, Concepcion, and J. B. L. Reyes, JJ., concur.

Orders set aside; case remanded for new trial.

[No. L-7412. September 27, 1955]

In the matter of the petition of VICTOR TE TEK LAY to be admitted a citizen of the Philippines. VICTOR TE TEK LAY, petitioner-appellee, *vs.* Republic of the Philippines, oppositor-appellant.

CITIZENSHIP; NATURALIZATION; PHYSICAL PRESENCE OF APPLICANT IN THE PHILIPPINES FOR TWO YEARS FROM RENDITION OF JUDGMENT—A CONDITION PRECEDENT TO MAKE DECISION EXECUTORY.—

It is urged that the injunction against an applicant for naturalization leaving the Philippines within the period of two years from the promulgation of the decision in his favor "must be related to departure, which is *intended to change domicile* or the stay abroad of longer than one year duration." This pretense finds no support, either in the spirit, or in the letter, of the law. Indeed, referring to the conditions essential to naturalization, Commonwealth Act No. 473, as amended, invariably requires "residence" in the Philippines (sections 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 15 and 18), whereas Republic Act No. 530 forbids positively the execution of a decision in favor of an applicant for naturalization who has "*left the Philippines*" within two years from the promulgation of said decision. The word "left" used in Republic Act No. 530, connoting *material* absence, when contrasted with "residence," which depends, to a substantial degree, upon intent, leaves no room for doubt that physical presence in the Philippines, during said period, is a condition without which said decision cannot become executory.

APPEAL from an order of the Court of First Instance of Manila. Macadaeg J.

The facts are stated in the opinion of the court.

Solicitor General Ambrosio Padilla and *Solicitor Florencio Villamor* for the oppositor and appellant.

Juan Alcazaren for petitioner and appellee.

CONCEPCION, J.:

A decision having been rendered on May 26, 1950, granting his petition for naturalization as citizen of the Philippines, Victor Te Tek Lay filed a motion, dated July 21, 1953, praying that he be allowed to take the requisite oath. Although the Office of the Solicitor General objected thereto, upon the ground that petitioner had "left the Philippines" within two years from the promulgation of said decision, the Court of First Instance of Manila, by an order, dated December 4, 1953, granted said motion. The case is before us on appeal, taken by the Government, from this order.

It is not disputed that, prior to and after the promulgation of said decision, dated May 26, 1950, petitioner was a flight purser of the Philippine Air Lines—hereinafter referred to, for the sake of brevity, as PAL—an enterprise engaged in the operation of airway services in the Philippines and (then) abroad; that, after the rendition of said decision and prior to the hearing of the aforementioned motion, dated July 21, 1953, petitioner had left the Philippines many times, as such flight purser of the PAL; and that, in April, 1951, he went to Hongkong and stayed there, on vacation, for eight (8) days, during which time he did not discharge the duties of his aforementioned employment as flight purser. The issue boils down to whether or not his absence from the Philippines, in connection with said vacation in Hongkong, bars the taking of his oath of allegiance to the Republic of the Philippines, and the issuance in his favor of the corresponding certificate

of naturalization, as citizen thereof. Contrary to the opinion of His Honor the trial Judge, who decided this question in the negative, we hold that an affirmative answer is imposed by section 1 of Republic Act No. 530, the pertinent part of which provides that:

"The provisions of existing laws notwithstanding, no petition for Philippine citizenship shall be heard by the courts until after six months from the publication of the application required by law, nor shall any decision granting an application become executory until after two years from its promulgation and after the court, on proper hearing, with the attendance of the Solicitor General or his representative, is satisfied, and so finds, that during the intervening time the applicant has (1) not left the Philippines, * * *."

It is urged by petitioner-appellee that the injunction, in this provision, against leaving the Philippines "must be related to departure, which is *intended to change domicile* or the stay abroad of longer than one year duration" (underscoring ours). This pretense finds no support, either in the spirit, or in the letter, of the law. Indeed, referring to the conditions essential to naturalization, Commonwealth Act No. 473, as amended, invariably requires "residence" in the Philippines sections 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 15 and 18), whereas Republic Act No. 530 forbids positively the execution of a decision in favor of an applicant for naturalization who has "*left the Philippines*" within two years from the promulgation of said decision. The word "left" used in Republic Act No. 530, connoting *material* absence, when contrasted with "residence," which depends, to a substantial degree, upon intent, leaves no room for doubt that physical presence in the Philippines, during said period, is a condition without which said decision cannot become executory. If departure from the Philippines, for purposes of vacation, were permissible under said Republic Act No. 530, so would absence for business or educational purposes, which generally are more meritorious and, often, imperative, apart from entailing, in the case of education, a, comparatively, longer sojourn abroad. Hence, the effect of petitioner's contention, if followed to its logical consequences, would be to defeat completely the purpose of Republic Act No. 530, by depriving the Government of the opportunity to observe the behaviour of an applicant for naturalization for two years after the promulgation of the decision in his favor.

In this connection, the case of *Uy vs. Republic of the Philippines* (L-7054) decided on April 29, 1955, is squarely in point. Petitioner therein had, within two years from the promulgation of the decision in favor of his application for naturalization, "*left the Philippines for the United States on a dual purpose, namely: (1) to submit himself to a medical check-up; and (2) to strengthen the business ties of the Associated Trading Corporation, of which he*

was then, and still is the general manager, with various suppliers in the United States." After quoting section 1 of Republic Act No. 530, we said that;

"The purpose is that during that period of probation the Government and the community wherein an applicant for Philippine citizenship lives, be given an opportunity to observe his conduct and behaviour and see whether or not he has complied with the other requirements contained in section 1 of Republic Act 530. Moreover, if he is absent from this jurisdiction, how could he comply with requirement No. 2 to the effect that he has dedicated himself continuously to a lawful calling or profession? Besides, as well observed by the Solicitor General on page 7 of his brief:

* * * It is also the intention of Congress that the applicant be physically present in the country during that period to see if he complies with the other requirements of the statute, otherwise, if he were allowed to leave the country, he may, while abroad commit acts inimical to the Philippines without the Government knowing anything about the matter.'

* * * * *

"* * * We believe that by applicant's failure to comply with the requirements of Republic Act No. 530, particularly by absenting himself from the Philippines during the two year period, he had forfeited his right to citizenship as granted by the decision of the trial court." (Uy vs. Republic of the Philippines, supra.)

Petitioner-appellee has not given any cogent reason, and we find none, to warrant either a reconsideration or a reversal of this view. Accordingly, the order appealed from is hereby reversed, with costs against the petitioner.

It is so ordered.

Bengzon, Acting C. J., Padilla, Montemayor, A. Reyes, Jugo, Bautista Angelo, Labrador, and J. B. L. Reyes, JJ., concur.

Order reversed.

[No. L-6371. 28 September 1955]

THE PEOPLE OF THE PHILIPPINES, plaintiff and appellee
vs. FILEMÓN NOTARTE, NICANOR PAJAC and JULIO PAJAC, defendants. FILEMÓN NOTARTE, defendant and appellant.

CRIMINAL LAW; MURDER; EVIDENCE; WITNESSES; CREDIBILITY OF WITNESSES.—The only point discussed and argued by the appellant is whether ER, prosecution witness, really saw him on the night in question in the yard of the deceased's house, which is only four meters from that of ER, in a stooped position carrying a home-made shotgun called *bardog* in the locality, who after ER had focused the flashlight on the trail and recognized him stood up and ran away to the rice-field toward Hiboboliao. ER testified that he knew the appellant since boyhood. The ill-feeling ER might have harbored toward the appellant for the latter's report on the former's registration in two precincts in the elections of 1951 for which after all he was not prosecuted, could not have been enough motive or reason to impute to the appellant the commission of a serious crime. And there being a motive on appellant's part

to do away with BG because of the incident that took place five days before the latter's tragic death, the finding of the trial court that the appellant shot BG to death is amply supported by the evidence. The crime was committed with treachery because the shot was fired from behind.

APPEAL from a judgment of the Court of First Instance of Samar. Rodriguez, J.

The facts are stated in the opinion of the Court.

Gualberto D. Luto for defendant and appellant.

Solicitor General Juan R. Liwag and *Solicitor Augusto M. Luciano* for the plaintiff and appellee.

PADILLA, J.:

On 18 January 1952, at 6:30 o'clock in the evening, Benjamin Giray, his wife Luisa Yaranon and his mother Preciosa Alburan took dinner in their house at Bahian, barrio of Anongo, municipality of Catubig, province of Samar, the floor of the house being less than one meter from the ground. After taking their repast Benjamin Giray sat on a hammock. His wife and mother sat near him and the former began to peel *gabe* root. No sooner had they been in that position than a gun report was heard and Benjamin Giray moaned uttering these words: "Aroy, I was hit. I shall die." He staggered and fell down near the door of the kitchen and his wife ducked facing the door towards the road. In that position she saw a flash outside. She called Emiliano Robion, a brother-in-law, and heard the tramp of persons outside the house making their way toward the trail. Then she crawled toward Benjamin and found him dead with wounds in the right arm and on the back and near him three pellets and round pieces of cardboard (Exhibit C). Emiliano Robion, whose house was about four meters from that of Benjamin Giray, and who had just taken his dinner and was sitting at the door of his house, upon hearing the gun report, leaped to the yard of his house with a bolo and a flashlight, focused it on the trail near the house of his sister-in-law and saw Nicanor Pajac, Julio Pajac and Filemón Notarte, the latter in a stooped position carrying a home-made shotgun called *bardog* in the locality, who stood up and ran away preceded by his two companions Nicanor Pajac and Julio Pajac. The spot where he saw them and the nearest corner of the house of Benjamin was less than three meters. Then he posted himself under a coconut tree and not long after went to the house of Benjamin where he found him dead. As a result of the gunshot which hit Benjamin Giray in the right arm and back he died almost instantaneously of syncope from acute internal hemorrhage, as testified to by Dr. Sixto Gaborne who performed the necropsy. Five other lead pellets were

extracted from the body of the deceased (Exhibits A and B).

An information for murder was filed against the defendants. Upon arraignment they entered a plea of not guilty.

The evidence for the prosecution establishes the facts just narrated. After the prosecution had rested its case counsel for the defendants moved for the dismissal of the information on the ground that the evidence is insufficient to prove their guilt. The Court dismissed the information as to Nicanor Pajac and Julio Pajac on the ground that the evidence failed to show conspiracy between the three defendants with the proportionate costs *de oficio*, but denied the motion to dismiss as against Filemón Notarte. After hearing the defendant's evidence the trial court found him guilty of murder and sentenced him to suffer *reclusión perpetua*, the accessories of the law, to indemnify the heirs of the deceased in the sum of ₱2,000 and to pay the proportionate costs. From this judgment he has appealed.

The defense of the appellant is *alibi*. According to him, at about 5:00 o'clock p.m. of 18 January 1952, he went to the store of one Constancio de la Cruz in Hiboboliao, Catubig, Samar, to buy cigarettes but, as he was told that he had none to sell, he proceeded to the store of Alfredo Iramia where he was also informed that there were no cigarettes for sale. He was given, however, a stick of cigarette and he lighted it. While he was thus smoking inside the store a laborer arrived bringing a sack of rice and he helped unload it. Then he was requested by Alfredo Iramia to measure fifteen *gantas* of rice for Victoriano Orteza and after measuring that amount of rice he poured it into a jute sack, but discovering that the sack had a hole he asked for a needle and stitched it. At about 7:00 o'clock the wife of Iramia informed her husband that the table was set, so Iramia invited Notarte to take his dinner with them which invitation he gladly accepted after mending the hole in the sack. While they were eating their dinner he heard Iramia say that he would send to town some of his men to sell hemp. He thought it was an opportunity for him to go to town so he asked Iramia to allow him to go with his men to which request Iramia acceded. After dinner they returned to the store and he helped Iramia open boxes of canned goods for display in the shelves and after finishing the work he bade Iramia good-bye to go home but the latter told him to stay and sleep there, because it was already late, so that he could wake up early in the morning and go to town with the laborers. When he woke up early the following morning and was set to go to town with the laborers, his nephew arrived and

told him that his mother was not feeling well, so he returned home.

The testimony of Victoriano Orteza is unreliable for although he is a brother-in-law of the victim, his wife being the latter's sister, yet he had a grudge against the deceased for not giving her share in the estate of their deceased mother; and because Victoriano Orteza considered Alfredo Iramia as his "boss" who was interested in freeing the appellant for services the latter had been rendering to him in his store. Apart from this, there was no impossibility for the appellant to have absented himself unnoticed from the store of Alfredo Iramia and after shooting Benjamin Giray returned thereto, the distance from the store to the house of the victim being only three kilometers.

Counsel for the appellant discourses on the reaction of Emiliano Robion who hearing a gunshot and fearing he might be killed could not have done and seen what he testified to, to wit, jumped from his house with a bolo and flashlight, focused it and saw three persons in the yard of the house, and concludes that Emiliano Robion did not testify to the truth. There was nothing unusual and abnormal in the reaction of Emiliano Robion who upon hearing the gun report and call of Luisa Yaranon, his sister-in law, jumped from his house to see who had discharged the firearm and after seeing Filemón Notarte with a home-made shotgun to hide under a coconut tree and after losing sight of the three malefactors to repair to the house of his brother-in-law where he found him dead.

There was a motive imputable to Filemón Notarte. Five days before the tragic death of Benjamin Giray, in the house of Alfredo Iramia, Bienvenido, brother of Filemón, had an altercation with Benjamin, who said "I am already here now that you are propagating that you are going to kill me, tell him that I am here waiting for him," and Bienvenido retorted saying "If it is Filemón who has a grudge against you, you try to meet him and and talk to him." Not long after that exchange of hot words between Bienvenido and Benjamin, Filemón arrived at the place but fortunately Benjamin had left. Informed by Nicanor Pajac about Benjamin's angry words, Filemón said "You wear skirts because you are like women... If I were here during the fight you will see my ability... It will not take long..." This incident is testified to by Cresente Ribo, corroborated by Luisa Yaranon de Giray and Filomeno Rodriguez, the vice-mayor of Catubig.

Appellant contends that the testimony of Emiliano Robion, Cresente Ribo and vice-mayor Filomeno Rodriguez should not be given credence, because Robion was denounced by him to the mayor of Catubig for registering

as voter in two precincts in the elections of 1951. Cresente Ribo, who testified to the incident of 13 January 1952 in the house of Iramia, had an unpleasant incident with the appellant who took his bolo and slapped his face, because he shouted causing disturbance in one of the meetings of the Liberal Party. Vice-mayor Filomeno Rodriguez testified against him because of political rivalry, the said vice-mayor belonging to the Nacionalista Party, and he to the Liberal Party, in Catubig. He also claims that Emiliano Robion's testimony cannot be relied upon because some witnesses for the defense testified that on different occasions they had heard him say that as the night was dark he had not recognized the killers of Benjamin. The testimony of the witnesses just referred to was denied by Emiliano Robion and Antonio Alburan. The next day after Benjamin Giray was shot to death, patrolman José de Asis went to the scene of the crime to investigate. Emiliano Robion told him that he saw the appellant and his two companions the previous night in the yard of Benjamin's house when the latter was shot. And the same was repeated in his statement sworn to before the justice of the peace of Catubig, Samar, on 20 January 1952.

The fact that Benjamin Giray was killed by a gunshot on the night of 18 January 1952 while sitting on a hammock in his house after taking his dinner and that he died as a result of that gunshot which hit him in his right arm and on the back perforating his body and causing his death as a result of syncope from internal hemorrhage is not disputed. The only point discussed and argued by the appellant is whether Emiliano Robion really saw him on the night in question in the yard of the deceased's house, which is only four meters from that of Robion, in a stooped position carrying a home-made shotgun called *bardog* in the locality, who after Robion had focused the flashlight on the trail and recognized him stood up and ran away to the rice-field toward Hiboboliao. Emiliano Robion testified that he knew the appellant since boyhood. The ill-feeling Robion might have harbored toward the appellant for the latter's report on the former's registration in two precincts in the elections of 1951 for which after all he was not prosecuted,¹ could not have been enough motive or reason to impute to the appellant the commission of a serious crime. And there being a motive on appellant's part to do away with Benjamin Giray because of the incident that took place five days before the latter's tragic death, the finding of the trial court that the appellant shot Benjamin Giray to death is amply supported by the evidence. The crime was committed with treachery because the shot was fired from behind.

¹ P. 119, t. s. n.

The judgment appealed from is affirmed, with costs against the appellant.

Bengzon, Acting C. J., Montemayor, A. Reyes, Jugo Bautista Angelo, Labrador, Concepcion, and J. B. L. Reyes, JJ., concur.

Judgment affirmed.

[No. L-7687. September 28, 1955]

FERMIN VILLAR, plaintiff and appellee, *vs.* CESARIA JAVIER DE PADERANGA, defendant and appellant

1. PLEADING AND PRACTICE; TRIAL; FAILURE OF PARTY TO ATTEND TRIAL WITHOUT CAUSE; EFFECT OF.—Where a party is duly notified of the trial and fails to attend it without sufficient cause, he can not thereafter claim that he was deprived of his day in court. (*Siojo vs. Tecson*, L-2807, April 23, 1951).
2. MORTGAGE; FORECLOSURE OF MORTGAGE; RULE ON SALE OF REAL PROPERTY CONSISTING OF SEVERAL LOTS.—The rule that real property, consisting of several lots, should be sold separately, applies to sales in execution (Rule 39, section 19) and not to foreclosure of mortgages. Even assuming that the prohibition cited applies to foreclosure sales, still the sale of appellant's properties cannot be set aside because she has failed to show that a better price could have been obtained if the lots were sold separately, or that the sale of one lot alone would bring sufficient proceeds to satisfy the judgment in appellee's favor (*Herman vs. La Urbana*, 59 Phil., 621; *Tria et al. vs. Villareal*, 69 Phil., 478).
3. ID.; ID.; ID.; RIGHT OF REDEMPTION AND EQUITY OF REDEMPTION TO BE EXERCISED BEFORE CONFIRMATION OF SALE; EXCEPTIONS.—In foreclosure of mortgage under Rule 70, there is no right of redemption after the judicial sale is confirmed (*Raymundo vs. Sunico*, 25 Phil., 365; *Benedicto vs. Yulo*, 26 Phil., 160). There is only the equity of redemption in favor of the mortgagor consisting in the right to redeem the mortgaged property within the ninety-day period from the order of foreclosure (Rule 70, section 2; *Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada vs. Gonzales Diez*, 52 Phil., 271) or even thereafter but before the confirmation of the sale (*Anderson vs. Reyes*, 54 Phil., 944; *Grimalt vs. Velasquez*, 36 Phil., 271); and when the foreclosure sale is validly confirmed by the Court, title vests upon the purchaser in the foreclosure sale, and the confirmation retroacts to the date of the sale (*Binalbagan Estate, Inc. vs. Gatuslao, et al.*, 74 Phil., 128). Only foreclosures of mortgages to banking institutions (including the Rehabilitation Finance Corporation) and those made *extrajudicially* are subject to legal redemption, by express provision of statute, and the present case does not come under such exceptions.

APPEAL from the orders of the Court of First Instance of Misamis Occidental. *Ceniza, J.*

The facts are stated in the opinion of the court.

Vicente M. Blanco for defendant and appellant.

Durias, Descallar & Ramon for plaintiff and appellee.

REYES, J. B. L., J.:

This is an appeal by defendant-appellant Cesaria Javier de Paderanga from an order of the Court of First Instance of Misamis Occidental denying her motion to invalidate the foreclosure sale of two parcels of land mortgaged by her to the plaintiff-appellee Fermin Villar, and to set aside the order of confirmation of said sale.

There is no dispute as to the facts of the case. After issues had been joined by the filing of plaintiff's complaint for foreclosure of mortgage and the defendant's answer, the case was set for hearing, but the hearing was postponed several times upon motion of the defendant. The case was set for final hearing on February 22, 1952; however, a few days before the date of the hearing, defendant again moved for postponement, which motion was vigorously opposed by plaintiff. On the day set for trial, neither defendant nor counsel appeared, so the Court directed plaintiff to present his evidence. After the hearing, the lower Court found that defendant had mortgaged the lots in question to plaintiff to secure a loan of ₱15,000, which defendant failed to pay, and rendered judgment for the plaintiff, ordering the sale of the mortgaged properties in case the amount of the judgment is not paid.

On November 24, 1952, the properties were sold by the sheriff at public auction, and were awarded to the plaintiff as the only bidder. On November 25, 1952, plaintiff moved for the confirmation of the sale; but the lower Court postponed the hearing of the motion for December 22, 1952, because the sale had not yet been registered, and also to give defendant an opportunity to show cause why the sale should not be confirmed. On December 22, 1952, the motion for confirmation of the sale was called for hearing; again, defendant or her counsel (who was personally notified) did not appear. Wherefore, the Court, after having been satisfied that notice of the hearing was mailed to and received by defendant, entered an order confirming the foreclosure sale and directing the transfer of the title and possession of the lots in question to plaintiff.

On January 13, 1953, defendant moved for an extension of time to deliver the lands to plaintiff because she and her husband, who is insane and under her custody, were still looking for a place wherein to transfer. Ten days later, defendant filed another motion, praying that the order of confirmation of the sale be set aside upon the ground that she did not oppose the same on the mistaken belief that she could redeem the lands within one year, and that there were other persons who were willing to buy the lots at a price higher than that paid by plaintiff at the public auction. Then, again, on February 10, 1953, defendant, represented by counsel, filed a third motion asking that the foreclosure sale be invalidated and its confirmation be

set aside, on the theory that (1) the joint sale of the two parcels was irregular and against the law, and (2) that defendant still had the right to redeem within one year. On May 30, 1953, the Court below denied the motion to invalidate the sale and to set aside its confirmation; hence, this appeal by defendant.

Appellant complains that she was deprived of her day in court in the Court below because judgment was rendered for plaintiff-appellee without giving her a chance to present her evidence. The charge is unfounded; for the records show that the hearing of the case had been repeatedly postponed upon motion of defendant, so that she was given every chance to be heard. On the final hearing, neither she nor her counsel appeared, hence trial was had in her absence. Settled is the rule that if the defendant fails to appear at the trial, the hearing may proceed without him. And where a party is duly notified of the trial and fails to attend it without sufficient cause, he can not thereafter claim that he was deprived of his day in court. (*Siojo vs. Tecson*, L-2807, April 23, 1951). Besides, defendant-appellant never complained in the Court below that she was not given her day in Court. The only pleading she filed after she received notice of the decision and before the sale of the mortgaged properties was a motion to suspend the sale because plaintiff's right to have the properties sold allegedly had not yet accrued (Rec. App., pp. 7-8), which in effect is an admission of her liability on the complaint and conformity to the judgment against her.

Secondly, defendant-appellant charges that the trial Court erred in denying her motion to invalidate the sale of the two mortgaged lots as irregular and defective and in not setting aside the order of confirmation of the sale, since said sale is subject to appellant's right to redeem within one year, and therefore should not have been confirmed.

The rule that real property, consisting of several lots, should be sold separately, applies to sales in execution (Rule 39, section 19) and not to foreclosure of mortgages. A mortgage voluntarily constituted by the debtor on two or more parcels of land is one and indivisible (Art. 1860, old Civil Code; 2089, New); and the mortgagee has the right to have either or both parcels, jointly or singly, sold to satisfy his claim. Even assuming, however, that the prohibition cited applies to foreclosure sales, still the sale of appellant's properties cannot be set aside because she has failed to show that a better price could have been obtained if the lots were sold separately, or that the sale of one lot alone would bring sufficient proceeds to satisfy the judgment in appellee's favor (*Herman vs. La Urbana*, 59 Phil. 621; *Tria, et al. vs. Villareal*, 69 Phil. 478).

Appellant also argues that the lower Court should not have confirmed the foreclosure sale because she still has a right to redeem the parcels in question within twelve months from the sale, claiming that this right of redemption in execution sales also pertains the debtor-mortgagor in foreclosure sales. The claim is without merit. We have heretofore held that, in foreclosure of mortgages under Rule 70, there is no right of redemption after the judicial sale is confirmed (*Raymundo vs. Sunico*, 25 Phil. 365; *Benedicto vs. Yulo*, 26 Phil. 160). There is only the equity of redemption in favor of the mortgagor consisting in the right to redeem the mortgaged property within the ninety-day period from the order of foreclosure (Rule 70, section 2; *Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada vs. Gonzalez Diez*, 52 Phil. 271) or even thereafter but before the confirmation of the sale (*Anderson vs. Reyes*, 54 Phil. 944; *Grimalt vs. Velasquez*, 36 Phil. 271); and when the foreclosure sale is validity conferred by the Court, titles vests upon the purchaser in the foreclosure sale, and the confirmation retroacts to the date of the sale (*Binalbagan Estate, Inc. vs. Gatuslao, et al.*, 74 Phil. 128). Only foreclosures of mortgages to banking institutions (including the Rehabilitation Finance Corporation) and those made *extrajudicially* are subject to legal redemption, by express provision or statute; and the present case does not come under such exceptions. — *Wherefore*, the orders appealed from are affirmed, with costs against defendant-appellant Cesaria Javier de Padearanga.

Bengzon, Actg. C. J., Padilla, Montemayor, A. Reyes, Jugo, Bautista Angelo, Labrador, and Concepcion, JJ., concur.

Order affirmed.

[No. L-8558. September 28, 1955]

LEODEGARIO BENGAL-ORAS, petitioner, *vs.* JOSE EVANGELISTA, Judge of the Court of First Instance, First Branch, Capiz and THE PEOPLE OF THE PHILIPPINES, respondents.

CRIMINAL LAW; ABDUCTION; WHO MAY FILE THE COMPLAINT; ARTICLE 344, REVISED PENAL CODE CONSTRUED.—The law (Article 344 of the Revised Penal Code) does not state or does not intend to state that the right of the offended party to file the complaint against the offender, in cases of seduction, abduction, rape or acts of lasciviousness, is *hers exclusively* in the sense that when she does not file the same, her parents, grandparents, or guardian cannot file it. What it means to say and what it in fact says is, that when *the offended party is a minor* and she does not file the complaint, this may be done by her parents, grandparents or guardian, in the order named (*Tolentino vs. De la Costa*, 66 Phil., 100).

ORIGINAL ACTION in the Supreme Court. Certiorari and Prohibition with preliminary injunction.

The facts are stated in the opinion of the court.

*Roman Ibañez and Pedro M. Bermejo for petitioner.
Solicitor General Ambrosio Padilla and Solicitor Troadio
T. Quiazon, Jr. for the respondent.*

BAUTISTA ANGELO, J.:

This is a petition for certiorari seeking to set aside the order of respondent judge entered on September 14, 1954 which denies the motion to dismiss filed by petitioner on the ground of lack of jurisdiction.

Norma Ballos, a girl fourteen years old, was allegedly abducted against her will by petitioner in the night of February 27, 1954 and so her father Silvestre filed a complaint for abduction against him before the Justice of the Peace Court of Pontevedra, Capiz. When the case was elevated to the court of first instance, the fiscal on May 18, 1954, filed an information for the same crime in accordance with law.

On August 6, 1954, petitioner filed a motion to dismiss challenging the jurisdiction of the court on the ground that the complaint which served as basis of the information was not signed by the offended party, who was already of the age of discernment, but merely by her father, and as such it did not confer jurisdiction upon the court. The fiscal objected to the motion in a well-written opposition, and on September 14, 1954, the court denied the motion. Hence this petition for certiorari.

The complaint which gave rise to the present case is predicated on Article 344 of the Revised Penal Code the pertinent portion of which reads:

"The offenses of seduction, abduction, rape or acts of lasciviousness, shall not be prosecuted except upon a complaint filed by the offended party or her parents, grandparents, or guardian, nor, in any case, if the offender has been expressly pardoned by the above named persons, as the case may be."

It is the contention of petitioner that under the above legal provision the offended party has the preferential right to file the complaint even if she is a minor as long as she has the age of discernment and if she fails to do so, unless she is otherwise disqualified, the complaint does not confer jurisdiction upon the court. In support of his contention, he cites a decision of the Court of Appeals wherein this view was expressed: "The right to file is exclusively and successively reposed in the persons mentioned in said provision in the order in which they are named. The law gives the offended person a preferential right, placing him or her in the first rank for the filing of the complaint although he or she is not of age." (People vs. Mapotol, CA 35 Off. Gaz. No. 60 p. 1153)

It appears however that the view above expressed has already been abandoned, the correct ruling being the one

expressed by this Court in *Tolentino vs. De la Costa*, 66 Phil., 100,¹ to the effect that the law (Article 344 of the Revised Penal Code) "does not state or does not intend to state that the right of the offended party to file the complaint against the offender, in the cases mentioned, is *hers exclusively* in the sense that when she does not file the same, her parents, grandparents, or guardian cannot file it. What it means to say and what it in fact says is, that when *the offended party is a minor* and she does not file the complaint, this may be done by her parents, grandparents or guardian, in the order named." (Italics supplied.) Elaborating on this point, the Court said:

"Article 344 of the Revised Penal Code which contains the provision that: 'The offenses of seduction, abduction, rape or acts of lasciviousness, shall not be prosecuted except upon a complaint filed by the offended party or her parents, grandparents, or guardian, nor, in any case, if the offender has been expressly pardoned by the above named persons, as the case may be', does not state or does not intend to state that the right of the offended party to file the complaint against the offender, in the cases mentioned, is hers exclusively in the sense that when she does not file the same, her parents, grandparents or guardian cannot file it. What it means to say and what it in fact says is, that when the offended party is a minor and she does not file the complaint, this may be done by her parents, grandparents or guardian, in the order named. It has thus been interpreted by this court in the case of *United States vs. Bautista* and in that of *People vs. Roa*, already cited, it having been held in the first of said cases that the preferred right of the offended party to take action against the offender, by filing the necessary complaint, is not exclusive of that of her parents, grandparents, or guardian, if she does not exercise it before reaching the age of majority. * * *

"We see no reason for altering this ruling, all the more so when it is considered that the offended party in the case under discussion is still a minor. She has not yet reached her 21 years at which majority begins, inasmuch as she was only 19 years on October 8, 1936 and, therefore, will not complete her 21 years until October, 1938. Alone, therefore, she is without capacity to protect herself, being, as she is, subject to the *patria potestas* and legal guardianship of her parents."

The case at bar comes squarely within the doctrine of the *Tolentino* case because here the offended party was still a minor when the complaint was filed. Her father was therefore within his right to file the complaint in the light of the doctrine we have mentioned. Of course, if she is already of age and is in complete possession of her mental and physical faculties no one would dispute her paramount right to avenge the wrong done to the exclusion of her parents and other relatives mentioned in the law, as was stated in the case of *U. S. vs. De la Costa*, 9 Phil., 22. It is true that in *U. S. vs. Bautista*, 40 Phil., 735, this Court declared that a complaint filed by a minor

¹ This is a reiteration of the ruling laid down in *People vs. Varela*, G. R. No. 45564, June 9, 1937.

confers jurisdiction upon the court, but such ruling merely passed upon the issue touching on the validity of a complaint filed by a minor and not on the question whether a complaint filed by her parents, she being a minor, is valid or not. On the contrary, from the context of the decision it may be inferred that if the offended party, who is under age, does not file or does not want to file the complaint against her offender, her parents may do so "being under obligation to render protection to those under their power and lawful guardianship and to represent them in the exercise of all the actions which may redound to their benefit."

The right of the parents to take action to vindicate the wrong done to their minor children and to the whole family is justified by Groizard in the following wise:

"Now then, if, according to the civil law, it is the father and in his absence the mother, and in the absence of both the guardian, to whom belongs the right to represent a minor in the exercise of all the actions which redound for his benefit; and if, according to the procedural law, a minor cannot appear at the hearing without his personal incapacity being substituted by the authority of the parents or guardian, how can it be admitted, against what sound principles teach, positive legislation has established and science has exalted, that the legislator has here intended to make a very serious exception, destitute of all foundations and full of dangers and fatal consequences to a minor? This is inadmissible and, therefore, under sound interpretation, the spirit of the law must in this case prevail over its letter. If this opinion need greater support, it would be found in the very ground that moved our, and almost all foreign, legislators to put unsurmountable obstacles to the public prosecution for the crime of seduction, subjecting, up to a certain point, by very special reasons, the general interest—consisting of the prosecution and punishment of all crimes—to the interest of the aggrieved party and her family in that their vice or faults, their fame and honor may not be exposed to the public nor to the heated controversies before the courts of justice. * * *" (U. S. *vs.* Bautista, 40 Phil., 742)

Petition is denied, without pronouncement as to costs.

Bengzon, Acting C. J., Padilla, Montemayor, A. Reyes, Jugo, Labrador, Concepcion, and J. B. L. Reyes, JJ., concur.

Petition denied.

[No. L-8559. September 28, 1955]

RUFINA C. DE PAULA, in her capacity as Administratrix of the Intestate Estate of the late VICTOR GASTON, petitioner, *vs.* JOSE ESCAY et als., respondents.

CLAIMS AGAINST ESTATE OF DECEASED PERSONS; DEMANDS AGAINST ADMINISTRATORS MAY BE PRESENTED IN THE ADMINISTRATION PROCEEDINGS.—The practice has been for demands against administrators (not by these against third parties) to be presented in the court of first instance where the special proceeding of administration is pending, if the demand has relation to an act of administration and in the ordinary course thereof.

This is because the administration is under the direct supervision of the court and the administrator is subject to its authority. When the demand is in favor of the administrator and the party against whom it is enforced is a third party, not under the court's jurisdiction, the demand can not be by mere motion by the administrator, but by an independent action against the third person.

ORIGINAL ACTION in the Supreme Court. Certiorari and prohibition with preliminary injunction.

The facts are stated in the opinion of the court.

Constantino G. Gulmatico and Eduardo P. Arboleda for petitioner.

Benedicto Sumbingco & Associates for respondent Jose Escay.

LABRADOR, J.:

This is a special civil action of certiorari instituted in this Court, seeking to annul an order of the Court of First Instance of Negros Occidental, the Honorable Jose Teodoro, Sr., presiding, approving the claim of respondent Jose Escay in the amount of ₱5,418.31 plus legal interest of ₱2,682.06 and ₱810.03 as attorney's fees and approving its payment by the administratrix out of the funds of the estate. The claim arose out of a contract of lease between claimant Jose Escay as lessee of Hacienda Puyas No. 1, and the administratrix as lessor. This contract of lease was executed on May 12, 1937, with the court's approval, and amended on April 29, 1942, also with the court's approval. Under the original contract of lease (Exhibit A of Annex A), the administratrix was obliged to deliver to Escay ten per cent of the sugar, rice and corn produced from Hacienda Puyas No. 1 from 1943 until the full sum of ₱7,000, the estimated cost of property transferred to the estate, was fully covered. In the subsequent amendment of the contract, the lease was declared terminated with the close of the 1942-43 harvest, with the right on the part of either party to demand a liquidation of the accounts in relation to the lease one year after the re-establishment of the peace.

Pursuant to the above agreement, Jose Escay filed his claim on June 29, 1954, attaching thereto a copy of the contract of lease and a detailed statement of accounts showing that the administratrix is indebted to him in the sums of ₱5,418.31 as principal and ₱2,682.06 as interest. The administratrix opposed the claim on the following grounds, namely, (1) that it can not be presented as a claim because the administration proceedings were commenced since 1932 yet and the claim can not now be presented as one under section 5 of Rule 87 of the Rules of Court; and (2) that the court sitting in probate has no jurisdiction to entertain the claim, especially as the same

is being controverted. The lower court held that the claim was properly filed (under the authority of *III Moran*, Comments on the Rules of Court, pp. 393-94 and the case of *Escueta vs. Sy Juiliong*, 5 Phil. 405). As to the contention that the claim is not chargeable against the estate but against the administratrix in her personal capacity because there is an over payment of rentals, the trial court held that as the contract of lease was approved by the court and the claim is an offshoot of said contract, she may not now repudiate it. As to the claim that the administratrix had not been given opportunity to contest the correctness of the claim, the court held that the administratrix had not offered to disprove the items contained in the statement of accounts.

The first legal issue submitted to us for resolution is the supposed lack of authority or jurisdiction on the part of the court to consider the claim in the administration proceedings. There is no question that the claim does not fall under the provisions of section 5 of Rule 87 of the Rules of Court, because the same is not a debt or money claim incurred by the deceased during his lifetime and collectible after his death. It is an ordinary demand or claim for the payment of the balance of an account due under a contract of lease entered into by the administratrix under the court's approval. There is no express provision of the Rules governing the method by which the demand for payment may be made. May the claim be enforced by a simple motion in the administration proceedings, or by an ordinary action?

Under our judicial system, there is only one grade of court of general jurisdiction invested with power to take cognizance of all kinds of cases, whether civil or criminal, or all kinds of special proceedings, whether probate, or land registration, or naturalization. In the same grade, we have the Court of Industrial Relations and the Agrarian Court, but these are courts of limited jurisdiction. We do not have probate courts dedicated to the trial of probate cases alone; our courts of first instance have jurisdiction of probate proceedings, such as administration and distribution and guardianship, jointly with the civil or criminal actions, and when taking cognizance of probate cases they do not hold court or sessions at specified places, or periods, or terms, and their power over the same is not separate and distinct, as is the case in common law countries where the same court may at one time sit as a court of common pleas, at another as a probate court, and still at another as a court of claims. As a result the practice has been for demands against administrators (not by these against third parties) to be presented in the court of first instance where the special proceeding of administration is pending, if the demand has relation to

an act of administration and in the ordinary course thereof. This is because the administration is under the direct supervision of the court and the administrator is subject to its authority. When the demand is in favor of the administrator and the party against whom it is enforced is a third party, not under the court's jurisdiction, the demand can not be by mere motion by the administrator, but by an independent action against the third person. For obvious reasons, the demand can not be made because third persons not under the jurisdiction of the court are involved.

From the above considerations, it can be seen, in the case at bar, that as the lease contract was entered into by the administratrix with the approval of the court in the ordinary course of administration and with the court's approval in the administration proceedings, to consider the claim in the same administration proceedings may not be denied for the claim purports to make the administratrix comply with the obligations contracted in the course of administration with the court's consent and approval. There is no question that the court has jurisdiction of the administrator in so far as the property and the contract are concerned; as to the movant, he submitted himself to the court's jurisdiction by filing his claim. The claimant is not prohibited from filing an independent action to recover the claim, but the existence of such a remedy is not a bar to the remedy that he had pursued in the case at bar.

The objection of the administratrix to the presentation of the claim before the court may have been impelled by the belief that the amounts she may be compelled to pay by virtue of the demand of Escay may be charged against the estate, when the same should fall under her personal responsibility. She was entitled to receive only the amount of the rentals under the lease contract and no more, and Escay should not make the estate under administration responsible for the amount received by the administratrix in excess of the rentals actually due. The consideration of the claim in the administration proceedings, however, does not necessarily mean that the administratrix may not be held personally liable for the excess. The mere fact that the court in passing upon the claim may order her, the administratrix, to pay the full amount of the demand, does not mean that the total amount which she is compelled to pay could be chargeable against the said estate under administration. Certainly, the estate would only be responsible for the amount which she is legally entitled to receive as rentals; it can not be held responsible for the excess of the amount collected over and above the rentals due under the lease. For this excess the administratrix will have to be personally responsible and the court

in ordering payment of the said excess would order the administratrix to be personally responsible therefor. The above circumstances, however, do not deprive the court of power to consider the claim; and the administratrix for herself is estopped from denying that the amounts received in excess of the true rentals were received by her in such capacity. One who contracts with another in a representative capacity can not claim that amounts received by her in said representative capacity are due from her in another capacity (*Arnold vs. International Banking Corporation*, 50 Phil. 477; *Kellerman vs. Miller* (1897) 5 Pa. Super. Ct. 443 and *Magee vs. Mellon* (1852) 23 Miss. 585, cited in 64 A. L. R. 1558-1559; *In re Glover*, 29 S. W. 982).

Insofar as the correctness of the amounts stated in the claim or demand, we find that the administratrix never offered to disprove the amounts stated in the claim. Notwithstanding the fact that the account is itemized to the last detail, with a description of the methods by which payment were made, only a general denial was made which is not even under oath. The administratrix should have indicated the items the truthfulness or correctness of which she wanted to deny. There was in fact, therefore, no valid denial of any item and all the items were deemed admitted. It must be taken into account that the present action is one of certiorari, based on lack or excess of jurisdiction and/or abuse of discretion. Under these circumstances, we are constrained to find that the court did not abuse its discretion in approving the claim, there being no specific denial of any of the items of the claim or specific offer of proof by her of the incorrectness of any of the items of the claim.

In view of the foregoing considerations, the petition should be as it hereby is denied. With costs against the petitioner.

Bengzon, Actg. C. J., Padilla, Montemayor, A. Reyes, Jugo, Bautista Angelo, Concepcion, and J. B. L. Reyes, JJ., concur.

Petition denied.

[No. L-7567. September 29, 1955] ✓

In the matter of the petition of KARAM SINGH to be admitted a citizen of the Philippines by naturalization. KARAM SINGH, petitioner and appellee, *vs.* REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES, oppositor and appellant.

1. CITIZENSHIP; NATURALIZATION; EVIDENCE; WITNESSES; SUBSTITUTION OF ORIGINAL AFFIANTS NOT ALLOWED.—The petitioner for naturalization must present the very witnesses who have signed the joint affidavit supporting his petition. If no valid or legitimate excuse for not presenting any of the affiants is given, he may not change or substitute other persons for said affiants, otherwise the proceeding should be declared void.

2. ID.; ID.; ID.; FAILURE OF APPLICANT TO PROVE THAT HE HAS NONE OF THE DISQUALIFICATIONS SPECIFIED IN THE LAW; EFFECT OF.—Section 10 of Commonwealth Act No. 473 requires the petitioner for naturalization to establish by proof that he has all the qualifications required by and none of the disqualifications specified in the law. And one of the disqualifications of an applicant for naturalization is that his country does not grant Filipinos the right to become naturalized citizens or subjects thereof (Sec. 4, (h), C. A. 473). The present petition for naturalization must, therefore, be dismissed for failure of petitioner to prove that the laws of his country permit Filipinos to be naturalized therein as citizens.

APPEAL from a judgment of the Court of First Instance of Quezon. Cañizares, J.

The facts are stated in the opinion of the court.

Solicitor General Querube C. Makalintal and *Solicitor Antonio A. Torres* for the appellant.

Jorge E. De Leon for petitioner and appellee.

LABRADOR, J.:

This is an appeal from a decision of the Court of First Instance of Quezon, approving the naturalization of the petitioner-appellee, Karam Singh, a citizen of the Republic of India. The petition is supported by the joint affidavit of two witnesses, namely, Ernesto Morato of Tagkawayan, Quezon, and Ratan Singh of 242 San Anton, Manila. At the hearing of the case, however, only Ratan Singh was introduced as a witness; Ernesto Morato was not, and one Vicente Salumbides, Justice of the Peace of Tagkawayan, Quezon, was made to take his place.

Ratan Singh testified that he has known the petitioner from the time of his birth in Dagupan more than twenty years ago; that petitioner lived in Dagupan from the time he was born up to 1947, but that, thereafter, he did not know where the petitioner transferred his residence; that since 1952, when witness transferred to Manila, the petitioner has been going to his house in San Anton. Vicente Salumbides testified that he came to know the petitioner in 1949 in Tagkawayan, Quezon (so that at the time of the hearing of the petition for naturalization in October, 1953, he had known the petitioner for only four years); that during that time the petitioner was associated with the Filipinos, giving contributions to charitable institutions; and that petitioner is working as a clerk of his brother, who is engaged in logging contracts, with a salary of around ₱150 a month.

For his part, the petitioner testified that he was born in the Philippines on August 20, 1925; that he speaks Tagalog, Pangasinan and English; that he believes in the principles underlying the Philippine Constitution; that he is opposed to Communism; that he has studied in Philippine schools, having graduated from the Quezon College in 1952;

that he has mingled socially with the Filipinos and has come to learn and embrace their customs and traditions; so that he now desires to live permanently in the Philippines.

He also submitted, after the formal hearing, a joint affidavit of Josefa Solar de Casilang and Procesa M. de Melecio (Exhibit R) to show his good moral character, his good social standing and his being a law-abiding citizen, and that of Angel B. Fernandez, former mayor of Dagupan, as to the fact that he was a law-abiding citizen of Dagupan, possessing good moral character.

On the strength of the evidence above set forth in brief, and of other documents, the court found that the petitioner possesses the qualifications required by Section 2 of the Naturalization Law (C. A. No. 473) and none of the disqualifications under Section 4 of the said law and, therefore, admitted him as a naturalized citizen. Against this decision, the Solicitor General has prosecuted this appeal on two grounds, namely, (1) that only one of the two character witnesses whose joint affidavit is attached to his petition testified at the hearing of the case, and (2) that the appellee failed to establish that the laws of India, of which he is a citizen, grant Filipinos the right to become citizens thereof. The petitioner has not filed a brief in reply to that of the Government.

The first objection is against the competency of witness, Vicente Salumbides, to act as a witness in the place of Ernesto Morato, who had signed the joint affidavit accompanying the petition for naturalization. No reason or excuse was given why Ernesto Morato was not called upon to testify in support of the application. If he had died or become incompetent to testify, a substitute witness could have declared for the petitioner, but such is not the case. The Solicitor General contends that the joint affidavit attached to the petition for naturalization is a part thereof, and the failure to present an affiant therein and the substitution of another witness in his place amounts to an amendment of the petition. So the issue squarely presented before us is, may a petitioner for naturalization present a witness, who is not one of those who have signed the joint affidavit, in substitution of an original affiant?

For obvious reasons, in order that an imposition may not be made upon the court, it is necessary that the Government be informed in advance of the witnesses by whom or by whose testimonies a petitioner for naturalization seeks to prove that he possesses the qualifications and none of the disqualifications enumerated in the law. Without previous investigation, it is difficult, if not impossible, on the part of the Government to determine if the witness had really known or had the occasion or opportunity to know the petitioner and for such a period of time as may qualify him to testify on the petitioner's character, conduct and

actuations during the entire period of his stay in the Philippines. The Government must have time to investigate, prior to the hearing, where the expected witness had lived during the period of time that an applicant has lived in the Philippines. The Government must also have time to investigate the real character of the witnesses, that they may not make impositions upon the court hearing the petition. A hearing without such preparation on the part of the Government would not be a fair hearing. These considerations demand that the petitioner must present the very witnesses who have signed the joint affidavit supporting his petition; if no valid, legitimate excuse for not presenting any of the affiants is given, the petitioner may not change or substitute other persons for said affiants, otherwise the proceeding should be declared void.

There is another fundamental objection to the sufficiency of the evidence on which the judgment of the court is based. Vicente Salumbides, the substitute witness, came to know the petitioner only in the year 1949, or only a period of four years before the date of the hearing. As the petitioner was born in 1925, he was already 24 years of age when the witness came to know him. Therefore, the witness did not have the opportunity to observe the conduct and character of the petitioner during the longer period of his stay in the Philippines and incompetent to testify on petitioner's required "good moral character" or that he had "conducted himself in a proper and irreproachable manner *during the entire period of his stay in the Philippines* * * *."

The second objection to the decision is evidently based on the rule that a foreign law must be proved (*Lim vs. Col. of Customs*, 26 Phil. 472; *Int. Harvester Co. vs. Hamburg-American Line*, 42 Phil. 845; *Phil. Manufacturing Co. vs. Union Ins. Society of Canton*, 42 Phil. 378; *Adong vs. Choeng Seng Geo*, 43 Phil. 53). One of the disqualifications of an applicant for naturalization is that his country does not grant Filipinos the right to become naturalized citizens or subjects thereof (Sec. 4, (h), C. A. 473). Under section 10 of the same law, the court must be convinced "in view of the evidence taken that the petitioner has all the qualifications required by *and none of the disqualifications specified in this Act.*" A petitioner, therefore, must establish by proof that he has none of the disqualifications specified in the Act. This the petitioner-appellee failed to do because he has not proved that the laws of the country of which he is a citizen permit Filipinos to be naturalized therein as citizens.

"It was not the duty of the government to specify the grounds of its opposition. It is not bound in naturalization proceedings by the pleadings relative to the presence or absence of qualifications. Without objection by the government, it is the duty of applicant

for citizenship affirmatively to establish all the legal requirements, and the court *motu proprio* may and should deny his application if from his evidence he is found lacking in any of these requirements." (Yap Chin vs. Republic of the Philippines, G. R. No. L-4177, May 29, 1953).

In view of the foregoing, the decision appealed from should be, as it is hereby, reversed, and the application for naturalization dismissed. With costs against petitioner-appellee.

Bengzon, Acting C. J., Padilla, Montemayor, A. Reyes, Bautista Angelo, Concepcion, and J. B. L. Reyes, JJ., concur. Jugo, J., concurs in the result.

Judgment reversed.

[No. L-6758. 30 September 1955]

THE PEOPLE OF THE PHILIPPINES, plaintiff, vs. GUILLERMO GALIT, LEONARDO MARCELO and PEDRO GALICIA, defendants.

CRIMINAL LAW; DEATH PENALTY; CIRCUMSTANCES DISPROVING THE NON-EXISTENCE OF CONSPIRACY TO KILL.—Defendant GG did not testify in his own behalf but tried to prove by the testimony of LM and PG, his co-defendants, non-complicity in the plot to kill SP. They testified that defendant GG escape with them from jail after killing policeman UM; that under threat he was forced to join his companions in going to SP's house and after killing him went into hiding; and that LM instructed PG to guard defendant GG to prevent his escape and to shoot him if he should attempt to do so. *Held*: It is hard to believe that after committing a serious crime LM would want to have a companion whom he hardly knew, because according to him he met defendant GG just a week before the incident, to witness the commission of another murder, going to the extent of forcing to join him under threat. Asked by the Court of what help defendant GG would be to them, PG answered that he would guide them in the mountains where they intended to hide. However, in answer to a question from the Court, PG testified that defendant GG had just arrived for the first time in Oriental Mindoro, a week before the incident, from Romblon. This belies that defendant GG was familiar with the terrain of the mountains of Mindoro. He could be of no use to them as guide. Defendant GG, having conspired with LM and PG to kill SP, is as guilty as his confederates and the death penalty imposed upon him is in accordance with law.

APPEAL from a judgment of the Court of First Instance of Oriental Mindoro. Ramos, J.

The facts are stated in the opinion of the Court.

Amador E. Aguilar for defendant Guillermo Galit.
General Francisco Carreon for plaintiff.

PER CURIAM:

Leonardo Marcelo, Pedro Galicia and Guillermo Galit were charged with murder for the death of Silverio Palafos. After waiving their right to a preliminary investi-

gation they were bound over to the Court of First Instance of Oriental Mindoro. Upon arraignment the first two defendants entered a plea of guilty and were sentenced to life imprisonment; and Guillermo Galit entered a plea of not guilty and trial as to him was held, after which he was found guilty of murder and sentenced to death, to indemnify jointly and severally with his co-defendants the heirs of the deceased Silverio Palafos in the sum of ₱6,000 and to pay the proportionate costs. The verdict and sentence are before us for review pursuant to section 9, Rule 118.

It appears that at about 5:00 o'clock in the afternoon of 4 June 1952, Leonardo Marcelo, Pedro Galicia, Anatolio Alberto and Guillermo Galit, who were detention prisoners in the municipal jail of Roxas, Oriental Mindoro, asked permission from patrolman Ulpiano Moral to go to a nearby store to drink *tuba*. Moral gave them the permission and not long after they were through drinking, Moral came to the store and chided them for staying there too long. They walked back to jail. Three went inside the jail, Leonardo Marcelo remaining outside. While Moral was answering a call of nature, Marcelo saw a carbine on the window sill, took hold of it and noticing that it was loaded fired it at Moral hitting him. The latter died as a result thereof. Pedro Galicia hacked Moral with a bolo. After killing the policeman the four detention prisoners escaped from jail and went to the house of policeman Ramón Perez where they took his Garand rifle. From there they crossed a creek bound for the house of Eulogio Marsonia where Anatolio Alberto found an opportunity to escape as he did escape from the group. The trio then proceeded to the house of Silverio Palafos at barrio Victoria and upon reaching the place Guillermo Galit called for Silverio Palafos. Sensing that something was wrong, Palafos asked who they were and as he opened the door, Leonardo Marcelo fired hitting Palafos in the left lower abdomen and killing him instantaneously (Exhibit D). The assailants fled to barrio Uyaw where they met Nicanor Gaad from whom they asked ₱.80; then to the house of Anacleto Solidum from whom Pedro Galicia took a .22 caliber rifle and 44 rounds of ammunitions; and finally to the house of José Suspini who gave them six eggs. From that place, they hurried to barrio Mahabang Sapa staying there for one day and a half and from there they crossed the mountains bound for barrio Wasig, where they stole a banca which they used in going to barrio Tubigon, Tablas, Romblon, arriving there at 4:00 o'clock in the afternoon of 7 June 1952. The next day they went to Kulasi, Tablas, Romblon, where after two days they were apprehended by soldiers of the Philippine Constabulary and brought to Roxas, Oriental Mindoro.

Guillermo Galit did not testify in his own behalf but tried to prove by the testimony of Leonardo Marcelo and Pedro Galicia, his co-defendants, non-complicity in the plot to kill Silverio Palafos. They testified that Guillermo Galit escaped with them from jail after killing policeman Ulpiano Moral; that under threat he was forced to join his companions in going to Silverio Palafos' house and after killing him went into hiding; and that Leonardo Marcelo instructed Pedro Galicia to guard Guillermo Galit to prevent his escape and to shoot him if he should attempt to do so.

It is hard to believe that after committing a serious crime, Leonardo Marcelo would want to have a companion whom he hardly knew, because according to him he met Galit just a week before the incident, to witness the commission of another murder, going to the extent of forcing to join him under threat. Asked by the Court of what help Guillermo Galit would be to them, Pedro Galicia answered that he would guide them in the mountains where they intended to hide. However, in answer to a question from the Court, Pedro Galicia testified that Guillermo Galit had just arrived for the first time in Oriental Mindoro from Romblon a week before the incident. This belies that Guillermo Galit was familiar with the terrain of the mountains of Mindoro. He could be of no use to them as guide. Leonardo Marcelo and Pedro Galicia had already been sentenced to life imprisonment after entering a plea of guilty to two charges of murder.¹ By owning responsibility for the death of Silverio Palafos, they would save Galit from possible death by electrocution.

Moreover, in his own unrepudiated affidavit executed on 21 June 1952 and subscribed and sworn to before the clerk of the Court of First Instance of Oriental Mindoro, he admitted having conspired with Leonardo Marcelo and Pedro Galicia to kill policeman Ulpiano Moral and Silverio Palafos, adding that upon arriving at the place he called for Palafos and told him to come down so that they could talk to him. Anatolio Alberto testified that the three defendants conspired and agreed to kill Palafos; and that on the way to the latter's house it was Guillermo Galit who guarded him to prevent his escape and threatened to shoot him for reproving what they had done. While this evidence is branded by counsel for the appellant as proceeding from a polluted source, no attempt was ever made during the trial to discredit him.

Guillermo Galit was not without motive in entering into conspiracy with his co-defendants to kill Silverio Palafos. He, together with Leonardo Marcelo, Pedro Galicia and

¹ For the death of Ulpiano Moral (criminal case No. 776, Court of First Instance of Oriental Mindoro; pp. 13, 19, t. s. n.) and Silverio Palafos (criminal case No. 790 of the same Court).

Anatolio Alberto, was charged with robbery by the deceased. They unsuccessfully tried to persuade Palafos to withdraw his charge and for that reason and because they could not post the necessary bond they were detained in the municipal jail of Roxas (Exhibit A). All the more, if it is true, as testified to by Leonardo Marcelo and Pedro Galicia, that Guillermo Galit was not with his co-defendants on the night of 25 April 1952, when they robbed Palafos, he would have a stronger urge to conspire with them in killing Silverio Palafos.

The foregoing facts and reasons show that Guillermo Galit conspired with Leonardo Marcelo and Pedro Galicia to kill Silverio Palafos. He is, therefore, as guilty as his confederates.

The crime being qualified by treachery and aggravated by dwelling, the penalty imposed upon Guillermo Galit is in accordance with law.

The verdict and sentence under review are affirmed.

Bengzon, Acting C. J., Padilla, Montemayor, A. Reyes, Jugo, Bautista Angelo, Labrador, Concepcion, and J. B. L. Reyes, JJ., concur.

Judgment affirmed.

[No. L-7311. September 30, 1955] ✓

NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE Co., LTD., plaintiff and appellant, vs. ADRIANO CHOA JOY, ETC., defendant and appellee.

1. COMMON CARRIERS; DAMAGES; REQUISITES BEFORE CLAIM FOR DAMAGES MAY BE DEMANDED.—In order that the condition provided in Article 366 of the Code of Commerce may be demanded there should be a consignment of goods, through a common carrier, by a consignor in one place to a consignee in another place, and the delivery of the merchandise by the carrier to the consignee at the place of destination. In the instant case, the consignor is the branch office of Lee Teh & Co., Inc. at Catarman, Samar, which placed the cargo on board the ship *Jupiter*, and the consignee, its main office at Manila. The cargo never reached Manila, its destination, nor was it ever delivered to the consignee, the office of the shipper in Manila, because the ship ran aground upon entering Laoang Bay, Samar on the same day of the shipment. Such being the case, Article 366 does not have application because the cargo was never received by the consignee. Moreover, under the bill of lading issued by the carrier (Exhibit C), it was the latter's undertaking to bring the cargo to its destination—Manila,—and deliver it to its consignee, which undertaking was never complied with. The carrier, therefore, breached its contract, and, as such, it forfeited its right to invoke in its favor the condition required by Article 366.
2. ID.; ID.; ID.; LIABILITY OF CARRIER TO BE DETERMINED BY CARRIAGE CONTRACT.—The liability of the carrier must be determined in the light of the carriage contract. Where the contract calls for reciprocal obligations, the carrier cannot demand

fulfillment of its part from the shipper or consignee unless it first complies with its own obligation. (Article 1100, old Civil Code). The fact that the consignor is but the branch office of the company that shipped the goods, and the consignee is the main office at Manila, is of no moment, because the duties of each party under the law are different. Moreover, even if the consignor and the consignee be considered as one and the same party, still the carrier cannot disclaim responsibility under its contract for the simple reason that it failed to comply with its obligation to bring the cargo to its destination. This breach alone justifies its liability under the carriage contract.

APPEAL from a judgment of the Court of First Instance of Manila. Pecson, J.

The facts are stated in the opinion of the court.

Nicodemus L. Dasig for plaintiff and appellant.

Alberto M. K. Jamir for defendant and appellee.

BAUTISTA ANGELO, J.:

This is an action for the recovery of the sum of P5,196.20 with legal interest thereon from the date of the filing of the complaint.

On May 20, 1950, the ship "*Jupiter*" on her voyage No. 149, received on board at Carangian, Samar, in good order and condition, 107 bundles of first class loose weight hemp weighing 8,273 kilos, or 130.80 piculs, valued at P6,736.20, from Lee Teh & Co., Inc., for transportation and delivery to Manila, under a bill of lading issued by the carrier to the shipper. The ship was owned by Adriano Choa Joy, doing business under the name of South Sea Shipping Line, while the cargo was shipped by the branch office of Lee Teh & Co., Inc. at Carangian, Samar, for transportation and delivery to its main office at Manila.

The cargo failed to arrive in Manila because the vessel ran aground while entering the Laoang Bay, Samar, on May 20, 1950, due to the negligence of its captain, Jose Molina, who, in the investigation conducted by the Marine Board of Inquiry, was found negligent of his duties and was suspended from office for a period of three months. Of the cargo, only 7,590 kilos, or 120 piculs of hemp, were saved and because of their damaged condition, they were sold for the sum of P2,040 the consignor having spent P500 for their salvage, thereby causing Lee Teh & Co., Inc. losses in the sum of P5,196.20.

The cargo was insured by the New Zealand Insurance Co., Ltd., and because of the damage caused to said cargo while in transit, the losses were paid by said company to the shipper. The carrier having refused to reimburse these damages despite demands made to that effect, the insurance company, as subrogee of the shipper instituted the present action before the Court of First Instance of Manila.

After the parties had presented their evidence, the court found that, while the shipper has suffered damages because of the inability of the carrier to transport the cargo as agreed upon, however, the liability of the carrier did not attach because of the failure of the shipper or of the consignee to file its claim for damages within 24 hours from receipt of the cargo as required by law. Consequently, the court dismissed the case, with costs against the plaintiff. Plaintiff brought this case on appeal directly to this Court.

Appellant poses in this appeal the following issue: "Whether Lee Teh & Co., Inc. of Manila, as consignee, or Lee Teh & Co., Inc. of Catarman, Samar, as consignor, should have filed its claim for damages to the cargo with the shipping company, herein defendant, within twenty four hours from the date the said cargo was salvaged by the consignor, in accordance with Article 366 of the Code of Commerce for this action to prosper, or that neither the said consignee nor the said consignor was under the obligation to file the said claim within the said period, as they are not bound by the provisions of Article 366 of the Code of Commerce."

Article 366 of the Code of Commerce, which was applied by the lower court, provides:

"Within twenty-four hours following the receipt of the merchandise, the claim against the carrier for damage or average which may be found therein upon opening the packages, may be made, provided that the indications of the damage or average which gives rise to the claim cannot be ascertained from the outside part of such packages, in which case the claim shall be admitted only at the time of receipt.

"After the periods mentioned have elapsed, or the transportation charges have been paid, no claim shall be admitted against the carrier with regard to the condition in which the goods transported were delivered."

It would appear from the above that in order that the condition therein provided may be demanded there should be a consignment of goods, through a common carrier, by a consignor in one place to a consignee in another place. And said article provides that the claim for damages must be made "within twenty-four hours following the receipt of the merchandise" by the consignee from the carrier. In other words, there must be delivery of the merchandise by the carrier to the consignee at the place of destination. In the instant case, the consignor is the branch office of Lee Teh & Co., Inc. at Catarman, Samar, which placed the cargo on board the ship *Jupiter*, and the consignee, its main office at Manila. The lower court found that the cargo never reached Manila, its destination, nor was it ever delivered to the consignee, the office of the shipper in Manila, because the ship ran aground upon entering Laoang Bay, Samar on the same day of the shipment.

Such being the case, it follows that the aforesaid article 366 does not have application because the cargo was never received by the consignee. Moreover, under the bill of lading issued by the carrier (Exhibit "C"), it was the latter's undertaking to bring the cargo to its destination—Manila,—and deliver it to its consignee, which undertaking was never complied with. The carrier, therefore, breached its contract, and, as such, it forfeited its right to invoke in its favor the condition required by article 366.

One case parallel to the present is *Roldan vs. Lim Ponzo & Co.*, 37 Phil., 285. In that case, plaintiff sought to recover damages for failure of defendant to transport 2,244 packages of sugar from plaintiff's *hacienda* to Iloilo. It was proven that the cargo did not reach its destination because the *lorcha* carrying it was wrecked in the river Jalaud through the negligence and lack of skill of the master of the *lorcha*. And of the total cargo of 2,244 packages of sugar, only 1,022 were saved in damaged condition through the efforts made by the shipper. Because plaintiff failed to comply with the requirement of article 366 of the Code of Commerce, the lower court found for defendant and dismissed the case. But this Court held that said article "is limited to cases of claims for damages to goods actually received by the consignee; it has no application in cases wherein the goods entrusted to the carrier are not delivered to the consignee by the carrier in pursuance of the terms of the carriage contract." Elaborating on this point, this Court commented:

"Article 366 of the Commercial Code is limited to cases of claims for damages to goods actually turned over by the carrier and received by the consignee, whether those damages be apparent from an examination of the packages in which the goods are delivered, or of such a character that the nature and extent of the damage is not apparent until the packages are opened and the contents examined. Clearly it has no application in cases wherein the goods entrusted to the carrier are not delivered by the carrier to the consignee. In such cases there can be no question of a claim for damages suffered by the goods while in transport, since the claim for damages arises exclusively out of the failure to make delivery." * * *

"We are of opinion, however, that the necessity for making the claim in accordance with that article did not arise if, as it is alleged, these 1,022 packages, of sugar were recovered from the wreck by the plaintiff, himself, in an effort, by his own activities, to save his property from total loss. The measures to be taken under the terms of Article 367 of the Code when the parties are unable to arrive at an amicable settlement of claims for damages set up in accordance with Article 366, quite clearly indicate that the necessity for the presentation of claims under this article arises only in those cases wherein the carrier makes delivery and the consignee receives the goods in pursuance of the terms of the contract."

It is true that in the instant case there is some disagreement as to whether the salvage of the portion of

the cargo that was saved was due to the efforts of the carrier itself or to the combined efforts of the latter and the shipper as a result of which the salvaged cargo was placed in possession of the shipper who sold it and deducted its proceeds from the liability of the carrier. But this discrepancy, in our opinion, would seem to be immaterial because the law as well as the contract contemplates delivery of the cargo to the consignee at its port of destination in order that the benefit of the law may be availed of. The liability of the carrier must be determined in the light of the carriage contract, and since that contract calls for reciprocal obligations, the carrier cannot demand fulfillment of its part from the shipper or consignee unless it first complies with its own obligation. (Article 1100, old Civil Code). The fact that the consignor is but the branch office of the company that shipped the goods, and the consignee is the main office at Manila, is of no moment, because the duties of each party under the law are different. Moreover, even if the consignor and the consignee be considered as one and the same party, still the carrier cannot disclaim responsibility under its contract for the simple reason that it failed to comply with its obligation to bring the cargo to its destination. This breach alone justifies its liability under the carriage contract.

Wherefore, the decision appealed from is hereby reversed, and another one will be entered ordering the defendant to pay the plaintiff the sum of ₱5,196.20, with legal interest thereon from the filing of the complaint, with costs against appellee.

Bengzon, Acting C. J., Padilla, Montemayor, Jugo, Labrador, Concepcion, and J. B. L. Reyes, JJ., concur.

REYES, A., J., *dissenting*:

I dissent. While there is dispute as to whether the cargo of hemp was salvaged through the efforts of the shipper or through those of the carrier, the lower court found that what was saved of the hemp was actually received by the shipper's agent at Catarman, who, however, did not file a claim for damages within 24 hours thereafter as provided in Article 366 of the Code of Commerce. The appellant contends that this article did not apply because "there was no delivery of goods by the carrier to the consignee." Upholding the contention, the majority opinion holds that the article has application only when the goods transported are delivered to the consignee at the port of destination but not otherwise, this on the theory that where the carrier breaches his contract by failing to take the goods to their destination he forfeits his right to invoke the article. To this I cannot agree.

The Article reads:

"ART. 366. Within the twenty-four hours following the receipt of the merchandise, the claim against the carrier for damage or average which may be found therein upon opening of the packages, may be made, provided that the indications of the damage or average which gives rise to the claim cannot be ascertained from the outside part of such packages, in which case the claim shall be admitted only at the time of receipt.

"After the periods mentioned have elapsed, or the transportation charges have been paid, no claim shall be admitted against the carrier with regard to the condition in which the goods transported were delivered."

Nowhere in this article is it said or even hinted that prompt claim with regard to the condition in which the goods transported were delivered is required only when the delivery is made to the consignee at destination. And on principle I do not see why the article should not apply also where delivery is made to the shipper or consignor whether at the port of destination or of embarkation or at any other place where the cargo is discharged. Especially would this be true in the present case where consignor and consignee are the same person or entity and where damage to the cargo was not necessarily to be expected because the ship did not sink but merely ran aground, so that if any such damage was in fact noted upon delivery the same should have been promptly brought to the attention of the carrier.

The majority cites the case of *Roldan vs. Lim Ponzo*, 37 Phil. 255. That case should be authority against rather than in favor of their conclusion. For it is to be noted that in that case the claim was for 2,244 bayones of sugar of which 1,222 bayones did not reach destination because the *lorcha* on which it was loaded was wrecked on the way, while the remaining 1,022 bayones were saved in a more or less damage condition, and this Court there held that as to the part of the sugar totally lost article 366 did not apply, but that as to the 1,022 bayones of sugar that were saved, although in a damaged condition, there was need for determining under what conditions the same came into the possession of the plaintiff, because while there was allegation that the said 1,022 bayones of sugar "were recovered from the wreck by the plaintiff himself, in an effort, by his own effort, by his own activities, to save his property from total loss", the defendant had not had an opportunity to submit his evidence to the court. This court, therefore, remanded the case to the court below for a new trial in order to determine whether it was the carrier or the shipper that salvaged the sugar. The reason for this is to be found in the following excerpts from the decision:

"In so far as this action is founded on a claim for damages resulting from the wetting of the 1,022 packages of sugar which

were saved from the wreck, it seems clear that if these 1,022 packages of sugar were delivered by the carrier and received by the consignee under and in pursuance of the terms of the contract, this claim for damages would be defeated by the plaintiff's failure to make claim therefor in accordance with the term of article 366 of the Code.

* * * * *

"Until the defendant has had an opportunity to submit his evidence it is impossible to determine under what conditions these 1,022 packages of sugar came into the possession of the plaintiff, or to determine whether his claim for damages by the wetting of this sugar, if well founded in every other respect, is or should be defeated by his failure to make claim for such damages in the manner and form indicated in Article 366 of the Commercial Code."

If we really mean to follow the decision of this Court in that former case, I think the proper thing to do is to first determine whether the hemp in this case was salvaged by the carrier or by the shipper. But as that is a disputed question of fact, the case should be certified to the Court of Appeals since it does not involve a purely legal question.

Judgment reversed.

[No. L-7495. September 30, 1955]

EVARISTO CORPUZ, petitioner, *vs.* SUSANA CORPUZ ET AL.,
respondents

HUSBAND AND WIFE; CONJUGAL PARTNERSHIP; SURVIVING SPOUSE CAN NOT SELL CONJUGAL PROPERTY WITHOUT THE FORMALITIES REQUIRED BY LAW.—The death of either husband or wife does not make the surviving spouse the *de facto* administrator of the conjugal estate or invest him or her with power to dispose of the same. The sale of conjugal property by the surviving spouse without the formalities established for the sale of the property of deceased persons, shall be null and void, except as to the portion that may correspond to the vendor in the partition.

APPEAL by certiorari from a decision of the Court of Appeals.

The facts are stated in the opinion of the court.

Alfonso G. Espinosa for petitioner and appellant.

Teodoro P. Santiago for respondent and appellee.

REYES, A., J.:

The property involved in this appeal is a parcel of land of about 1,854 square meters covered by Original Certificate of Title No. 5980 of the land records of Nueva Ecija. By a deed executed on November 12, 1934, some eleven years after Bernarda Mantile's death, Francisco Corpus conveyed the land by way of sale to the spouses Domingo Cruz and Eugenia Rigal for the sum of ₱80. The dispute is between an heir of the wife of the vendor and the heirs of the vendees.

It appears that the vendees had an only son named Isabelo Corpuz, who married Susana Santiago and had three children with her. In 1943, with Domingo and his son Isabelo already deceased, their widows Eugenia Rigal and Susana Santiago had a misunderstanding and, for that reason, the certificate of title to the property in dispute was, together with other documents, entrusted by them to the mayor of Rizal, Nueva Ecija; but upon the death of the latter during the Japanese occupation the title was lost, and with a view to securing a duplicate thereof, Susana Santiago enlisted the help of Evaristo Corpuz, one of the children of the vendors. Pretending to help Susana, what Evaristo did was to secure a duplicate certificate of title for himself and once it was obtained, he refused to deliver it to Susana, telling her that they had better litigate the matter in court. Hence the present action, which was filed by Susana in her capacity as judicial guardian of her children, all minors, with the deceased Isabelo Corpuz, as only heirs of the deceased Domingo Corpuz and Eugenia Rigal. The complaint prays for judgment ordering the defendant Evaristo Corpuz to deliver to plaintiff the second Owner's Duplication Certificate of Title which defendant obtained from the Register of Deeds; declaring defendant to be without right to possess the said duplicate as the land covered by the same had already been conveyed to Domingo Corpuz; and adjudging damages and costs to plaintiff.

Answering the complaint, defendant alleged that the deed of sale supposed to have been executed by Francisco Corpuz in favor of Domingo Corpuz and his wife was fictitious and void and, in any event, the vendor had no authority to make the sale because the land sold was conjugal property, it being alleged in this connection that Bernarda Mantile died intestate in 1923, long before the sale, and that the defendant and his brothers and sisters, Daniel, Inocencio, Narciso, Escolastica, Canuta, and Felicidad, all surnamed Corpuz, had by operation of law become the owners of one-half of the land in question through inheritance from their deceased mother.

After trial, the Court rendered judgment in favor of plaintiff, ordering defendant to surrender the second Owner's Duplicate Certificate of Title No. 5980 to plaintiff and declaring defendant to have no right to possess the same, but denying the claim for damages. On appeal to the Court of Appeals, the judgment of the inferior court was confirmed and the case is now before us on appeal by certiorari.

We note at the outset that plaintiff's title derives from the deed of sale executed by Francisco Corpuz on November 12, 1934, which describes the land sold as registered in the Office of the Register of Deeds of Nueva Ecija "*bajo*

el Certificado Original de Título No. 5980 a nombre de Francisco Corpuz y Bernarda Mantile ya difunta." Such being the case, it is to be presumed that the land was the conjugal property of Francisco Corpuz and Bernarda Mantile, and the presumption stands because there appears to be no proof to the contrary. It is significant that in the deed Francisco Corpuz declares himself absolute owner of the land merely on the basis of the fact that his wife was already dead.

The Court of Appeals, however, took the view that, even supposing the property to be conjugal, still "in accordance with the law in force at the time of the sale and decided cases, the surviving husband, as administrator of the community property, had authority to sell conjugal property without the concurrence of the children of the marriage." The assertion is inaccurate because, at the time of the sale, Act No. 3176, which took effect in 1924, had already been approved. Said Act declared that when the marriage is dissolved by the death of the husband or wife, the community property shall be administered and liquidated in the testamentary or intestate proceedings of the deceased spouse, or in an ordinary liquidation and partition proceeding. In the present case, there has been no liquidation or partition of any kind and, under the Act, the death of the wife did not make the husband the *de facto* administrator of the conjugal estate or invest him with power to dispose of the same. In fact, the Act declares that a sale, without the formalities established for the sale of the property of deceased persons, "shall be null and void, except as regards the portion that belongs to the vendor at the time the liquidation and partition was made." The cases cited as authority by the Court of Appeals were either decided before the approval of the Act or referred to sales antedating said approval and are, therefore, not controlling in the present case. Thus in the case of *Ocampo et al. vs. Potenciano et al.*, (L-2263, promulgated May 30, 1951) where the authority of a surviving spouse to dispose of the conjugal property was put in issue, this Court said:

"The Court of Appeals erred in supposing that the surviving spouse had such authority as *de facto* administrator of the conjugal estate. As pointed out by appellants, the decisions relied on by that court in support of its view are now obsolete. Those decisions laid down the rule that, upon the dissolution of the marriage by the death of the wife, the husband must liquidate the partnership affairs. But the procedure has been changed by Act No. 3176 (approved on November 24, 1924), now section 2, Rule 75, of the Rules of Court, which provides that when the marriage is dissolved by the death of either husband or wife, the partnership affairs must be liquidated in the testate or intestate proceedings of the deceased spouse. (Moran, Comments on the Rules of Court, 3rd ed., Vol. II, p. 324.) *Ocampo et al. vs. Potenciano et al.*, L-2263, promulgated May 30, 1951.)

Conformably to what has been said above, the sale made by Francisco Corpuz of the land covered by Original Certificate of Title No. 5980 should be held to have conveyed title only to the vendor's share in said land, with the result that the legal heirs of the deceased Bernarda Mantile cannot be deemed to have been divested of their title to her share of the property.

With the property jointly owned by the heirs of the vendor's deceased wife and the heirs of the vendees, the latter set of heirs are not entitled to have exclusive possession of the Torrens certificate of title now said to be in the possession of the defendant, who is one of the other set of heirs. Perhaps plaintiff's remedy is to ask for another Owner's Duplicate Certificate. But before that is done, title to the property should first, through appropriate procedure, be recorded in the joint names of both sets of heirs as co-owners.

In view of the foregoing, the judgment below is revoked in so far as it declares defendant without right to possess the Owner's Duplicate Certificate of Title herein involved and orders him to surrender it to plaintiff. Defendant's claim for damages, referring to the products of the land, may not be adequately adjudicated in the present case because his co-heirs, who should have equal interest in such damages, have not been made parties and cannot, therefore, be bound by any adjudication that may be made on said claim.

The appellee shall pay the costs.

Bengzon, Acting C. J., Padilla, Montemayor, Jugo, Bautista Angelo, Labrador, and J. B. L. Reyes, JJ., concur.

Judgment revoked.

[No. L-7760. September 30, 1955]

Intestate estate of the deceased GAVINO REYES. MARIANO RODRIGUEZ, MARTA RODRIGUEZ and CONCEPCION RODRIGUEZ, petitioners and appellants, *vs.* ZOILO REYES, respondent and appellee.

1. DESCENT AND DISTRIBUTION; SALES; JUDGMENT; PARTIES NOT CONCLUDED BY PRIOR JUDGMENT.—A vendor or his administrator may not be concluded, favorably or unfavorably, by a prior judgment rendered in an action between his vendee and other parties.
2. ID.; ID.; ID.; ID.;—A finding in an order appointing an administrator for a decedent's estate, to the effect that certain persons are the next of kin of the deceased, can not conclude persons who were not as yet parties to the proceedings.
3. ID.; PATERNITY AND FILIATION; LEGITIMATION OF NATURAL CHILDREN; UNRECOGNIZED NATURAL CHILDREN HAVE NO RIGHT TO SUCCEED TO THE LEGITIMATE ISSUE OF THEIR PARENTS.—A natural child, not recognized as required by the law XI of Toro, is not legitimated by the subsequent marriage of his parents; and

therefore, he is barred from succeeding to the legitimate issue of said parents. Such disqualification to inherit extends to the descendents of the unrecognized natural child.

APPEAL by certiorari from a decision of the Court of Appeals dated April 17, 1954.

The facts are stated in the opinion of the court.

Fabre & Orendain for petitioners and appellants.

Atanacio A. Javelosa for respondent and appellee.✓

REYES, J. B. L., J.:

It is of record that the spouses Gavino Villota y Reyes (*alias* Gavino Reyes) and Rosa Venal had acquired during their marriage certain properties among which were lots Nos. 5976, 43, 44, 45 and 46 and 200 of the Cadastral Survey of Sariaya, Quezon province. The husband Gavino Villota y Reyes having died intestate on April 20, 1935, without leaving issue, his widow Rosa Venal, without judicial settlement of her husband's estate, sold the afore-said lots to the appellants Rodriguez sometime in the year 1939.

On June 28, 1948, appellee Zoilo Reyes, allegedly a nephew of the late Gavino, instituted proceeding in Court for the settlement of the latter's estate, and was appointed Administrator (Special Proceeding No. 3029). In that capacity, Zoilo filed an inventory of the estate of the deceased, and included therein the lots sold by the widow Rosa Venal to appellants Rodriguez. Later, the administrator petitioned the Court to declare as heirs of the deceased Gavino, his alleged nephews Zoilo and Andres Reyes (children of the late Luciano de los Reyes) and Martin Macatangay (son of Luciano's daughter Josefa Reyes, a predeceased sister of Andres and Zoilo Reyes).

The declaration of heirship was opposed by the appellants Rodriguez, since it would undermine their title by purchase from Gavino's widow, Rosa Venal. The Rodriguezes claimed that the widow was the sole true heir of Gavino Villota y Reyes; that Luciano Reyes (father of claimants Zoilo and Andres Reyes and grandfather of Martin Macatangay) was an illegitimate offspring of Gavino's mother (Máxima de los Reyes) of an unknown father, before Máxima married Juan Villota, father of the late Gavino Villota y Reyes.

The Court of First Instance rejected the opposition of appellants herein, and by order of April 27, 1953, held: (1) that the heirship of Zoilo and Andres Reyes and of Martin Macatangay was *res judicata* in view of the decision of the same Court in Civil Case No. 4656, Basilia Coronel *vs.* Rosa Venal, Mariano Rodriguez and Concepcion Rodriguez, which decision was affirmed by the Court of Appeals in CA-GR No. 6880-R; (2) that

the order appointing Zoilo Reyes as administrator of Gavino's estate established the relationship that the said decedent bore to Andres and Zoilo Reyes; and (3) that Luciano de los Reyes, while born illegitimate, had been *legitimated* by the marriage of his mother, Máxima de los Reyes, to Juan Villota and became thus capable of inheriting from his brother Gavino; hence the descendants of Luciano were entitled to inherit to the exclusion of the widow.

The Rodriguez oppositors appealed to the Court of Appeals. The latter, by decision of April 17, 1954 (CA-GR No. 11553-R), affirmed that of the inferior court, on the ground that the prior adjudication in Civil Case No. 4656 of the Court of First Instance of Tayabas, sustained by the Court of Appeals in a final judgment rendered in G. R. No. 6880-R, constituted *estoppel* by judgment on the fact that Zoilo Reyes, his brother Andres and his sister Josefa (now represented by her son, Martin Macatangay), were the heirs of the deceased.

We granted *certiorari* to review this decision of the Court of Appeals.

The prior adjudication upon which both Courts below relied, as conclusively establishing the successional rights of claimants Reyes and Macatangay, was a finding made by the Court of First Instance of Quezon, Tayabas, in deciding Civil Case No. 4656 of that Court. That suit was brought by one Basilia Coronel against Rosa Venal (widow of Gavino Villota y Reyes), Mariano Rodriguez and Concepcion Rodriguez (the last two being the oppositors-appellants in the case now before us). The plaintiff therein sought to annul and set aside the conveyance of lot No. 46 of the Sariaya Cadastre, made by Rosa Venal in favor of the Rodriguezes on July 22, 1939, on the strength of a prior sale in favor of said plaintiff, Basilia Coronel, made by the spouses Gavino Villota and Rosa Venal in 1929. The Court of First Instance annulled the sale of the lot in favor of oppositors Rodriguez, and directed the Register of Deeds to cancel the corresponding certificate and issue another in the name of Basilia Coronel. In the course of its decision, the Court found that Rosa Venal included lot 46 by mistake among the properties she sold to the Rodriguezes; but it also made the following pronouncement:

"When she (Rosa Venal) sold the whole property again in 1939 alone, she was not its exclusive owner for Gavino Reyes left nephews in the persons of Andres and Zoilo Reyes, children of his deceased brother Luciano Reyes. In the law and order of succession, brothers and sisters, nephews and nieces precede the surviving spouse." (Exhibit G.; Apendice 1, Appellee's brief, p. 71.)

The case was appealed to the Court of Appeals, where it was docketed as CA-G. R. No. 6880-R. In due time, the Fourth Division of said Court rendered judgment

affirming the decision of the Court of First Instance, holding that:

"assuming as fact the due execution of Exhibit B the instrument through which Rosa Venal sold lot No. 46 to the defendants, no validity can be given thereto, for Rosa Venal could not have disposed then of that property, as it no longer belonged to her. Its inclusion in the sale must have been an obvious mistake. * * *

"That appellants' contention that Rosal Venal is liable to them for the value of lot No. 46 is preposterous, because she asserted, and we believe it to be true, that she sold it to none other than Basilia. Moreover, if that lot was really included in the sale, the least that can be said is that it was a mistake."

But the Court of Appeals passed *sub silentio* the finding that the deceased Gavino Villota Reyes had left nephews who preceded his widow in the succession.

Upon these facts we hold that the finding of the Court of First Instance in its case No. 4656, as to Zoilo and Andres Reyes, could not give rise to *res judicata* nor to *estoppel*. Both bars to relitigation require that the later suit should be between the same parties or their privies, a condition that does not obtain in the present case. The first litigation was between the appellants Rodriguez and Basilia Coronel; while the second case, now before us, is between the Administrator of the estate of Gavino Villota y Reyes, on the one hand, and the Rodriguezes on the other. Obviously, there is no identity of parties.

The Court of Appeals sought to turn the objection by holding that:

"It could be said that the herein administrator and the plaintiff in that case (i.e., Basilia Coronel) are *privies* of the deceased Gavino Reyes, while Mariano Rodriguez and Concepcion Rodriguez, the herein oppositors-appellants, were the defendants-appellants in said civil case."

The error in this reasoning lies in the assumption that the rule of conclusiveness of judgments can operate against or in favor of different plaintiffs, provided they are both privies of a common predecessor (*causante*), when in reality the rule requires them to be privies of *each other*, and such privity must be by title *subsequent* to the commencement of the first action or proceeding (Rule 39, section 44 (b); 30 Am. Jur. 957; I Moran, Commentaries on the Rules of Court, pp. 869-870 and cases therein cited). The administrator of Gavino Villota y Reyes is not a successor in interest of Basilia Coronel; if at all, the interest he represents is anterior to that of Basilia (who was Gavino's vendee) and hence, it can not be affected favorably or unfavorably by the adjudication in her suit.

"Similarly, a judgment in favor of or adverse to the interest or title of an assignee or grantee, rendered in an action to which the assignor or grantor is not a party, is not conclusive as between the assignor or grantor and the successful assailant of the as-

signee's or grantee's interest or title." (Kapiolani Estate *vs.* Atcherley, 50 L. Ed. 1229; Radford *vs.* Meyers, 58 L. Ed. 454; Bergson *vs.* Hood, 116 ALR 951)

It stands to reason that as the finding that Zoilo and Andres Reyes were nephews of Gavino Reyes was made in an action wherein Gavino was not a party, it can not be invoked by the appellants Rodriguez against him or his administrator; and if this be so, neither should said pronouncement be invoked by the administrator against the Rodriguezes, for estoppels must be mutual (Andres *vs.* Pimentel, 21 Phil. 434).

Finally, it is well to note that the finding relied upon is merely to the effect that Andres and Zoilo Reyes were nephews of Gavino, but it does not state that they were *legitimate* nephews, as is necessary in order to enable them to succeed ahead of the widow; and that such finding was not confirmed by the Court of Appeals, that rendered the final judgment setting at rest the prior litigation.

Neither is *estoppel* or *res judicata* derivable from the pronouncements contained in the order of September 2, 1948, appointing Zoilo Reyes as administrator of the estate of Gavino Villota y Reyes. The statement therein that "the persons nearest of kin to the deceased are his surviving spouse and the children of Zoilo Reyes, the herein petitioner, and Andres Reyes, both of whom are brothers of the deceased" was entirely extraneous and unnecessary (*obiter*) for the purposes of the order itself; so much so that the finding is being modified by the order of declaration of heirs, dated April 27, 1953, now under appeal. In addition, there is no showing that the oppositors-appellants were served with notice of the petition to appoint the administrator, nor that they appeared at the hearing thereof.

There being no estoppel, contrary to the holding of the Court of Appeals, we are forced to examine the correctness of the finding of the Court of First Instance that Luciano de los Reyes (father of claimants Zoilo and Andres Reyes, and grandfather of Martin Macatangay) was a *legitimated* son of Juan Villota and Máxima de los Reyes, and therefore, a legitimate brother, for all intents and purposes, of the decedent Gavino Villota y Reyes, with right to succeed the latter in the absence of descendants and ascendants. This point was not touched upon by the Court of Appeals.

It is unquestioned that according to his baptismal certificate, Exhibit 3, Luciano de los Reyes was born on January 7, 1871, of Máxima de los Reyes, single, and an unknown father (*padre: desconocido*); and said certificate adds:

"Legitimidad: No legitimado" (*legitimo*).

It is also admitted that almost two (2) years later, on November 26, 1872, Juan Villota was canonically mar-

ried to Máxima de los Reyes, mother of Luciano (Exhibit K). According to the governing law of the time (1871) which was the Law XI of Toro, in order that this marriage should produce the legitimation of Luciano, it must appear (1) that Luciano was the son, not only of Máxima, but of Juan Villota as well; (2) that Juan Villota and Máxima de los Reyes could contract marriage with each other, "justamente y sin dispensación" when Luciano was conceived or when he was born; and (3) that Juan Villota should have acknowledged Luciano to be his natural son, though such recognition need not be express but may be implied from the acts of the alleged father (*Allarde vs. Abaya*, 57 Phil., 909). Plainly, the marriage is by itself no proof of recognition, for Juan Villota might have been ignorant of Luciano's birth (*Siguiong vs. Siguiong*, 8 Phil. 5).

Now, the record before us is totally barren of proof as to any personal acts of recognition by Juan Villota with regard to Luciano; nor is there evidence on the question of who was Luciano's father. The Court of First Instance cites no proof; and the evidence of the appellees is merely to the effect that Gavino and Luciano were "full blood brothers", which is only a conclusion of the witnesses and irrelevant to the issue of legitimation or recognition, especially under the laws of Toro. For under the Law XI the son had to be acknowledged by the parent and by no other person, said law expressly requiring "*con tanto que el padre le reconozca por su hijo.*" (Sent, Trib. Sup. of Spain, 23 June 1858). It is well to recall here that the conferment of the status of acknowledged natural child by acts of the members of the parent's family (authorized by Article 135, No. 2, of the Spanish Civil Code of 1889) was entirely without precedent in the pre-Codal legislation of Spain and its colonies.

Not only have the appellees failed to prove that their predecessor Luciano de los Reyes was the offspring of Juan Villota, or that the latter in any way acknowledged Luciano as his son; but there are on record plain indicia that such acknowledgment or legitimation never took place. Thus Exhibit J, the certificate of the marriage of Luciano de los Reyes with Agripina Gragasa in 1898, expressly recites:

"* * * casé por palabras de presente y con licencia dada por el R. P. Fr. Miguel Gonzalez, en esta Iglesia de mi cargo según rito de Nuestra Madre Iglesia, a Luciano de los Reyes, hijo de Máxima de los Reyes, del pueblo de Candelaria del barangay No. 25; con Agripina Gragasa, india soltera, hija de Engracio Gragasa y Apolinario Abordo, * * *."

It will be noticed that (1) the identity of Luciano's father remains unknown down to 1898, since only his mother's name is recorded; (2) that his mother is not described as widowed; and (3) that Luciano did not bear the surname of his alleged father, Juan Villota. These

facts are incompatible with the theory that Juan Villota had acknowledged and legitimated Luciano. Had he done so, there would be no reason why Luciano should not bear the paternal surnames to which the legitimation entitled him, or why he should have withheld the name of Juan Villota as his father on such a solemn occasion. The Spanish law, from the Fuero Real down to the Code of 1889, strictly and consistently adhered to the maxim of the Canon Law (the Decretal of Pope Alexander III) that those legitimated by marriage of the parents should be considered legitimate.¹ In view of the social importance given to legitimacy, especially in the past century, it is inconceivable that Luciano, if really legitimated by both parents, should prefer to hide his paternity and appear as illegitimate before the woman he was to marry.

In the absence of reliable proof that Juan Villota had begotten and acknowledge Luciano de los Reyes as his natural son, his legitimation can not be declared duly proved.

"To hold otherwise would make possible the admission of fraudulent claims made after the decease of a married couple, based upon an allegation that the claimant was the fruit of illicit relations prior to their marriage, and without any attempt to show that the putative father had ever recognized the claimant as his child or even knew of its existence; and the mere possibility that such claimants might present themselves would cast doubt and confusion on many inheritances, and open wide the door to a form of fraud which the legitimate heirs would find great difficulty in combating." (Siguiong vs. Siguiong, *supra*.)

And without such legitimation, Luciano could not succeed to the estate of Gavino Villota y Reyes, in view of Article 943 of the Civil Code of 1889 (later clarified by Article 992 of the new Civil Code):

"ART. 943. A natural child has no right to succeed ab intestate legitimate children and relatives of the father or mother who has acknowledged it; nor shall such children or relatives so inherit from the natural child."

ART. 992. (New Civil Code) an illegitimate child has no right to inherit ab intestato from the legitimate children and relatives of his father or mother; nor shall such children or relatives inherit in the same manner from the illegitimate child."

And the disqualification of Luciano to succeed Gavino Villota extended under these articles to Luciano's own progeny, Zoilo and Andres and Martin Macatangay, since they could not represent him (Sent. Tribunal Supremo of Spain, 24 June 1897; 7 Manresa, Comentarios (6th ed.) pp. 140-141).

In conclusion, we hold:

¹ "tanta est vis matrimonii, ut qui antea sunt geniti, post contractum matrimonium legitimi habeantur". Or, as the *Siete Partidas* stated it: *tan grand fuerza ha el matrimonio, que luego que el padre é la madre son casados, se fazen por ende los fijos legitimos*" (Part IV, Tit. XIII, ley 1.a).

(1) That a vendor or his administrator may not be concluded, favorably or unfavorably, by a prior judgment rendered in an action between his vendee and other parties;

(2) That a finding in an order appointing an administrator for a decedent's estate, to the effect that certain persons are the next of kin of the deceased, can not conclude persons who were not as yet parties to the proceedings;

(3) That a natural child, not recognized as required by the law XI of Toro, is not legitimated by the subsequent marriage of his parents; and therefore, he is barred from succeeding to the legitimate issue of said parents.

(4) That such disqualification to inherit extends to the descendants of the unrecognized natural child.

In view of the foregoing, the decision appealed from is reversed and the declaration of heirs made on April 27, 1953, by the Court of First Instance of Quezon in Special Proceedings No. 3029, is revoked and set aside. Let the records be remanded to the Court of origin for a new hearing to determine the true intestate heirs of the deceased Gavino Villota y Reyes, to the exclusion of claimants Reyes and Macatangay, in accordance with law and this opinion. So ordered.

Bengzon, Acting C. J., Padilla, Montemayor, A. Reyes, Jugo, Bautista Angelo, Labrador, and J. B. L. Reyes, JJ., concur.

Judgment reversed.

[No. L-8474. September 30, 1955]

THE PEOPLE OF THE PHILIPPINES, petitioner, *vs.* PEDRO DE LA PEÑA, OSMUNDO RAMOS and HON. RAMON SAN JOSE, respondents.

SEARCH WARRANTS; EVIDENCE; ILLEGAL PROCUREMENT OF SEARCH WARRANTS, HOW ESTABLISHED.—The motive of the person accused of illegal procurement of search warrants may be established, not only by acts preceding, or coetaneous with, the commission of the offense charged, but, also, by acts posterior to the issuance of the process, such as, an attempt to extort money as a condition precedent to the release of the complainant.

ORIGINAL ACTION in the Supreme Court. Certiorari.

The facts are stated in the opinion of the court.

Jose G. Lucban, Special Prosecutor.

Solicitor General Ambrosio Padilla, Assistant Solicitor General Jaime de los Angeles and Solicitor Meliton G. Soliman for the petitioner.

Enrique Javier and Federico Roy for respondent Osmundo Ramos.

Leodegario Alba for the other respondents.

CONCEPCION, J.:

This is a petition for certiorari to set aside certain resolutions of the Court of First Instance of Manila. However, considering the allegations and the ultimate purpose of the petition, the same will be regarded as one for mandamus, in accordance with the doctrine laid down in *Guzman vs. Lichauco* (42 Phil. 291) and *People vs. Concepcion* (55 Phil. 485, 492).

Respondents, Pedro de la Peña and Osmundo Ramos, are accused, in Criminal Cases Nos. 24746 to 24755 and 24824 to 24833 (20 cases) of said court, of illegal procurement of search warrants, in violation of Article 129 of the Revised Penal Code. In the information filed in case No. 24750—the language of which is analogous to that of the information filed in the other nineteen cases, except as regards the names and addresses of the respective complaining witnesses—it is averred:

“That on or about the 30th day of April, 1951, in the City of Manila, Philippines, the accused Pedro de la Peña, being then the Chief of the Special Investigating Team, and the accused Osmundo Ramos, being then an agent, of the Military Intelligence Service, G-2, Armed Forces of the Philippines, and therefore public officers or employees, conspiring and confederating together and mutually helping each other, and pursuant to a common intent, did then and there willfully, unlawfully and feloniously procure a search warrant without a just cause, by then and there applying for the same and filing a deposition of witness in support of the application for search warrant before the Court of First Instance, this City; and that by reason and on account of said application and deposition the said accused succeeded in procuring from the said court a search warrant against Ty Kong Tek of 142 V. Mapa St., Sta. Mesa, Manila, where a search was actually made or caused to be made by the said accused, both knowing fully well that the statements and allegations contained in the said application as well as in the said deposition were false.” (Record, p. 4.)

At the joint hearing of said twenty cases, before Branch IV of the Court of First Instance of Manila, presided over by respondent Judge, Honorable Ramon San Jose, the prosecution placed, on the witness stand, the offended party in said case No. 24750, namely, Ty Kong Tek, who testified that, while he was in his house at 142 V. Mapa Street, Sta. Mesa, Manila, on March 1, 1951, at about 2:00 a.m., Pedro de la Peña, one of the respondents herein, and one of the defendants therein, came, accompanied by several persons, including two Chinese named Koa San and Tan Tek; that De la Peña and his companions, who were provided with a search warrant, searched the house, stating that they were looking for firearms and U. S. dollars, none of which were found in the premises; that they found, however, two books of account of Ty Kong Tek for the years 1948 and 1949; that at 6:00 a.m., De la Peña took Ty Kong Tek for investigation to Camp Murphy, where he was urged to confess that he had been engaged in the exchange

business and had been handling U. S. dollars, which the witness refused to admit; and that, later, in the afternoon, De la Peña arrested the son and a nephew of the witness. At this juncture, the prosecution inquired whether he knew why his son and nephew were arrested, but, the defense objected thereto upon the ground that the question referred to an act subsequent to the issuance of the aforementioned search warrant and, hence, immaterial to the issue. Although the prosecution explained that it sought to establish the motive of De la Peña in securing the search warrant, respondent Judge sustained the objection. Thereupon, the prosecution asked Ty Kong Tek whether he knew whether or not his above mentioned son and nephew had anything to do with the reason for the search made, in their house, by the party headed by De la Peña. The defense objected to the question upon the same ground, and the court sustained the objection.

Ty Kong Tek further stated, on the witness stand, that De la Peña investigated him six times at Camp Murphy; that, during the investigation, De la Peña told Ty Kong Tek that, unless he admitted that he had dealt in U. S. dollars and engaged in the exchange of money, said respondent would arrest the son and a nephew of the witness, as they were in fact detained by De la Peña in the afternoon of March 1, 1951; that, thereafter, one of the members of the party led by De la Peña, who made a search in complainant's house, namely, Koa San, approached the witness and told him that he, his son and his (witness') nephew would be released if he (Ty Kong Tek) gave him (Koa San) and De la Peña the sum of P20,000. On motion of the defense, respondent Judge ordered the last statement of Ty Kong Tek stricken from the record.

Ty Kong Tek, likewise, declared that Koa San was sometimes present during the investigation of the former in Camp Murphy; that after the first investigation of Ty Kong Tek by De la Peña, the former was sent to his quarters in said camp; and that Koa San then came to see Ty Kong Tek and talked to him. This statement was, also, ordered stricken out, on motion of the defense. Moreover, the latter made of record its general objection to all questions relative to events which occurred subsequently to the issuance of the search warrant aforementioned. Although the prosecution explained that it was trying to prove the unlawful motive with which the search warrant had allegedly been obtained, respondent Judge held that "anything that happened after that (issuance of the search warrant) will be immaterial" (p. 28, t. s. n.) Thereupon, on motion of herein petitioner, Jose G. Lukban, Director of the National Bureau of Investigation (NBI), who, as Special Prosecutor, handled the case for the Government, in collaboration with Assistant City Fiscal, Guillermo Dacumos,

respondent Judge suspended the hearing, in order that the prosecution could bring the matter to this Court, for determination of the propriety of introducing evidence of acts performed by the accused *after* the issuance of the search warrant in question. Hence, the present case.

Respondents herein maintain that the alleged illegal procurement of the aforementioned search warrant may be established only by proof of acts either preceding, or co-temporary with, the commission of offense charged, not by acts performed subsequently thereto. Upon the other hand, petitioner herein contends that the motive of the accused may be established by posterior acts, such as, for instance, an attempt to extort money as a condition precedent to the release of the complainant.

It is clear to our mind that said attempt to extract money, even if effected after the issuance of the search warrant, but prior to the release of the complainant, is relevant to the question whether or not said was illegally procured, owing to the obvious tendency of the aforementioned circumstance, if proven, to establish that the accused was prompted by the desire to get money from said complainant. The relevancy would be more patent if a similar attempt had been made in the other nineteen cases or in some of them. It is, likewise, apparent that evidence of the intent of the party who obtained said warrant or warrants is not only relevant, but very material, where the accused are charged with having "willfully, unlawfully and feloniously procured" said process, "pursuant to a common intent," as alleged in the information filed in the cases under consideration.

Respondents insist, however, that:

"* * * Our Supreme Court, in the case of *People vs. Sy Juco*, 64 Phil. 667, ruled that—malicious procurement of a search warrant under Article 129 of the Revised Penal Code is committed by a public officer who procures search warrant *without just cause*, and that such just cause consist of such *facts and circumstances antecedent to the issuance of the warrant and not to facts subsequent* (underscoring ours)." (Respondent's memorandum, p. 2)

This statement is misleading. The accused in the *Sy Juco* case, cited by respondents, was not charged with illegal procurement of a search warrant. The main issue in said case was the validity of a search warrant based upon affidavits showing, on the face thereof, that the statements therein contained were hearsay. This Court answered the question in the negative. Referring to the need of a probable cause, as a condition essential to the issuance of a valid search warrant, we declared:

"* * * It has likewise been held by this court that by *probable cause* are meant such facts and circumstances antecedent to the issuance of the warrant, that are in themselves sufficient to

induce a cautious man to rely upon them and act in pursuance thereof." (64 Phil., 667, 674)

The words "facts and circumstances *antecedent* to the issuance of the warrant" had no relation whatsoever with, and were not meant to qualify, the evidence admissible to prove the illegal procurement of a search warrant, in violation of Article 129 of the Revised Penal Code, which was not in issue in the case. Said expression merely referred to the norm that should guide a *Judge* in determining whether or not process should be ordered issued. It is not concerned, either with the liability of the person *procuring the warrant*, or with the competency of the evidence to establish his guilt.

In this connection, it may not be amiss to stress, once more, the need of adhering to the policy enunciated in the case of *Prats & Co. vs. Phoenix Insurance Co.* (52 Phil., 807, 816-817) from which we quote:

"In the course of long experience we have observed that justice is most effectively and expeditiously administered in the courts where trivial objections to the admission of proof are received with *least* favor. The practice of excluding evidence on doubtful objections to its materiality or technical objections to the form of the questions should be *avoided*. In a case of any intricacy it is *impossible* for a judge of first instance, in the early stages of the development of the proof, to know with any certainty whether testimony is relevant or not; and where there is no indication of bad faith on the part of the attorney offering the evidence, the court may as a rule safely accept the testimony upon the statement of the attorney that the proof offered will be connected later. Moreover, it must be remembered that in the heat of the battle over which he presides a *judge of first instance may possibly fall into error in judging* of the relevancy of proof where a fair and logical *connection* is in fact shown. When such a mistake is made and the proof is erroneously ruled out, the Supreme Court, upon appeal, often finds itself *embarrassed and possibly unable to correct the effects of the error* without returning the case for a new trial—a step which this Court is always very loath to take. On the other hand, *the admission of proof in a court of first instance, even if the question as to its form, materiality, or relevancy is doubtful, can never result in much harm to either litigant*, because the trial judge is supposed to know the law; and it is its duty upon final consideration of the case, to distinguish the relevant and material from the irrelevant and immaterial. If this course is followed and the cause is prosecuted to the Supreme Court upon appeal, *this court then has all the material before it necessary to make a correct judgment.*" (Italics supplied.)

Inasmuch as the prosecution was entitled to introduce the evidence in question and respondent Judge was, consequently, "under obligation by reason of his office" to admit said evidence, "and in refusing to do so * * * he failed to perform his judicial duty"—in the language used by this Court in the case of *People vs. Concepcion* (*supra*)—it follows that said respondent Judge should be, as he is hereby, ordered—in line with the rule laid down in said case—

to allow petitioner herein to prove the motive of the accused in obtaining the search warrant in question, even if the evidence therefor should refer to acts posterior to the issuance of said process, and that the resolutions of the lower court sustaining the objections to the questions above referred to, propounded by petitioner herein, and directing that portions of the testimony of Ty Kong Tek be stricken from the record, should be, as said orders are hereby, reversed and set aside, with costs against respondents, Pedro de la Peña and Osmundo Ramos.

It is so ordered.

Bengzon, Acting C. J., Montemayor, A. Reyes, Jugo, Bautista Angelo, Labrador, and J. B. L. Reyes, JJ., concur.

Petition granted.

DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS

[No. 14608-R. April 4, 1955]

RESOLUTION

Go TAO, petitioner, *vs.* HON. CARMELINO ALVENDIA, as Judge of the Court of First Instance of Manila, and METROPOLITAN INSURANCE Co., respondents.

EJECTMENT; APPEAL BY DEFENDANT; IMMEDIATE EXECUTION OF JUDGMENT; PURPOSE OF SECTIONS 8 AND 9, RULE 72, RULES OF COURT.—The purpose of sections 8 and 9 of the Rules of Court is undoubtedly to safeguard the return to the defendant in a case of ejectment who has been defeated in the lower court of all or part of the money deposited by him should the decision rendered against him be reversed or modified to his benefit by the appellate court.

ORIGINAL ACTION in the Court of Appeals. Certiorari.

The facts are stated in the opinion of the Court.

Eusebio C. Espeleta for petitioner.

No appearances for respondents.

FÉLIX, J.:

Petitioner comes to this Court for a writ of certiorari against the order of the respondent Judge, dated January 27, 1955, authorizing the withdrawal by the respondent Metropolitan Insurance Co. of the amount of ₱4,000 deposited by the petitioner with the Clerk of the Court of First Instance of Manila in Civil Case No. 18095 of said Tribunal and prays that pending consideration of the petition a writ of preliminary injunction be issued. As ground for this action, petitioner merely states that he is the defendant in an ejectment case (No. 18095 of said court); that he has been depositing the monthly rentals with the Clerk of Court of Manila, now amounting to ₱4,000; that he has never recognized the respondent Metropolitan Insurance Co., the plaintiff thereof, as his landlord; that nevertheless the respondent Judge rendered decision against him on November 4, 1954; and that he appealed from said decision to this Court of Appeals by filing the corresponding notice and record on appeal and a bond in the amount of ₱60. Petitioner further states that during the pendency of the appeal the therein plaintiff and now respondent Metropolitan Insurance Co. filed a motion to withdraw the deposit in the total sum of ₱4,000, and that despite his vehement opposition on the ground that the case is pending appeal, the respondent Judge, in violation of sections 8 and 9, Rule 72, of the Rules of Court, granted said motion by order of January 27, 1955, and denied petitioner's motion to reconsider that order. It is to be noted that the petition does not

attach copies of either the decision appealed from or of the order which is the subject of this present recourse, and thus the petition fails to furnish us with information of the reasons that moved the respondent Judge to render said decision and order.

Section 9, Rule 72, of the Rules of Court provides that "where the defendant appeals from judgment of the Court of First Instance (in ejectment cases) execution of said judgment shall not be stayed unless the appellant pays *either to the plaintiff or into the appellate court* the same amounts referred to in the preceding section to be disposed of in the same manner as therein provided", and section 8 of the same Rule provides on this point that execution (of the decision of the Municipal Court) shall be issued immediately unless during the pendency of the appeal in the Court of First Instance he pays *to the plaintiff or to said court* the amount of rents due from time to time under the contract if any, as found by the judgment of the justice of the peace or municipal court to exist, or, in the absence of a contract, he pays *to the plaintiff or into the court*, on or before the tenth day of each calendar month, the reasonable value of the use and occupation of the premises for the preceding month at the rate determined by the judgment.

In the case at bar it does not appear, except by the bare statement of the petitioner, whether he has fully complied with these provisions of the Rules of Court. On the other hand, We must bear in mind that the owner or person with right to lease a property is entitled to receive the fruits or rents of the same as soon as they are due, and although the law grants the occupant thereof who is ejected by an appealable decision of a court of justice the privilege of depositing the rents due, either with the plaintiff or with the court, yet we fail to see that the withdrawal authorized by the court of the rents in the sum of ₱4,000 by the Metropolitan Insurance Co. may cause any damage to the petitioner. The purpose of sections 8 and 9 of the Rules of Court is undoubtedly to safeguard the return to the defendant in a case of ejectment who has been defeated in the lower court of all or part of the money deposited by him should the decision rendered against him be reversed or modified to his benefit by the appellate court. In the instant case we cannot fail to note that under the law the Metropolitan Co. is doing business in the Philippines under the control or supervision of the Insurance Commissioner and it certainly could not operate in these Islands if it did not have sufficient funds to meet its obligations. Consequently, should said appealed decision be modified by this Court to the benefit of the petitioner, the latter could recover whatever amount he might be adjudicated in the

final decision that may be rendered in the case, for there is no reason to believe that the Metropolitan Insurance Co. would not be then in position to make whatever refund it be sentenced to do.

In view of the foregoing considerations and finding that the petition herein is insufficient for letting it follow its due course, the Second Division of this Court of Appeals hereby RESOLVES to dismiss the petition without further proceedings.

It is so ordered.

Peña and Makalintal, JJ., concur.

Petition dismissed.

[No. 11888-R. April 12, 1955]

FROILAN E. SAMONTE, as Administrator of the Testate Estate of Leocadia de los Santos, plaintiff and appellee, *vs.* HONORATO B. HERNANDO, ANICETA MARCELINO DE HERNANDO and CASIMIRO PERALTA, defendants and appellants.

SALE; "PACTO DE RETRO"; REDEMPTION BY SEVERAL HEIRS OF DECEASED VENDOR.—When a vendor *a retro* who sold immovable properties dies leaving several heirs, each heir can only repurchase or redeem the part of the properties which he has or may have acquired as inheritance. (Article 1514, old Civil Code.)

APPEAL from a judgment of the Court of First Instance of Ilocos Norte. Belmonte, J.

The facts are stated in the opinion of the court.

Benjamin B. Guerrero for defendants and appellants.

Antonio Ma. Azurin for plaintiff and appellee.

FÉLIX, J.:

On May 29, 1951, Froilán E. Samonte, as administrator of the testate estate of Leocadia de los Santos, instituted this action in the Court of First Instance of Ilocos Norte, for the purpose of bringing back to the testate estate of the late Leocadia de los Santos five parcels of land, more particularly described in the complaint, which the defendants held in their possession under claim of ownership, and for damages and costs. It is averred in the complaint that the deceased Leocadia de los Santos was the owner of the four parcels of land subject of the first cause of action; that for and in consideration of the sum of ₱980 she mortgaged (sold *a retro*) them to Lucila Ruaro, Fortunato Manuel, Teófilo Domingo and Severino Mateo; and that without authority from the heirs of the deceased owner, and acting only by the fact that their respective spouses, Aniceta and the late Gabriela, both surnamed Marcelino, were among the forced heirs of the

deceased Leocadia de los Santos, defendants Honorato B. Hernando and Casimiro Peralta redeemed said four parcels of land by tendering and paying to the mortgagees (vendees *a retro*) the sum of ₱980 in Japanese war notes, which parcels, however, have a market value of about ₱5,000 and are presently in the possession of the defendants who assert ownership over the same, enjoying the fruits thereof from 1944, to the damage and prejudice of the testate estate of Leocadia de los Santos in the sum of ₱6,000 in Japanese war notes, and ₱1,500, Philippine currency.

Anent the second cause of action, the complaint also avers that the parcel of land situated at *sitio* Lagui, *barrio* No. 54, municipality of Laoag, Ilocos Norte, was sold with right of repurchase on November 9, 1935, by the deceased Leocadia de los Santos to the spouses Lorenzo de los Santos and Juana Salvador for the sum of ₱95, and that on January 31, 1944, and prior to the expiration of the period of redemption, Honorato Hernando and Casimiro Peralta, without authority from the heirs of the late Leocadia de los Santos and actuated only by the fact that their respective spouses were among the forced heirs of the estate of the deceased, redeemed said parcel of land from the vendees *a retro* in consideration of the sum of ₱95 that they paid in Japanese war notes; that this parcel of land has a current market value of about ₱4,000, Philippine currency, and is now in the possession of the defendants who assert ownership over the same, enjoying the fruits thereof from 1944, to the damage and prejudice of the testate estate of Leocadia de los Santos in the sum of ₱4,000 in Japanese war notes, and ₱1,000 in Philippine currency; and that the plaintiff, in his said capacity, has repeatedly demanded in vain from the defendants the delivery of the five parcels of land involved in this case.

On June 18, 1951, the defendants, through counsel Guillermo N. Pasi6n, answered the complaint with special defenses and counterclaim, and on July 13, 1951, the spouses Honorato B. Hernando and Aniceta Mercelino de Hernando, through their counsel Benjamin B. Guerrero, also filed their answer to the complaint, setting affirmative defenses to both causes of action and counterclaim. Defendants' special defenses were predicated on their ownership of all the five parcels of land in litigation in this case, having repurchased the same from the vendees *a retro* who acquired the same from the deceased Leocadia de los Santos. They admitted having been in possession of said parcels since their repurchase or redemption and enjoying the fruits thereof, finally alleging that plaintiff's right to reacquire possession and ownership of said five parcels of land had long prescribed.

After the issues were joined and a hearing held, the Court rendered decision on July 25, 1952, the dispositive part of which is as follows:

"For the foregoing considerations, the Court renders judgment declaring that the five parcels of land described in the complaint under the first and second causes of action belong to the testate estate of the deceased Leocadia de los Santos, and the defendants are ordered to deliver possession thereof to the plaintiff as administrator of the said estate; to pay the amount of P333 a year as damages until the actual delivery of said lands to the plaintiff. Defendant Casimiro Peralta is exempted from paying the shares of the other heirs in the products of the land in Lagui because his share was transferred to his co-defendant Honorato B. Hernando.

The plaintiff, as administrator, shall reimburse the defendants the portion of the repurchase price of the lands in question which the said defendants have paid.

With costs against the defendants."

From this decision the defendants appealed and in this instance their counsel maintains that the lower court erred:

1. In holding defendants-appellants trustees of the lands in litigation which were redeemed both from the original vendees *a retro* for the benefit of the forced heirs of the deceased, Leocadia de los Santos;

2. In assessing the P333 per year as damages against defendants-appellants by reason of their having enjoyed the fruits of the lands in question from the date of redemption up to the present; and

3. In not holding defendants-appellants as having been subrogated in the rights of the original vendees *a retro* of the lands subject of the present controversy and in not holding plaintiff-appellee's right of action as having already prescribed, and, consequently, in not holding defendants-appellants entitled to the permanent and absolute ownership of the said lands.

As narrated by the trial judge, the facts which are undisputed between the parties are:

"That the plaintiff Froilán E. Samonte was appointed administrator of the testate estate of the deceased Leocadia de los Santos in Civil Case No. 4211 of this Court; that as such, he filed an inventory of the properties left by the said deceased, wherein the parcels of land now in question are included as belonging to the said estate (Exhibits A, A-1, A-2, A-3, A-4 A-5, AA, AA-1, AA-2, AA-3 AA-4, and AA-5);

That the *parcel of land under the second cause of action of the complaint* was sold on November 19, 1935, for a period of ten years, with the right to repurchase by Leocadia de los Santos for the amount of P95 to the spouses Lorenzo de los Santos and Juana Salvador (Exhibit D); that on January 31, 1944, Honorato B. Hernando, married to Aniceta Marcelino, and Casimiro Peralta repurchased from the vendee Lorenzo de los Santos, married to Juana Salvador, the said parcel of land sold *a retro* in Exhibit D, for the same amount of P95, Philippine currency (Exhibit E);

That Leocadia de los Santos on March 25, 1931, sold with *pacto de retro* to Aristarco Esteban the parcel of land situated at Laang, municipality of Piddig, Ilocos Norte, which is the first parcel of land under letter A of the first cause of action of the complaint; that on May 11, 1941, the heirs of Aristarco Esteban transferred their rights and interests to the said parcel of land, with the

consent of the vendor *a retro*, to Marcela Ruaro who, on *February 28, 1944*, resold the same parcel of land for the amount of ₱300 to Casimiro Peralta, married to Crispin Llacuna, and Honorato B. Hernando, married to Aniceta Marcelino, the herein defendants (Exhibit F);

That Leocadia de los Santos on *January 16, 1936*, sold for the amount of ₱300 with *pacto de retro* for the period of ten years, the two parcels of land, *which are the same parcels of land under letters B and C of the first cause of action of the complaint*, to Teófilo Domingo and Fortunata Manuel de Domingo; that on *April 14, 1944*, Froilán B. Samonte, as administrator of the testate estate of the deceased Leocadia de los Santos, repurchased the same two parcels of land from Fortunata Manuel de Domingo whose husband, Teófilo Domingo, was then in Hawaii, for the same amount of ₱300 (Exhibit C);

That Leocadia de los Santos sold with the right to repurchase for the period of ten years the parcel of land situated at *barrio Casamsaman, No. 5, Piddig, Ilocos Norte, which is the fourth parcel of land described in letter D of the first cause of action of the complaint*, to Aristarco Esteban who resold it to the spouses Severino Mateo and Segunda Barlán under the same terms and conditions agreed upon between Leocadia de los Santos and Aristarco Esteban; that on *May 22, 1944*, Severino Mateo and Segunda Barlán resold the same parcel of land to Casimiro Peralta, married to Crispina Llacuna, and Honorato B. Hernando, married to Aniceta Marcelino, for the sum of ₱380, Philippine currency (Exhibit H)".

From the foregoing documentary evidence it appears that the parcels of land described with letters B and C of the first cause of action of the complaint, were repurchased by the plaintiff-administrator from the vendees *a retro* who acquired the same from the deceased Leocadia de los Santos; that the parcel of land indicated with the letter A of the first cause of action was purchased by defendants Casimiro Peralta, married to Crispina Llacuna, and Honorato B. Hernando, married to Aniceta Marcelino, *after* the expiration of the period of ten years agreed for the redemption of the property; that the parcel indicated by the letter D in the first cause of action was redeemed or purchased apparently before the expiration of the period of repurchase or redemption, by Casimiro Peralta, married to Crispina Llacuna, and Honorato B. Hernando, married to Aniceta Marcelino, from the vendees *a retro* Severino Mateo and Segunda Barlán who in turn had acquired that property from Aristarco Esteban, the vendee *a retro* who had acquired the same from the deceased Leocadia de los Santos; and that the parcel of land referred to in the second cause of action was also redeemed or repurchased by defendants Honorato B. Hernando and Casimiro Peralta from the vendees *a retro*, the spouses Lorenzo de los Santos and Juana Salvador *before* the expiration of the period agreed upon for its repurchase.

The defendants contend, however, that as they have repurchased the lands described in Exhibits D, E, F and H, they became the absolute owners thereof, and that

the two parcels of land described in Exhibit G, repurchased by the judicial administrator, which are also in defendants' possession together with the three other parcels of land in question, belong to them exclusively, but these contentions are untenable, except in so far as the lot indicated with the letter A of the first cause of action which they repurchased *after* the period of redemption had already elapsed.

It is admitted by the parties that Aniceta and Gabriela, both surnamed Marcelino, are some of the heirs of the deceased Leocadia de los Santos, but this fact does not entitle them nor their husbands to repurchase for themselves the lands described in Exhibits D, E, F and H before the expiration of their period of redemption, to the prejudice of the administration of the testate estate of the deceased Leocadia de los Santos or of all the other heirs of the latter. As cited by the trial judge, the second paragraph of Article 1514 of the old Civil Code prescribes that when a vendor *a retro* who sold immovable properties dies leaving several heirs, each heir can only repurchase or redeem the part of the properties which he has or may have acquired as inheritance.

It is claimed, however, that the defendants by repurchasing the properties in question subrogated themselves in the rights of the original vendees *a retro* to the lands object of the present controversy, but this pretension is likewise untenable. As appellants themselves state with the authority of Manresa (8 Manresa, 447-448):

"Subrogation may either be legal or conventional. Legal subrogation is that which takes place without agreement but by operation of law by reason of certain acts; this is the subrogation referred to in the first paragraph of Article 1209 and in Article 1210 (of the Civil Code). Conventional subrogation is that which takes place by agreement of the parties; this is the subrogation referred to in the second paragraph of Article 1209. This kind of subrogation requires the intervention and consent of three persons: the original creditor, the new creditor, and the debtor."

Appellants maintain that their case comes within the scope of conventional subrogation. It is to be noted in this connection, firstly, that the deeds of repurchase executed by them and the vendees *a retro* do not refer to any subrogation of rights or interests of the latter; in the second place, the alleged authority given by the co-heirs of appellants' wives, when they said: "You repurchase them because you are the ones who have money", even if true, is insufficient for the subrogation. Although it is apparent that Leocadia de los Santos was then already dead, there is no question that at the time of the controverted repurchases there was an administrator appointed of her testate estate, i.e., plaintiff Froilán B. Samonte, and the person empowered to give that consent to the subrogation was that administrator. It shall be recalled

in this respect that when the heirs of Aristarco Esteban, who had purchased *a retro* the parcel of land described in letter A of the first cause of action of the complaint, sold to Marcela Ruaro their rights and interests to said property, they had to secure the consent of Leocadia de los Santos, the vendor *a retro* of said land. For this reason We hold that the defendants are bound to deliver to the plaintiff-administrator the possession of all the parcels of land involved in this case, except the property indicated with the letter A in the first cause of action of the complaint, and to further pay the plaintiff the resulting damages caused to his administration for the illegal possession and enjoyment of the products of the parcels of land that are to be returned to the testate estate of the deceased Leocadia de los Santos.

Appellants' defense of prescription is without merit. Even if We were to disregard the reason adduced by the trial judge that the defendants held and are holding the portions (of said lands) corresponding to their co-heirs in trust, and as such trustees they cannot invoke the statute of limitations, still We find that the complaint in this case was filed on May 29, 1951, that is, before the lapse of ten years from the date of the repurchase by defendants of each of the lots involved in this litigation.

Wherefore, and on the strength of the foregoing considerations, the decision appealed from is hereby modified in the sense that the parcel of land indicated with the letter A of the first cause of action shall not be delivered or returned by appellants to the administration; that the plaintiff-administrator shall not reimburse the defendants for any amount that they may have paid for the repurchase of the lands described in letters B and C of the first cause of action of the complaint; and that the damages adjudged to the plaintiff in the sum of ₱333 a year shall be reduced by $\frac{1}{5}$ (₱66.60) or to ₱266.40 a year. With these modifications the decision appealed from is hereby affirmed in all other respects, with costs against appellants.

It is so ordered.

Peña and Makalintal, JJ., concur.

Judgment modified.

[No. 11067-R. April 14, 1955]

THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL OF THE ARMED FORCES OF THE PHILIPPINES, plaintiff, *vs.* RUFINA MORANAS and MAGDALENO MORANAS for himself as brother of the deceased veteran and for and in behalf of the minors EMILIA, TRANQUILINO and REMEDIOS, all surnamed MORANAS, defendants and appellees, and MARIANO MADRONA, for and in behalf of ANTONIO, JUANA, LUCIA, FELICIDAD and TERESITA, all surnamed MORANAS, defendants and appellants.

EVIDENCE; RECORD OF BIRTH; CANONICAL BAPTISMAL RECORD CANNOT BE BASIS FOR ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF NATURAL CHILD.—A baptismal certificate at most shows that "so and so" had been baptized in a certain church and nothing else. It is for this reason that canonical baptismal records do not come within the meaning of record of birth pursuant to Article 278 of the new Civil Code (Padilla's Civil Code, Annotated, p. 328, Vol. I), and could not thus be the basis of acknowledgment of natural children.

APPEAL from a judgment of the Court of First Instance of Rizal. Barcelona, J.

The facts are stated in the opinion of the court.

Manuel A. Concordia for defendants and appellants.

Fred Ruiz Castro, Judge Advocate General of the Armed Forces of the Philippines for plaintiffs and appellees.

Plaridel M. Mingoa for defendants and appellees.

PEÑA, J.:

In his capacity as administrator under Republic Act No. 136 of the funds in his possession belonging to the deceased Cirilo Moranas, totalling \$831.90, the Judge Advocate General filed an interpleading praying that the two sets of claimants, to wit: (1) Rufina Moranas, Magdaleno Moranas, and the minors, Emilia, Tranquilino and Remedios, all surnamed Moranas and represented by Magdaleno Moranas, as guardian-ad-litem, on one hand, and (2) the minors Antonio, Juana, Lucia, Felicidad and Teresita, all surnamed Moranas, represented by their guardian-ad-litem Mariano Madrona, on the other, be made to interplead with a view to determining who of them are entitled to receive said amount, as well as the arrears in pay and allowances of the aforementioned deceased, as the latter's legal heirs. Accordingly, the two sets of defendants filed their respective answers, on being summoned,

After due trial, the lower court rendered decision, the dispositive portion of which is as follows:

"For all the foregoing consideration, the Court finds that Rufina Moranas and Magdaleno Moranas, sister and brother of the deceased Cirilo Moranas, are the latter's legal heirs entitled to receive the amount of \$831.90 and other arrears in pay and allowances due him and the same should therefore, be paid to them by the judge Advocate General."

From the aforesaid judgment, defendant Mariano Madrona, for and in behalf of the minors, Antonio, Juana, Lucia, Felicidad and Teresita, all surnamed Moranas, appealed and now contends that the lower court erred—

1. In not admitting Exhibits 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5—Madrona, as proof of baptism or even as part of the testimony of the witness who identified them;

2. In concluding that the marriage between Cirilo Moranas and Pacita de los Santos had not taken place and practically ruling that Cirilo Moranas and Pacita de los Santos were not married;

3. In not holding, on the assumption that no marriage actually took place, that the minors represented by Mariano Madrona are

the acknowledged natural children of the deceased Cirilo Moranas and therefore the heirs of said deceased; and

4. In concluding that Rufina Moranas and Magdaleno Moranas are the legal heirs of the deceased, Cirilo Moranas, entitled to receive the arrears in pay and allowances due the said deceased and in not declaring Antonio, Juana, Lucia, Felicidad and Teresita, all surnamed Moranas, as the legal heirs of the deceased Cirilo Moranas.

Cirilo Moranas was in his lifetime a soldier in the Philippine Scouts. He designated his brother Antonio of No. 22 Burgos Street, Romblon, Romblon, as his beneficiary, while his sister Rufina of the same address as his alternate beneficiary (Exhibit "2"—Moranas). However, one Mariano Madrona submitted to the authorities concerned photostatic copies of affidavits showing that said Cirilo Moranas, who died sometime in 1942, was married to a certain Pacita de los Santos with whom he had five children by the names of Antonio, Juana, Lucia, Felicidad and Teresita, and that said Pacita de los Santos was killed on February 11, 1945, by the Japanese, leaving her children to the care and custody of Mariano Madrona.

According to Mariano Madrona no certified true copy of the marriage certificate of the deceased spouses Cirilo Moranas and Pacita de los Santos could be secured from the Tondo Catholic Church, where they were allegedly married at 11.30 a.m., on November 12, 1929, because all its records were destroyed during the war as certified to by the parish priest thereof (Exhibit A). There is, however, no copy of the marriage certificate in the office of the local civil registrar whose records of marriages for said date are intact. Thus, in a certificate issued by said office, the following is stated—

"TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

This is to certify that after a diligent search has been made in the records of Marriages of this office, the name of Cirilo Moranas and Pacita de los Santos, alleged to have been married in the City of Manila in November, 1929, could not be found in our files of said date.

NOTE: Records of Marriages of this office for the said date are intact.

M. M. ICASIANO
City Health Officer
(As local Civil Registrar)

By: (Sgd.) LEONCIO Y. AGLUBAT
(Exhibit 1—Moranas)"

Considering this certificate in the light of the testimony of the "fiscal" or recorder of the Tondo Catholic Church, who declared that from 1919 to 1950, no marriage was performed therein after 9 o'clock up to noon time, because the period was devoted to baptisms, we are satisfied that no marriage ceremony was ever solemnized between Cirilo Moranas and Pacita de los Santos on the aforementioned date. But, this is not all. If Cirilo was really married

to Pacita as far back as 1929, We could not understand why he did not even, in one way or another, disclose the same to his brothers and sisters leaving in the province after so considerable length of time. Moreover, it is quite surprising to note that Cirilo did not designate Pacita de los Santos or her children, as his alternate beneficiary, instead of his sister. All these circumstances certainly prevail over the affidavits executed by persons who were not even the sponsors of the alleged marriage.

It is, however, argued that the birth certificates of the alleged minor children begotten by Cirilo with Pacita strongly indicate that he recognized them, for they could not have been baptized without coming into existence in this world. These certificates (Exhibits 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5) were rejected by the trial Judge whose action is now assailed. We, however, uphold the trial court for its ruling, because these certificates are not only immaterial and irrelevant to the question relative to the marriage between Cirilo and Pacita, but also because the baptismal certificates in question were not corroborated by copies of birth certificates from the local civil registrar of Manila, and cannot serve to substantiate the fact of the birth of Pacita's children out of Pacita's union with the late veteran Cirilo Moranas, for a baptismal certificate at most shows that "so and so" had been baptized in a certain church and nothing else. It is for this reason that canonical baptismal records do not come within the meaning of record of birth pursuant to Article 278 of the New Civil Code (Padilla's Civil Code, annotated p. 328 Vol. I), and could not thus be the basis of acknowledgment of natural children. The trial court would have erred had it pronounced the five children named in the birth certificates (Exhibits 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5) as having been acknowledged by their natural father on the basis of those certificates alone.

In view of the foregoing considerations, We do not deem it necessary to discuss the fourth assignment of error.

Wherefore, the judgment appealed from is hereby affirmed, without special pronouncement as to costs.

It is so ordered.

Felix and Makalintal, JJ., concur.

Judgment affirmed.

[No. 12049-R. April 14, 1955]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA,
plaintiff and appellee, *vs.* T. TULJARAM, doing business
under the name and style of "ESCOLTA PALACE" and
"CEBU GANDHI DEPARTMENT STORE", defendant and
appellant.

1. EVIDENCE; DOCUMENTS; ORIGINAL IN CUSTODY OF AN OFFICIAL OF A FOREIGN GOVERNMENT; COURT POWERLESS TO COMPEL OFFICIAL TO PART WITH THE ORIGINAL THEREOF.—It is not within the power of the court to compel an official of the United States government—a foreign government—to part with the originals of the documents in his custody, in violation of the rules and regulations of his government. Wigmore on Evidence, Volume IV, 3rd Ed., p. 383. However, photostatic copies of such documents are admissible in evidence.
2. NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS; CHECK; NEGOTIATION; DISHONOR; LIABILITY OF GENERAL INDORSER; REASON FOR DISHONOR NEED NOT BE ESTABLISHED.—The law does not require that the reason for dishonor of a check be established. It is sufficient that there was dishonor. Sections 65 and 66, Negotiable Instruments Law.
3. ID.; HOLDER IN DUE COURSE, HIS LIABILITY AND WARRANTY UNDER SECTIONS 65 AND 66, NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS LAW.—A holder in due course, within the meaning of section 52 of the Negotiable Instruments Law, holds the instrument free from any defect of title of prior parties and free from defenses available to prior parties among themselves and may enforce payment of the instrument for the full value thereof against all parties liable thereon. Section 57, Negotiable Instruments Law. Nevertheless, being a holder in due course is no defense to defeat his liability and warranty set forth in Section 65 and 66 of the Negotiable Instruments Law. By law, his liability is absolute. Said sections 65 and 66 do not differentiate between one who is a holder in due course and another who is not. The absence of distinction, or any specific exception in the law as to holders in due course, makes both sections 65 and 66 applicable to all indorsers alike, be they holders in due course or otherwise.

APPEAL from a judgment of the Court of First Instance of Cebu. Saguin, J.

The facts are stated in the opinion of the court.

Wenceslao L. Fernan & Marcelo B. Fernan for defendant and appellant.

A. P. Deen & Eddy A. Deen for plaintiff and appellee.

SANCHEZ, J.:

On appeal from a judgment of the Court of First Instance of Cebu ordering appellant to pay appellee the sum of ₱8,053.54, with legal interest thereon from the date of the filing of the complaint, and the costs.

On January 10, 1949, appellant T. Tuljaram, otherwise known as Thanwerdas Tuljaram, opened up with the Cebu Branch of appellee The Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China a current deposit account. A good portion of the amounts he deposited in that account consisted of United States depositary checks hereinafter mentioned. As of August 5, 1950, that account was closed.

Involved herein are seven of said depositary checks numbered and in amounts as follows:

Check No.	Amount
404,129	P860.00
436,428	1,332.40
436,457	1,056.10
438,280	932.00
513,650	2,255.04
697,826	520.00
524,040	1,075.00
Total	P8,030.54

These checks were drawn upon the National City Bank of New York by the Chief Disbursing Officer of the United States Treasury, payable to different persons. They were indorsed by appellant to appellee and fully credited by the latter in favor of and paid to the former. Thereafter, appellee, through its Manila office, forwarded said checks to the National City Bank of New York, at Manila, the official depository of the United States of America, for collection. The National City Bank of New York dishonored the checks for the reason that the indorsement of the divers payees thereof were forged. Advised of the dishonor appellee sent to appellant proper notice of dishonor and demanded repayment of the amount of the checks. No reimbursement was forthcoming. Hence, this suit.

The total claim covers the face value of the seven checks involved in the sum of P8,030.54, plus P23, the cost of the photostatic copies thereof, or a total of P8,053.54.

1. Appellant challenges the correctness of the ruling of the trial court admitting the photostatic copies of the United States depository checks (warrants) in question. It is urged on behalf of appellant that these photostatic copies should not be allowed for the reason that the originals thereof are in existence.

Prior to the trial of this case in the court below, appellee was faced with a dilemma. The originals of the checks are the property of the United States Government in the custody of the Regional Disbursing Officer of its Treasury Department. And this, in accordance with the policy and regulations of the United States Treasury. The checks themselves could not be released from the custody of the United States Government to enable appellee to utilize them as exhibits in court.

It was thus that appellee procured the deposition of Joseph Friel, Regional Disbursing Officer of the United States Treasury Department, at Manila, Philippines. The original depository checks were then exhibited by said officer. There, too, the photostatic copies were presented. Appellant's counsel was present at the deposition, cross-examined Friel, and had full opportunity to examine and

did examine the photostatic copies. Said photostatic copies were in all material respects reproductions of the originals thereof.

In the situation just adverted to, it is impossible for appellee to present the originals of the depositary checks in question before the court below. This Court cannot expect appellee to do the impossible. We do not believe it to be within the power of the court below to compel an official of the United States Government—a foreign government—to part with the originals of the documents in his custody, in violation of the rules and regulations of his government. Wigmore on Evidence (Volume IV, 3rd edition, page 383) is authority for the statement that—

“1212 Same: (a) Person within the jurisdiction. (1) If a person within the jurisdiction, possessing the document, is by reason of a privilege legally not compellable to produce it, this is clearly an excuse for non-production:

1848. Pollock, C. B, in *Sayer vs. Glossup*, 2 Exch. 409, 410. As the person who has the legal custody of the register is not by law compellable to produce it, the party who stands in need of the evidence which that document affords is not to suffer from its absence at the trial... If in point of law you cannot compel a party who has the custody of a document to produce it, there is the same reason for admitting other evidence of its contents as if its production were physically impossible.”

The admission of photostatic copies of checks as evidence is not new in this jurisdiction. In *People vs. Sangalang alias “Gaspar Merculio”*, CA-G. R. Nos. 4952-R and 4953-R, May 22, 1950, it was held that—

“In view of the circumstances of the case and considering that secondary evidence may also be presented when the original is in the possession of a person living beyond the jurisdiction of the court (Reynolds on Evidence, Sec. 66; Jones on Evidence, Vol. I, page 424, 4th ed.); that the facts as depicted by the photographs are usually reasonably correct representations and constitute evidence of a satisfactory and conclusive nature (*Tan It vs. Sun Insurance Office*, 51 Phil., 212); that photograph of records which cannot be brought into court may also be received as evidence (II Wharton’s Criminal Evidence, 11th ed., 1237), it is held that the admission of Exhibits A, B, and C, the photostatic copies of the original checks, by the trial court was correct and proper.”

The trenchant claim of appellant that deposition witness Joseph Friel was incompetent to testify to the effect that the photostatic copies are reproductions of the originals, is devoid of merit. In our opinion, any witness who has seen the originals, is familiar with the same, and compared them with the photostatic copies thereof, may well be a witness as to the correctness of the latter. Such was Friel. And this, because he is competent to speak from his own personal observation. On this point, Francisco in his *Trial Technique and Practice* Court (Vol. II, 1953 ed., p. 355) states—

"* * * The correctness of the representation by a photograph of the person or object portrayed may be proved by testimony of the person who took it, but his testimony is not essential. The authenticity of a photograph may be established by any witness who is familiar with the scene, object, or person portrayed or is competent to speak from personal observation. Thus, proof of the accuracy of a photograph of a person may be made by the testimony of one who was familiar with the appearance of the person at the time the photograph was taken. It has been held to be proper for the trial court to determine, from the evidence before it, whether enlargements of photographs of the *locus in quo* which were received in evidence, are correct representations thereof. The accuracy of the enlargements need not be proved by the maker thereof.

"The question of the sufficiency of the preliminary proofs offered to identify the photograph or to show that it is a fair and accurate representation of the objects which it purports to portray is a matter within the discretion of the trial court. * * *"

Furthermore, the photostats of the checks in question, according to appellee bank's records, tally—in number and amount—with the very same checks received from appellant and forwarded by it to the National City Bank of New York, Manila, for collection.

Upon the foregoing, we are of the opinion and so hold that the photostatic copies of the United States depository checks sued upon are admissible in evidence and the trial court was correct in so admitting them in this case.

2. Appellant insists that proof of forgery of the checks is essential to his liability. That there is no actual proof of forgery, is conceded. But appellant's liability is gauged by specific legal provisions of the Negotiable Instruments Law. Sections 65 and 66 of the said law applicable herein, read as follows:

"SEC. 65. *Warranty where negotiation by delivery, etc.*—Every person negotiating an instrument by delivery or by a qualified indorsement warrants:

"(a) That the instrument is genuine and in all respects what it purports to be;

"(b) That he has a good title to it;

"(c) That all prior parties had capacity to contract;

"(d) That he has no knowledge of any fact which would impair the validity of the instrument or render it valueless.

"But when the negotiation is by delivery only, the warranty extends in favor of no holder other than the immediate transferee.

"The provisions of subdivision (c) of this section do not apply to persons negotiating public or corporation securities other than bills and notes."

"SEC. 66. *Liability of general indorser.*—Every indorser who indorses without qualification warrants to all subsequent holders in due course:

"(a) The matters and things mentioned in subdivisions (a), (b) and (c) of the next preceding section; and

"(b) That the instrument is at the time of his indorsement valid and subsisting.

"And, in addition, he engages that on due presentment, it shall be accepted or paid, or both, as the case may be, according to its tenor, and that if it be dishonored, and the necessary proceedings

on dishonor be duly taken, he will pay the amount thereof to the holder, or to any subsequent indorser who may be compelled to pay it."

Adverting to the legal provisions just cited, we find that the law does not require that the reason for dishonor of the checks be established. It is sufficient that there was dishonor.

Here, the checks themselves show that appellant is an unqualified or a general indorser. For, he did not say therein that his indorsements were "without recourse" or any words of similar import. Section 38, Negotiable Instruments Law. Pursuant to law, therefore, he warrants that the checks are genuine and in all respects what they purport to be; and in addition, as to each check, "he engages that on due presentment, it shall be accepted or paid, or both, as the case may be, according to its tenor, and that if it be dishonored, and the necessary proceedings on dishonor be duly taken, he will pay the amount thereof to the holder, or to any subsequent indorser who may be compelled to pay it."

In the present case the checks, when presented, were not paid; they were dishonored. Appellant, appellee's immediate indorser, received full value therefor from said appellee. Appellant was given due notice of dishonor. Therefore, appellant is liable to appellee. And, parol evidence is not admissible to explain or defeat such liability. *Velasco vs. Tan Liuan & Co.*, 43 Phil., 195, 201. In *Great Eastern Life Insurance Co. vs. Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation*, 43 Phil., 678, 679, it was held that the remedy left to appellee is to go against the persons who indorsed the checks to him. As was pointed out by Professor Tolentino—

"Effect of warranties.—An unqualified indorser has the same warranties as the qualified indorser or person negotiating by delivery, except the fourth. Thus, he cannot set up the defense that the signature of the maker (*Security Trust Co. vs. Giglo* [N. J. Law], 132 Atl. 651) or of a previous indorser was forged, even if the indorsement is only for accommodation. (*Packard vs. Windholz*, 88 App. Div. 965, 84 N. Y. Supp. 666.) And where the instrument on which the payee's signature was forged has been subsequently indorsed from one person to another, each indorser guarantees the genuineness of prior signatures; therefore, each indorsee may recover from his immediate indorser. (*Main St. Bank vs. Planters Nat. Bank*, 116 Va. 137, 81 S. E. 24)"

* * * * *

"Extent of liability.—Where presentment and notice of dishonor have been made in accordance with law, an indorser sued upon his contract of indorsement is absolutely liable thereon. He cannot defend himself by pleading that the maker is solvent (*Curtis vs. Davidson*, 215 N. Y. 395, 109 N. E. 281) nor may he require that the holder sue the maker or drawer first (*Day vs. Ridgway*, 17 Pa. St. 303) or collect the amount of the instrument from mortgaged property or securities securing the instrument before enforcing his

liability as indorser. (*Rhoton vs. Woodford*, 24 Ariz. 562, 211 Pac. 858). Neither can he set up the defense that the maker has been discharged in his obligation to him by failure of the consideration. (*Southern Trading Co. vs. Feldman*, [Tex. Civ. app.], 247 S. W. 702.)" Tolentino, Commentaries and Jurisprudence on the Commercial Laws of the Philippines, Vol. I, 7th ed., pp. 314, 315.

We accordingly hold that appellant is liable to appellee for the total value of the checks herein involved.

3. Appellant claims that he is a holder in due course. From this, he draws the conclusion that he is not responsible to appellee for the value of the checks. We do not share the views of appellant. It is true that a holder in due course, within the meaning of section 52 of the Negotiable Instruments Law, holds the instrument free from any defect of title of prior parties and free from defenses available to prior parties among themselves and may enforce payment of the instrument for the full value thereof against all parties liable thereon. Section 57, Negotiable Instruments Law. Nevertheless, being a holder in due course is no defense to defeat his liability and warranty set forth in sections 65 and 66 of the Negotiable Instruments Law aforecited. By law, his liability is absolute. Said sections 65 and 66 do not differentiate between one who is a holder in due course and another who is not. The absence of distinction, or any specific exception in the law as to holders in due course, makes both sections 65 and 66 applicable to all indorsers alike, be they holders in due course or otherwise.

Wherefore, finding no error in the judgment appealed from, the same is hereby affirmed, with costs against appellant.

It is so ordered.

Endencia, (Pres.) J. and Ocampo, J., concur.

Judgment affirmed.

[No. 12506-R. April 15, 1955]

FELICIDAD P. MUÑOZ, petitioner and appellant, *vs.* JOSE DEL BARRIO, respondent and appellee

HUSBAND AND WIFE; LEGAL SEPARATION; ATTEMPT ON THE LIFE OF SPOUSE; ARTICLE 97, No. 2, CIVIL CODE OF THE PHILIPPINES.—

An attempt on the life of a person implies that the actor in the attempt is moved by an intention to kill the person against whom the attempt is made. Maltreatments by a husband of his wife, like giving her fist blows on the face, boxing her on the abdomen, pulling her hair and twisting her neck, do not constitute attempts on the life of said spouse as provided in Article 97, No. 2, of the Civil Code of the Philippines.

APPEAL from a judgment of the Court of First Instance of Bulacan. Ysip, J.

The facts are stated in the opinion of the court.

Manuel Y. Macias for petitioner and appellant.

Jose del Barrio in his own behalf as respondent and appellee.

FELIX, J.:

Felicidad P. Muñoz and José del Barrio were married civilly before Judge Natividad Almeda Lopez of the Municipal Court of Manila on September 24, 1942, and again canonically on October 24 of that year before the Catholic Minister Fr. Antonio Albrecht (Exhibit A). Since their marriage the couple lived together as husband and wife for the ensuing six months in the house of the husband's father at Rizal Avenue, Manila, and then moved their residence to the municipality of Meycawayan, Bulacán. Out of this union were born Félix Luis del Barrio and María Teresa del Barrio, who must be actually 11 and 9 years old, respectively.

It seems that during their married life this couple had frequent quarrels, on which occasions the husband maltreated his wife by deed, and because the latter was unable to bear such punishment, in 1947 they unceremoniously separated, the wife staying in Meycawayan and the husband in the house of his father at 2110 Rizal Avenue, Manila. Notwithstanding this separation of dwellings they met each other in the City of Manila, and the wife claims that in December, 1950, or January, 1951, and in September of the latter year she was again maltreated by her husband. This moved her to institute the present action alleging in the petition filed on October 26, 1951, in the Court of First Instance of Bulacán, among other things, that the system of conjugal partnership of gains governs her marriage to the respondent; that no property has been acquired during the marriage of petitioner and respondent except a portion of a residential land located in Meycawayan, Bulacán, from which no rentals are derived; that respondent has made several attempts on the life of the herein petitioner which compelled her to live separately and apart from the respondent since 1947; and that respondent has not provided support for petitioner and their children. Hence she prays the court:

(a) That a decree be entered for the legal separation of petitioner from respondent;

(b) That petitioner be awarded the custody of their minor children Félix del Barrio and María Teresa del Barrio by herein respondent;

(c) That respondent be directed to contribute to the support of said children;

(d) That petitioner be allowed costs, plus attorney's fees in the sum of P200 in this instance, to be charged against the conjugal partnership property referred to in paragraph 4 above, pursuant to Article 293 of the Civil Code of the Philippines;

(e) That whatever shall remain of said conjugal partnership property after deduction of the expenses mentioned in the next preceding paragraph, be divided and adjudicated in equal parts to herein petitioner and respondent and the conjugal partnership dissolved and liquidated; and

(f) That petitioner be granted such further and complete relief as may be just and equitable in the premises.

On November 12, 1951, respondent filed his answer to the petition denying the averments made in his wife's pleading and prayed the court that the petition be denied and dismissed for lack of merit, it being contrary to moral and good customs and not authorized or sanctioned by statute, praying further for such other relief as provided by law, with costs *de oficio*.

After the issues were joined, the court, in compliance with the provisions of Article 98 of the new Civil Code, took every feasible step towards the reconciliation of the spouses, but His Honor failed in his purpose by reason of the determined refusal of the wife to yield to the efforts of the Judge to that end. Hence the case proceeded with the intervention of the office of the Provincial Fiscal of Bulacán. After hearing the Court rendered decision the dispositive part of which, translated into English, is as follows:

"IN VIEW OF THESE CONSIDERATIONS, the Court is of the opinion and so holds that the present complaint must be, as it is hereby, dismissed for lack of merits; without costs."

Not satisfied with the outcome of her petition, Felicidad P. Muñoz appealed from said judgment, and in this instance her counsel maintains that the lower court erred:

1. In not finding that respondent-appellee had made attempts on the life of petitioner-appellant;
2. In not decreeing legal separation and in dismissing petitioner-appellant's action without costs; and
3. In not awarding attorney's fees to petitioner-appellant.

The new Civil Code prescribes the following:

"ART. 97. A petition for legal separation may be filed:

- (1) For adultery on the part of the wife and for concubinage on the part of the husband, as defined in the Penal Code; or
- (2) An attempt by one spouse against the life of the other."

In the case at bar the alleged maltreatments to the wife by the husband occurred *before* their separation *a mensa et thoro* in 1947 must not have amounted to said husband's attempts on the life of his wife, since the latter did not institute any action for the legal separation from him upon the effectivity of the Civil Code on August 30, 1950, and this case was only brought to court on October 26, 1951, *after* the alleged maltreatment of September, 1951, had taken place. Therefore, in this appeal we only have to determine whether the maltreatments that appellant suffered at the hands of the respondent after their separa-

tion of dwelling, which allegedly occurred in December, 1950, or January, 1951, and September of the latter year, furnish ground for the legal separation applied for under paragraph 2 of Article 97 of the Civil Code.

In appellant's brief mention is made of the testimonies of Jovita Faustino, a tenant of apartment No. 2068 Ipil St., Manila, owned by appellant's father, Felix Muñoz, of Meycawayan, Bulacán, and referring to the quarrel that the spouses had in March of 1950; of Faustino Mallari, patrolman in the Manila Police Department, referring to the spouses' encounter in December, 1950, or January, 1951; of appellant's counsel, Attorney Manuel M. Macías, relative to the occasion in which the spouses met at his office on or about September 30, 1951; and of appellant herself. The maltreatment referred to by Jovita Faustino consisted merely in appellee's giving a fist blow on the face of appellant. Patrolman Mallari did not witness the maltreatment on which he testified, for he was called by appellant to intervene in the quarrel between the spouses when it was already over, and the only thing he noticed was that she was crying and that there were certain scratches on her brow and cheeks and on certain points of the neck which were blackened (ecchymosis). About the quarrel spoken of by Attorney Macías, the latter declared that appellee boxed his wife on the abdomen, pulled her hair and had also twisted her neck, when said attorney, Leoncio Santos and José Enriquez separated petitioner and respondent.

An attempt on the life of a person implies that the actor in the attempt is moved by an intention to kill the person against whom the attempt is made, and after a careful examination of the evidence produced by appellant we cannot make up our mind to declare that the alleged maltreatments of respondent to his wife were moved by such intent to kill. On the contrary, we share the opinion of the trial judge who declared that said maltreatments cannot constitute attempts on the life of appellant as provided in Article 97, No. 2, of the Civil Code of the Philippines.

From the second edition of the Revised Penal Code by Dean Vicente J. Francisco—Book II, part 1, pp. 671–672—we copy the following:

"In the prosecutions for frustrated or attempted homicide, the intention to take life must be proved with the same degree of certainty as is required with respect to other elements of the crime, and the inference of such intent should not be drawn in the absence of circumstances sufficient to prove such intention beyond reasonable doubt (*People vs. Villanueva*, 51 Phil., 488). It is absolutely necessary that the homicidal intent be evidenced by adequate acts which at the time of their execution were unmistakably calculated to produce the death of the victim, since the crime of frustrated or attempted homicide is one in which, more than in any other case,

the penal law is based upon the material results produced by the criminal act. It is not proper or just to attribute to the delinquent a specific intent to commit the higher crime in the absence of proof to justify such a conclusion (U. S. *vs.* Taguibao, 1 Phil., 16). Conformably to this rule, therefore, an accused who, upon seeing a man plowing the land which was the subject matter of a dispute, immediately attacks the latter, inflicting blows upon his neck with the back of the bolo, must be convicted of physical injuries, and not of frustrated homicide, because the mere fact that the assault was committed with the back instead of the cutting edge of the bolo negatives the idea of homicidal intent and precludes the crime from constituting frustrated homicide." (U. S. *vs.* Taguibao, 1 Phil., 16).

"Nothing is more difficult to discover than intention, this being a mental act; we are only able to deduce it from the external acts performed by the agent, and when these acts have naturally given a definite result, courts should not without clear and conclusive proof, hold that some other result was intended (U. S. *vs.* Mendoza, 38 Phil., 691, 693). It is always to be remembered that 'the first and simplest presumption which, as stated above, the law draws with respect to human conduct, in connection with acts of violence, is that the actor intended the natural consequence of his acts; and this presumption should be implied in a fair and rational way, with proper regard to all the details of the act, and without the suppression of any of its elements'. * * * Likewise, where the accused inflicted a scalp wound with a hachet and struck at his victim a second time, it should not be inferred, from the mere fact that a hachet in the hands of an infuriated man is a deadly weapon, that the accused really intended to kill (People *vs.* Villanueva, 51 Phil., 488). When criminal liability is made to consist in the intention to perform an act which was not realized, the facts from which it is claimed that intention sprang must be such as to exclude all contrary supposition. When this intention is not necessarily disclosed by the acts performed by the defendant, greater importance should not be given to such acts than that which they in themselves import, nor should the defendant's liability be extended beyond that which is actually involved in the material results of the act." (U.S. *vs.* Mendoza, 38 Phil., 691.)

In the case of U. S. *vs.* Reyes et al., 30 Phil., 551, the Highest Tribunal of the land said the following:

"Homicide; Criminal intent.—When the case affords no good reason for holding that the assailants positively intended to kill the injured party in spite of the persistent and repeated beatings they gave him, however much they plainly demonstrated their intention of doing him injury, by striking him in an inhuman manner on various parts of his body, it is improper to classify the crime as either frustrated or attempted homicide. A personal assault must be punished according to its consequences and the harm done to the victim, for the penal law in this class of crimes is only concerned with the material results produced by the transgression, unless the perverse intention of taking the victim's life be clearly manifested."

In the maltreatments complained of in this case, the respondent only used at most his bare fists or hands and desisted from giving further chastisement after the first blows were given at the spur of the impulse. It is argued, however, that this is a civil case and that appellant is only bound to prove her right of action by preponderance of

evidence and not by evidence beyond reasonable doubt upon which a conviction for attempted parricide would rest, and though we may, to a certain extent, agree with counsel for appellant on this point, yet we cannot help but declare that in so far as the intent to kill is concerned, it must be established with clear and convincing evidence, and that in the case at bar said intent has not been proved by such evidence. Petitioner-appellant herself should not have been so sure of her evidence when instead of the present action she dared not to cause the prosecution of her husband for attempted parricide as a means of establishing her right to secure the legal separation she applies for in this case.

Wherefore, the decision appealed from, being in conformity with the law and the evidence of record, is hereby affirmed without pronouncement as to costs.

It is so ordered.

Peña and Makalintal, JJ., concur.

Judgment affirmed.

[No. 12221-R. April 19, 1955]

THE PEOPLE OF THE PHILIPPINES, plaintiff and appellee, *vs.*
MACARIO ANDE Y MARIÑO, defendant and appellant

CRIMINAL LAW; RECKLESS IMPRUDENCE, WHEN PUNISHABLE; ARTICLE 365, REVISED PENAL CODE.—Under Article 365 of the Revised Penal Code, reckless imprudence is only punishable if the act complained of constitutes a grave or less grave felony had it been intentional. The same legal precept impose punishment upon a person who, by *simple imprudence*, shall cause some wrong which, if done maliciously, would have constituted a light felony. The law, however, does not declare as a crime and does not provide any penalty for, the execution of an act—more serious as it is—committed through *reckless imprudence* which if intentional, *also* amounts to a light felony, Francisco, the Revised Penal Code, 2nd Ed., Vol II, Part II, p. 1686.

APPEAL from a judgment of the Court of First Instance of Manila. Amparo, J.

The facts are stated in the opinion of the court.

Sycip, Quisumbing, Salazar and Associates for defendant and appellant.

Acting Solicitor General Guillermo E. Torres and *Solicitor Mariano M. Trinidad* for plaintiff and appellee.

SANCHEZ, J.:

The information charges that defendant, on the 11th day of May, 1951, being the driver of a passenger truck, TPU-627, did then drive, manage and operate the same in Intramuros, Manila, in a careless, reckless, and imprudent

manner, by making said truck run at a speed faster than was proper and reasonable, without taking the necessary precaution to avoid accident to person and damage to property, in contravention of existing traffic rules and regulations, thereby causing said vehicle to hit and strike a jeep, PI-522, as a result of which, two persons in said jeep, namely, Norberto Fajardo and Tranquilino Ricamara suffered physical injuries.

The decision below found defendant guilty of serious physical injuries through reckless imprudence with respect to Norberto Fajardo, and of slight physical injuries with respect to Tranquilino Ricamara, and sentenced him to an indeterminate penalty of not less than 5 months of *arresto mayor* and not more than 1 year and 6 months of *prisión correccional*, with the accessories of the law, for the injuries suffered by Norberto Fajardo, and 10 days of *arresto menor* for those sustained by Tranquilino Ricamara, to indemnify Norberto Fajardo in the sum of ₱1,687, with subsidiary imprisonment in case of insolvency, and to pay the costs.

Defendant elevated this case to this Court.

Sometime after 11 o'clock in the morning of May 11, 1951, Patrolmen Norberto Fajardo and Tranquilino Ricamara of the Manila Police Department were in Intramuros on a follow-up case. With them were two Huk suspects. They were looking for the latter's companions. The four were in a jeep bearing Plate No. PI-522. At the wheel was Ricamara. They were driving slowly westward along Real street. Appellant was then driving JD bus No. 32 bearing Plate No. TPU-627 along General Luna street in the same vicinity, going southward and at a speed of about 40 miles an hour. While passing the intersection of General Luna and Real streets, Intramuros, appellant's vehicle hit the government jeep midways on the right side causing extensive damage to the latter. Patrolman Fajardo was pinned underneath the jeep and his right upper leg suffered compound comminuted fracture. He was examined at the Philippine General Hospital and later transferred to the Orthopedic Hospital, Mandaluyong, where he remained in confinement from May 11, 1951 to August 6, 1951. Following his release from the hospital, the treatment of his fracture continued. He was totally disabled for work for a period of about one year from May 11, 1951. He spent for medicine, X-ray, and transportation expenses of his family the total sum of ₱1,087.

Patrolman Ricamara in turn suffered abrasions on different parts of his body and was treated at the Philippine General Hospital, after which he promptly resumed his regular duties on the afternoon of that same day of the accident.

1. Primarily involved is the question of reckless imprudence charged. This was denied by appellant. He claims that it was not possible for him to drive the bus at a high speed along General Luna street because the latter was rough and had plenty of ruts. Assuming that the road was rough and that there were plenty of ruts this alone would not justify the conclusion that appellant did not drive the bus at a high speed. Rough roads and ruts do not always deter a bus from running fast. But silent and yet persuasive evidence is on record which shows that really appellant was driving recklessly and at a high speed. The badly battered body of the jeep attests to the force of the impact. After the jeep was hit, it turned turtle a number of times. It was thrown to a distance of five to seven meters from the point it was struck. It landed on its left side in the San Agustin Church yard. Indeed, the fact that at the time of the accident, appellant was driving on third gear, that there were no skid marks from the tire marks of the bus at the place where it runned into the jeep, that appellant was only able to stop the bus fifteen meters from the site of the accident, that by appellant's own admission, he swerved to the right in an attempt to avoid hitting the jeep—all those, too, are indicative of appellant's reckless negligence: he drove at a high speed at an intersection; he lost his head and swerved his vehicle. *People vs. Ladia*, CA-G. R. No. 4066-R, April 3, 1950; *People vs. Saro*, CA-G. R. No. 280, March 29, 1947.

We, accordingly, find that appellant is guilty of reckless imprudence.

Next in order is an examination of the penalties imposed by the lower court.

2. The injuries suffered by Patrolman Fajardo, disabling him for his habitual work for more than ninety days, are classified under paragraph 3, Article 263 of the Revised Penal Code as serious physical injuries. Had the crime been intentional, the penalty would be *prisión correccional* in its minimum and medium periods, and the act committed would fall under the category of less grave felony. Articles 9 and 25, Revised Penal Code. Inasmuch as the serious physical injuries were caused merely by reckless imprudence, the penalty applicable, under Article 365 of the same code, is *arresto mayor* in its minimum and medium periods. Neither aggravating nor mitigating circumstance attends the commission of the offense. Therefore, the corporal penalty in reference to the serious physical injuries suffered by Norberto Fajardo should be assessed in the medium period, that is, from 2 months and 1 day to 3 months.

3. The court below likewise sentenced appellant to suffer 10 days of *arresto menor* for the injuries suffered by Patrolman Tranquilino Ricamara.

An examination of Article 365 of the Revised Penal Code will show that reckless imprudence is only punishable if the act complained of constitutes a grave or less grave felony had it been intentional. It is true that the same legal precept imposes punishment upon a person who, by *simple imprudence*, shall cause some wrong which, if done maliciously would have constituted a *light felony*. Strange enough, the law does not declare as a crime, and does not provide any penalty for, the execution of an act—more serious as it is—committed through *reckless imprudence* which, if intentional, *also* amounts to a light felony. Francisco, the Revised Penal Code, 2nd Ed., Vol. II, Part II, p. 1686.

The Court is thus confronted with a situation whereby appellant's reckless imprudence resulting in slight physical injuries to Ricamara cannot be considered as a felony. This is so, because slight physical injuries—by itself a *light felony*—when committed through reckless imprudence, is not punishable by law. Article 3, Revised Penal Code. And, by Article 21 of the same code, "no felony shall be punishable by any penalty not prescribed by law prior to its commission." In other words, here is a situation where appellant's act should normally be, but is not, a crime. Accordingly the guaranty given by Article 21 just mentioned will deter the hand of this Court from giving its imprimatur to the penalty of 10 days of *arresto menor* imposed by the court below upon appellant for the injuries suffered by Tranquilino Ricamara. *People vs. Benitez*, 73 Phil., 671.

Wherefore, the judgment appealed from is hereby modified, and appellant is hereby sentenced to suffer imprisonment for a period of 3 months of *arresto mayor*, to indemnify Norberto Fajardo in the sum of ₱1,087, with subsidiary imprisonment in case of insolvency, and to pay the costs.

It is so ordered.

Endencia (Pres.) J. and Ocampo, J., concur.

Judgment modified.

[No. 7885-R. April 22, 1955]

EVANGELINO LASERNA, petitioner and appellee, *vs.* MARIA JAVIER CRUZ and JOSE MARIA CRUZ, oppositors and appellants.

1. MOTION; NOTICE; PROOF OF SERVICE OF NOTICE OF MOTION, JURISDICTIONAL.—The Rules of Court clearly provide that no motion shall be acted upon by the court without the proof of service of notice thereof, together with a copy of the motion and other papers accompanying it, to all parties concerned at least three days before the hearing thereof, stating the time and place for the hearing of the motion. (Rule 26, sections 4, 5 and 6, Rules of Court.) When the motion does not comply with this require-

ment, it is not a motion. It presents no question which the court could decide. And the court acquires no jurisdiction to consider it. (Roman Catholic Bishop of Lipa *vs.* Municipality of Unisan, 44 Phil., 866; Manakil *vs.* Revilla, 42 Phil., 81.)

2. *Id.*; *Id.*; *Id.*; AFFIDAVIT OF MAILING PARTY, REQUISITES OF.—The notice of a motion must be sent through means which would insure its receipt by the parties concerned. While section 10 of Rule 21 of the Rules of Court seems to authorize the sending of notices of motions by ordinary mail, nevertheless proof of service made in that manner must consist of more than a mere affidavit that a copy of the motion has been sent by ordinary mail and the envelope containing it has not been returned. For, it is of common knowledge that the delivery of ordinary mails is subject to many contingencies and it is not very reliable. The rule, therefore, should not be interpreted too liberally. The proof of service by affidavit of the person mailing the motion, together with registry receipt issued by the mailing office, should only be applied in cases where the notice is served by registered letter. In other cases, the affidavit of the mailing party must be accompanied by other proofs establishing actual receipt of service of the motion by the adverse party. Such requirement is necessary to an orderly administration of justice. Every litigant, before he is deprived of his property, must be given his day in court.

APPEAL from a judgment of the Court of First Instance of Rizal. Encarnacion, J.

The facts are stated in the opinion of the court.

Eleazaro A. Samson for oppositors and appellants.

Tomas P. Pañganiban & Sotera Megia-Pañganiban for petitioner and appellee.

NATIVIDAD, J.:

This is an appeal from an order entered by the Court of First Instance of Rizal in the above-entitled proceeding, denying appellants' petition for the vacating and setting aside of a previous order issued therein requiring the Register of Deeds of Rizal to record in its books the consolidation in the appellee of the ownership of the property described in Transfer Certificate of Title No. 41100 and to issue in favor of the latter the corresponding transfer certificate of title.

It appears that on September 13, 1939, the appellants, spouses Maria Javier Cruz and Jose Maria Cruz, executed in favor of the appellee, Evangelino Laserna, a deed conveying to the latter by way of sale with right to repurchase for the sum of ₱3,000 the property described in Transfer Certificate of Title No. 41100, Office of the Register of Deeds for the province of Rizal, together with all the improvements thereon. The appellants failed to repurchase the property within the period agreed upon for the purpose, which was one year counted from the date of the deed of sale. In view of this development, on November 29, 1950, after the lapse of more than one year and three months from the date of the execution of said deed of conveyance,

the appellee filed a motion in this proceedings asking that the Register of Deeds for the province of Rizal be ordered to record in his books the consolidation in his favor of the ownership of the property referred to therein and to grant him such other and further remedies as may be proper, and set this motion for hearing on December 7, 1950. Notice of this motion was served on the Register of Deeds personally, and on the appellants by ordinary mail. When the motion was called for hearing on December 7, 1950, the lower court, before acting thereon, required proof of service thereof on the interested parties. The appellees thereupon filed an affidavit, subscribed by a clerk of his counsel, wherein the latter stated that he sent by ordinary mail a copy of the petition to the appellants by depositing on November 29, 1950, in the Manila post office an envelope, addressed to the latters' known address, containing said petition, which has not been returned. Upon this showing, the lower court heard appellee's motion and on the same date issued an order directing the Register of Deeds of Rizal to record in his book the consolidation in the appellee of the ownership of the property described in the transfer certificate of title referred to above. The appellants asked for the vacating and setting aside of this order on the ground that they had not been properly served with notice of the hearing of appellee's motion, but this petition was denied. Hence, this appeal.

The main question for determination in this appeal is whether or not the lower court erred in passing upon the motion of the appellee of December 2, 1950, asking that the Register of Deeds for the province of Rizal be ordered to record in his books the consolidation in the appellee of the ownership of the parcel of land in question, and in granting said motion. It is contended by the appellants that the trial court acquired no jurisdiction to pass upon and grant the motion, because it was not shown that the appellants, who were the parties most concerned in the subject matter thereof, had been properly served with notice thereof at least three days before its hearing. Appellee maintains that the service on the appellants of notice of the hearing of said motion, in the manner stated in his pleadings, was sufficient service under the Rules, and, consequently, the lower court properly acted thereon.

We are of the opinion that appellants' contention is not without merits. The Rules of Court clearly provide that no motion shall be acted upon by the court without the proof of service of notice thereof, together with a copy of the motion and other papers accompanying it, to all parties concerned at least three days before the hearing thereof, stating the time and place for the hearing

of the motion. (Rule 26, sections 4, 5 and 6, Rules of Court). When the motion does not comply with this requirement, it is not a motion. It presents no question which the court could decide. And the court acquires no jurisdiction to consider it. (Roman Catholic Bishop of Lipa *vs.* Municipality of Unisan, 44 Phil., 866; Manakil *vs.* Revilla, 42 Phil., 81.)

Tested by the above rule, it is clear that the motion at bar did not comply with the requirements of the law as to notice in advance to be served on all the parties interested. There is no question that the appellants in this case are the parties most concerned in the subject matter of the motion. They were the former registered owners of the property, the consolidation in the appellee of whose ownership is asked therein. The appellants claim that they have not received notice of the motion, and this claim has not been overcome by competent proof. The allegation of the appellee that his counsel had sent a copy of the petition by ordinary mail on November 29, 1950, and the envelope in which it is contained had not been returned to him, is not sufficient. The purpose of the requirement that notice of motions be served by the applicant or movant to all parties concerned is to afford the latter the opportunity to be heard at the hearing thereof and voice their views on the motion, either by acquiescing with it, or by objecting thereto. The notice of a motion, therefore, must be sent thru means which would insure its receipt by the parties concerned. While section 10 of Rule 21 of the Rules of Court seems to authorize the sending of notices of motions by ordinary mail, nevertheless proof of service made in that manner must consist of more than a mere affidavit that a copy of the motion has been sent by ordinary mail and the envelope containing it has not been returned. For, it is of common knowledge that the delivery of ordinary mails is subject to many contingencies and is not very reliable. The rule, therefore, should not be interpreted too liberally. The proof of service by affidavit of the person mailing the motion, together with registry receipt issued by the mailing office, should only be applied in cases where the notice is served by registered letter. In other cases, the affidavit of the mailing party must be accompanied by other proofs establishing actual receipt of service of the motion by the adverse party. Such requirement is necessary to an orderly administration of justice. Every litigant, before he is deprived of his property, must be given his day in court.

We, therefore, hold that the order appealed from is null and void and should be so declared. The motion

in question is one concerning a right of property and asks for the sanction of the consolidation of ownership of real estate, which is not of insignificant value, and the cancellation of the certificate of title covering the same. The appellants are therefore entitled to a notice of said motion and to be heard thereon.

"It is error to order the cancellation of certificate of title without giving the holder thereof an opportunity to be heard." (Cavan vs. Wislizenus, 48 Phil., 632.)

Wherefore, the order appealed from is hereby vacated and set aside, without prejudice to the right of the appellee to file another petition for the same purpose in accordance with law. With the costs taxed against the appellee.

It so ordered.

Paredes and Sagwin, JJ., concur.

Order set aside.

[No. 12443-R. April 25, 1955]

Testate Estate of the Deceased ANTONINO ROCAS. CONSO-LACION REMENTILLA VDA. DE ROCAS, administratrix and appellee, vs. TOMAS T. ROCAS, EULOGIO V. ROCAS, DOMINGA V. ROCAS and ANA V. ROCAS, oppositors and appellants.

1. PLEADING AND PRACTICE; PETITION FOR RELIEF; PERIOD FIXED BY RULE 38 NON-EXTENDIBLE.—Aside from the required formal requisite for a petition under Rule 38, section 3, the Rules of Court enjoin the petitioning party to file such petition "within sixty days after the petitioner learns of the judgment, order or other proceedings to be set aside, and not more than six months after such judgment or order was entered, or such proceeding was taken." It is to be noted that there are two periods of time to be taken into account. The first is sixty days after the petitioner learns of the judgment, order or proceeding complained of. And the second period is a limitation to the first. This is so because, as stated by the Supreme Court in the case of Palomares vs. Jimenez, G. R. No. L-5413, January 31, 1952, "the period fixed by Rule 38 is non-extendible and is never interrupted. It is not subject to any condition or contingency. The remedy allowed by Rule 38 is an act of grace, as it were, designated to give the aggrieved party, another and last chance. Being in the position of one who begs, the party seeking for relief is not to impose conditions, haggle or dilly-dally, but to grab what is offered him."
2. ID.; ID.; IMPORTANCE OF AFFIDAVIT OF MERIT.—One of the formal requisites of a petition for relief under Rule 38 is an affidavit of merit showing fraud, accident, mistake or excusable negligence as well as just and valid defense. It is the affidavit or affidavits that serve as jurisdictional basis for a court to entertain a petition for relief. (Omendam vs. Director of Lands, G. R. No. L-4301, prom. July 29, 1954.)

APPEAL from a judgment of the Court of First Instance of Cavite. Lucero, J.

The facts are stated in the opinion of the Court.

Pablo L. Meer & Ambrosio V. Umali for administratrix and appellee.

Juan F. Aguilar and *Baltazar & Bonicillo* for oppositors and appellants.

PEÑA, J.:

On November 16, 1948, Antonino Rocas executed his last will and testament (Huling Habilin). The testator had in his lifetime married three times. By his first wife by the name of Maria Torres whom he married in October, 1903, and who died in September, 1910, he begot only Tomás T. Rocas. On March 4, 1913, he was again married to Justina Villanueva who died on November 12, 1918, and by whom he had the following children, namely, Dominga, Ana and Eulogio. His third wife is Consolacion Rementilla, who outlived him, and with whom he begot Genoveva, Amada, Maria, Victoriano, Eduardo, Eliseo, Panfilo, Pilar and Lucila. With the exemption of Tomás and Eulogio, children by his first and second marriages, respectively, he named the rest of his children as well as his surviving wife in his last will and testament, bequeathing to them the residue of his properties after deducting the expenses for his burial and sickness, and naming therein his third wife as the executrix.

On September 29, 1950, Consolación Rementilla filed the petition for the probate of the aforementioned will, to which an opposition was filed by Tomás, Dominga, Eulogio and Ana, all surnamed Rocas. The opposition was, however, withdrawn by counsel for the oppositors during the hearing of the probate of the will, without relinquishing their rights to contest the validity of the testamentary disposition. After the hearing, the probate court issued an order on November 24, 1950, allowing the said will to probate, and appointing the petitioner as executrix who, upon the filing of a bond of ₱2,000, and taking of her oath, qualified as such on December 5, 1950.

As both parties, filed two different inventories of the estate of the deceased, the court, upon suggestion of the parties, conducted a pre-trial conference for the purpose of affecting an amicable settlement between the heirs about the partition of the estate. For failure to arrive at an agreement, trial proceeded, after which the court issued a resolution on November 28, 1951, its dispositive portion being as follows:

"WHEREFORE, there being no other person who has claimed to be a forced heir of the deceased Antonino Rocas, this Court hereby declares the children of the first, the second and the third mar-

riages, whose names have already been mentioned elsewhere in this resolution, as the only heirs of the deceased Antonino Rocas, together with his surviving widow, executrix Consolación Rementilla Vda. de Rocas, by his third marriage, all of whom are called upon to succeed to the properties herein mentioned according to the character and disposition of such properties indicated in the body of this resolution."

For the amendment of the aforesaid resolution, the oppositors filed a petition which was denied by the court in its order of January 12, 1952. The order was not appealed.

On July 2, 1952, the executrix submitted a project of partition to which an opposition was filed. Thus, the court ordered both parties to submit an agreed project of partition. Accordingly, the executrix, through his counsel, filed a written manifestation authorizing the trial court to consider its record of the pre-trial conferences as her project of partition, while the oppositors filed their own project of partition. Upon these two projects of partition, the court issued an order on September 3, 1952, the dispositive portion of which reads as follows—

"Considering that executrix Consolación Rementilla Vda. de Rocas has authorized this Court to consider its record of the pre-trial conferences as her project of partition, and considering the project of partition presented by the children of the first and the second marriages, dated August 29, 1952, which confirms the distribution herein made, this Court hereby declares that the contents of this order are, for all legal purposes and effects, the project of partition by and between the parties, which is hereby approved and the Court enjoins the parties to comply herewith."

Aforesaid order had likewise become final, as the same was not appealed. For the purpose of effecting a settlement of the differences between the executrix and the children of the first and second marriages of the deceased, the court constituted a commission in an order issued on May 5, 1953, and in which it was further stated that the partition made in the commissioners' report "shall constitute to be the final partition of the different lots assigned to the different parties concerned." On August 26, 1953, the oppositors filed their petition for relief (from said order of May 5, 1953), to which a reply had been filed. The oppositors, among other things, alleged that because of "apparent honest mistake committed by the commissioners in their report and which was overlooked apparently by all parties concerned in this case, the order of *May 5, 1953*, became *final* and the parties did not appeal thereto (therefrom) as to the changes in the lots made by the commissioners." The petition for relief was denied in an order of the court, dated October 23, 1953, the pertinent portion of which reads as follows—

"After a careful perusal of the allegations contained in this petition for relief, the Court has found that they refer to the facts

already passed upon and resolved by this Court in an order of September 3, 1952. In short, the issues raised by petitioners Tomás T. Rocas and others in their petition for relief are the same issues that had already been resolved by this Court in its order of September 3, 1952, and it is hardly necessary to state that the order of September 3, 1952 had not only become final and executory but is beyond amendment, even under a petition for relief as provided for by Rule 38, because the six months period already expired on March 3, 1953."

Not satisfied, the oppositors appealed from the aforementioned order of October 23, 1953, denying their petition for relief of August 24, 1953, and now imputes six errors against the trial court, which could, however, be reduced to the following single proposition: Did the trial court erroneously deny oppositors' petition for relief?

Aside from the required formal requisites for a petition under Rule 38, section 3, the Rules of Court enjoin the petitioning party to file such petition "within sixty days after the petitioner learns of the judgment, order or other proceedings to be set aside, and not more than six months after such judgment or order was entered, or such proceeding was taken." It is to be noted that there are two periods of time to be taken into account. The first is sixty days after the petitioner learns of the judgment, order or proceeding complained of. And the second period is a limitation to, the first." This is so because, as stated by the Supreme Court in the case of *Palómares vs. Jimenez*, G. R. No. L-5413, January 31, 1952, "the period fixed by Rule 38 is non-extendible and is never interrupted. It is not subject to any condition or contingency. The remedy allowed by Rule 38 is an act of grace, as it were, designated to give the aggrieved party, another and last chance. Being in the position of one who begs, the alleged party seeking for relief is not to impose conditions, haggle or dilly-dally, but to grab what is offered him."

One of the formal requisites alluded to above for a petition for relief under Rule 38 is an affidavit of merit showing fraud, accident, mistake or excusable negligence as well as just and valid defense. It is the affidavit or affidavits that serve as jurisdictional basis for a court to entertain a petition for relief. Thus, in the case of *Commandam vs. Director of Lands*, G. R. No. L-4301, July 29, 1954, it was said—

"* * * The motion for relief, apart from failing to show excusable neglect, does not have an affidavit of merits, for although the motion is verified by the provincial fiscal and the affidavit attached thereto sworn to also by the provincial fiscal, the latter does not know the facts upon which the opposition is based, to wit: that the applicant has not been in possession of the parcel of land applied for since July 26, 1894. * * *"

It has also been held that—

"Without going into other features of the case, it is sufficient to say that the defendants' failure to show by affidavit of merit

that they had a just and valid defense, is fatal to their contention. This point was fully discussed in the case of *Coombs vs. Santos* (24 Phil., 446), in which the court said: 'There is, however, a serious drawback to granting the relief asked. The motion asking that the default judgment be set aside is accompanied by no affidavit of merits. Although the Code does not specifically require such an affidavit of merits, the reasonableness and necessity for it is apparent. If the defendant has no real defense to the action or intends to enter only a technical plea, there would be no justice in permitting the cause to be reopened and subject plaintiff to further delay and expense for the mere purpose of rendering a judgment in the regular manner. It is but right, therefore, to require the defendant to show that if he be allowed to answer he will be able to produce evidence which may affect the claims of the plaintiff.'

"The universality of the rule, in attested by the remarks in 23 *Cuc.*, 951, 955, and 962, supported by a host of authorities. Black on Judgments, section 347, thus states the general rule:

'Where an application is made to open a judgment, under the statutes for that purpose, it must be accompanied by an affidavit setting forth as good defense on the merits and showing that the default occurred through mistake, surprise, etc., and also showing due diligence. And independently of such statutes, it has always been the practice of our courts from the very earliest times, on an application to open or set aside a judgment, to require some sort of showing, by affidavit or otherwise, that the judgment is unjust at it stands and prejudicial to the party complaining and that he has a meritorious defense. It may therefore be regarded as universal requirement.'

'A mere statement that defendant has a valid defense is a conclusion of law (*Roberts vs. Corby*, 86 Ill., 182); or is not sufficient (*Palmer vs. Rogers*, 70 Iowa, 381; *Mayor vs. Mayor*, 27 Ore., 133; 39 Pac., 1002; *Poster vs. Martin*, Tex., 119). * * *." (*Mc Grath vs. del Rosario*, 49 Phil., 330, 331-332.)

In the light of the foregoing, we sustain the trial court in carrying the petition for relief under Rule 38 of the oppositors.

In view of the above considerations, we deem it necessary to discuss the rest of the alleged errors which are not pertinent to this appeal.

Wherefore, the order appealed from is hereby affirmed, with costs against appellants.

It is so ordered.

Felix and Makalintal, JJ., concur.

Order affirmed.

[N. 11059-R. Abril 26, 1955]

AGUSTIN C. FABIAN Y ANGELA F. FABIAN, recurrentes y apelantes, *contra* LIDDEL & COMPANY, INC., opositora y apelada.

1. EMBARGO PREVENTIVO; SU NATURALEZA COMO GRAVAMEN.—El embargo preventivo trabado sobre el terreno de un deudor judicial crea un gravamen que no se puede anular sino con la disolución de dicho embargo (*Chua Pua vs. Register of Deeds of Batangas*, 50 Phil., 670; *Government vs. Mercado*, 67

Phil., 409; Moran, "Comments on the Rules of Court", Vol. II, pp. 12 y 13).

2. REGISTRO DE TERRENOS; ACTO QUE DA EFICACIA AL CONTRATO SOBRE UN TERRENO REGISTRADO.—El acto de inscripción o registro de un documento de venta, hipoteca, arrendamiento o cualquier otro contrato sobre un terreno registrado, bajo el sistema Tórrens, es el que da eficacia al contrato objeto de dicho documento (*Tuason vs. Raymundo*, 28 Phil., 637; *De la Cruz vs. Fabie*, 35 Phil., 144; *Fidelity & Surety vs. Conegero*, 41 Phil., 401).
3. ID.; ID.; EMBARGO PREVENTIVO; PREFERENCIA ENTRE UN GRAVAMEN DE EMBARGO PREVENTIVO Y UNA VENTA DEL MISMO TERRENO.—Bajo las disposiciones de los artículos 50 y 77 de la Ley 496 el gravamen creado por el embargo preventivo sobre un terreno goza de preferencia sobre la venta del mismo en subasta publica por morosidad en el pago de contribución territorial cuyo certificado de dicha venta se inscribió con posterioridad al registro del embargo preventivo.
4. ID.; ID.; EL ARTÍCULO 70 DE LA LEY DE LA REPÚBLICA NO. 409 Y EL ARTÍCULO 50 DE LA LEY 496. NO SON INCOMPATIBLE.—El Artículo 70 de la Ley de la República No. 409 se refiere al plazo de retracto de un terreno vendido, por morosidad en el pago de la contribución territorial, y no es incompatible con el artículo 50 de la ley 496 que versa sobre inscripción de documentos referentes a terrenos registrados bajo las disposiciones de dicha ley.
5. ID.; ID.; EL ARTÍCULO 50 DE LA LEY NO. 496 ES APLICABLE A DOCUMENTOS OTORGADOS POR EL SHERIFF O POR OTROS FUNCIONARIOS PÚBLICOS.—El artículo 50 de la ley No. 496 es aplicable tanto a los actos voluntarios ejecutados por el dueño del terreno como a documentos debidamente otorgados por el sheriff o por otros funcionarios publicos.
6. VENTA EN PÚBLICA SUBASTA DE TERRENOS MOROSOS; NULIDAD; ARTÍCULO 69, LEY DE LA REPÚBLICA NO. 409.—Segun las disposiciones del artículo 69 de la ley de la República No. 409, el tesorero de la ciudad de Manila venderá el terreno moroso o la porción del mismo que fuese necesaria para cubrir, con su importe, las contribuciones morosas, con sus intereses y costas de venta. En virtud de dicha disposición la venta de todo un lote que esta amillarado en P910 por la exigua suma de P22.34, que representa la contribución morosa, con sus intereses y costas, es ilegal y nula.

APELACIÓN contra una sentencia del Juzgado de Primera Instancia de Manila. San Jose, J.

Los hechos aparecen relacionados en la decisión del Tribunal.

Domingo H. Soriano y Cayetano Santos en representación de los recurrentes y apelantes.

Ozaeta, Rozas, Lichauco y Picazo en representación de la opositora y apelada.

SAGUIN, M.:

Se trata de una solicitud, presentada por los esposos Agustin C. Fabian y Angela F. Fabian en el Juzgado de Primera Instancia de Manila, pidiendo que se ordene al Registerador de Títulos de dicha ciudad para que admita y

registre un documento de venta del lote cubierto por el certificado de transferencia de título No. 68942 a nombre de Roberto T. Avena, y que cancele dicho certificado y en su lugar expida un nuevo certificado de transferencia de título a su favor.

Liddel and Company Inc., presentó una oposición a dicha solicitud bajo el fundamento de que ella ostenta mejor derecho sobre el terreno en cuestión que los esposos solicitantes.

Después de la vista de la solicitud, en su fondo, el Juzgado dicto un auto, en el que entre otras cosas se dice:

"Considering that under the said and other provisions of Act 496 the registered owner or other person in interest in the property involved which, in the present case, is the oppositor Liddel & Co., Inc., by virtue of its preliminary attachment registered on the certificate of title of said registered owner on February 15, 1951 or prior to the registration of the certificate of sale in favor of the herein petitioner Angela F. Fabian made on December 10, 1952, is entitled to be notified of such registration of the certificate of sale in order to surrender the duplicate of the corresponding certificate of title to the Register of Deeds and to be given an opportunity to exercise the right of redemption within the time prescribed by law and there appearing no evidence in the record of this case that steps to notify the registered owner Roberto T. Avena or said Liddel & Co., Inc., either by the petitioner or by the Register of Deeds of Manila had been previously made, the Court hereby denies the abovementioned petition and Roberto T. Avena and therein oppositor are hereby given a period up to December 10, 1952, the date of registration of the certificate of sale in favor of the petitioner, within which to redeem the property in question either from the petitioner or from the Treasurer of the City of Manila."

Contra este auto, los solicitantes apelaron ante este tribunal y en su alegato apuntan varios señalamientos de errores.

Los solicitantes apelantes han probado los siguientes hechos: Roberto T. Avena es el dueño registrado del lote No. 15, sub-block No. 2 del plano Psu-5275, parte del lote No. 3, block No. 3058 de la medición catastral de Manila, Certificado de Transferencia de Título No. 68942, contiene un area de 203 metros cuadrados; y esta amillarada en P910 exhs. E y F). El 29 de octubre de 1949, por morosidad en el pago de la contribución territorial, el citado terreno se vendió en pública subasta, por el Tesorero de la Ciudad de Manila, a la solicitante Angela F. Fabian por la suma de P22.34 y se le expidió el certificado de venta exhibit B, que fue inscrito dos años despues en el registro de la propiedad, o sea, el 10 de diciembre de 1951. El agosto 25, 1950 se notificó a Roberto A. Avena de la venta del mencionado terreno a favor de la solicitante Angela T. Fabian (exhibit C). No habiendose recomprado el lote en cuestión dentro del plazo fijado por la ley, el 19 de octubre de 1951 el Tesorero de la Ciudad de

Manila otorgó a favor de la solicitante Angela T. Fabian la escritura de venta definitiva del mencionado lote (exhibit F).

Por su parte la opositora apelada estableció los hechos siguientes: El enero 5, 1951, la opositora Liddel and Co., Inc., presento una demanda en el Juzgado de Primera Instancia de Manila contra R. T. Avena, para el cobro de la suma de ₱4,156.50, cuya demanda fue registrada como causa civil No. 12891 de dicho juzgado. El 15 de febrero de 1951 a petición de la aquí opositora, que era la demandante en la citada causa, se expidió una orden de embargo preventivo (exhibit 1) en virtud de la cual se embargó preventivamente el terreno en cuestión, cuyo embargo se inscribió en el registro de la propiedad en la misma fecha febrero 15, 1951. El 14 de febrero de 1952 se dictó la decisión en la referida causa, condenando al demandado a pagar a la demandante el importe de la demanda, con sus intereses, mas la suma de ₱500 en concepto de honorarios de abogado y las costas del juicio (exhibit 2). El abril 17, 1952, se expidió la orden de ejecución en la referida causa (exhibit 3) y, en virtud de dicha orden, se anunció la venta en publica subasta del terreno en cuestión que fue embargado previamente (exhibit 4). El 3 de junio de 1952, se efectuó la venta de dicha propiedad a la aquí opositora y se le expidió el certificado de venta, exhibit 5, que fue inscrita en el registro de la propiedad el 5 de junio de 1952.

Bajo los hechos expuestos, que las partes no discuten, la cuestión principal a determinar es la siguiente: quien es el dueño actual del terreno en cuestión, la apelante Angela F. Fabian que compró el mismo en subasta publica por morosidad en el pago de la contribución territorial, ó la opositora Liddel and Company Inc., que adquirió dicho terreno, también en subasta publica, en virtud de una orden de ejecución? La venta hecha a la citada apelante tuvo lugar el 29 de octubre de 1949, pero el certificado de dicha venta (exhibit B) no se inscribió en el registro de la propiedad sino el 10 de diciembre de 1951, o sea, unos diez meses despues de la inscripción del embargo preventivo de dicho terreno, trabado mediante orden expedida en la causa civil No. 12891 del Juzgado de Primera Instancia de Manila, incoada por la opositora contra el dueño del terreno (Exhibit 1). El embargo preventivo trabado sobre el terreno de un deudor judicial crea un gravamen que no se puede destruir despues sino con la disolución de dicho embargo (*Chua Pua vs. Register of Deeds of Batangas*, 50 Phil., 670; *Government vs. Mercado*, 67 Phil., 409). El Sr. Moran, en su tratado "Comments on the Rules of Court" (Vol. II pp. 12 y 13), refiriendose a dicha

clase de gravamen y fundandose en varias decisiones del Tribunal Supremo, entre otras cosas, dice:

"Attachment is in the nature of a preceeding *in rem*. It is against a particular property. The attaching creditor thereby acquires a specific lien upon the attached property which ripens into a judgment against the *res* when the order of sale is made. Such a proceeding is in effect a finding that the property attached is an indebted thing and a virtual condemnation of it to pay the owner's debt. The law does not provide for the length of time within which an attachment lien shall continue after the rendition of the judgment, and it must, therefore, necessarily continue until the debt is paid, or sale is had under execution issued on the judgment, or until the judgment is satisfied, or the attachment discharged or vacated in some manner provided by law.

It has been held that the lien obtained by attachment is "a vested interest, and actual and substantial security, affording specific security for satisfaction of the debt, put in suit, which constitutes a cloud on the legal title," and is as specific as if created by virtue of a voluntary act of the debtor and, as such, "stands upon as high equitable grounds as a mortgage lien." Although it is sometimes said that lien created by an attachment is inchoate, as it awaits the judgment and must fall with the suit, it is, nevertheless, a lien in real sense; it places the attaching creditor in the position of a purchaser; and the attaching creditor will thereby be protected. Accordingly, a purchaser of the attached property subsequent to the attachment, takes the property subject thereto. Not even a judgment on an unsecured debt could prevail over a prior attachment. Of course, a pledgee who took possession of the goods pledged, is entitled to retain such possession in preference to other creditors of the pledgor in whose favor an order of attachment has subsequently been issued."

Por otra parte, los articulos 50 y 77 de la ley 496 proveen;

"SEC. 50. An owner of registered land may convey, mortgage, lease, charge or otherwise deal with the same as fully as if it had not been registered. He may use forms of deeds, mortgages, leases, or other voluntary instruments like those now in use and sufficient in law for the purpose intended. But no deed, mortgage, lease, or other voluntary instrument, except a will, purporting to convey or affect registered land, shall take effect as a conveyance or bind the land, but shall operate only as a contract between the parties and as evidence of authority to the clerk or register of deed to make registration. The act of registration shall be the operative act to convey and affect the land, and in all cases under this Act, the registration shall be made in the office of the register of deeds for the province or city where the land lies.

SEC. 77. A lien of any description on registered land shall be enforced in the same manner as like liens unregistered land. Whenever registered land is sold on execution, or taken or sold for taxes or for any assessment, or to enforce a lien of any character, or for any costs and charges incident to such liens, any execution, or copy of execution, any officer's return, or any deed, demand, certificate, or affidavit, or other instrument made in the course of proceedings to enforce such liens and required by law to be recorded in the registry of deeds in the case of unregistered land, shall be filed with the register of deeds for the province where the land lies and registered in the registration book, and a memorandum made upon the proper certificate of title, in each case, as an adverse claim or incumbrance."

Es pues obvio que el acto de inscripción o registro de un documento de venta, hipoteca, arrendamiento o cualquier otro contrato sobre un terreno registrado bajo el sistema Torrens, es el que da eficacia al contrato objeto de dicho documento (*Tuazon vs. Raymundo*, 28 Phil., 637; *De la Cruz vs. Fabian*, 35 Phil., 144; *Fidelity & Surety vs. Conegero*, 41 Phil., 401).

En *BUZON vs. Licauco* 13 Phil., 354, se dice:

"While an unrecorded deed of conveyance executed by the owner of land not registered under the provisions of the Land Registration Act conveys the title and ownership to the purchaser at the date of its execution, so that the subsequent levy of an attachment or execution by a judgment creditor is void and of no effect, the same rule can not be applied where the land has been registered under that Act, because, by its terms, an unrecorded deed does not convey or affect the land until and unless the transaction is duly registered."

En el asunto *Worcester vs. Ocampo*, 34 Phil. 646 se ha establecido de que una venta con pacto de retro de un terreno registrado y cuya escritura se inscribió en el registro de la propiedad despues de la inscripción de un embargo preventivo del mismo terreno, esta supeditada al gravamen creado por el embargo.

Bajo las disposiciones pues de los artículos 50 y 77 de la ley 496 y de acuerdo con las jurisprudencias arriba mencionadas, es evidente de que el gravamen creado por el embargo preventivo del terreno en cuestión, mediante orden expedida en la causa civil No. 12891 del Juzgado de Primera Instancia de Manila, gosa de preferencia sobre la venta del mismo terreno hecha por el Tesorero de la Ciudad de Manila, a favor de la solicitante apelante Angela F. Fabian, por cuanto que el certificado de esta venta se inscribió en el registro de la propiedad con posterioridad al registro del ya citado embargo preventivo. Habiendose despues vendido, en publica subasta, el citado terreno a favor de la apelada, en virtud del embargo preventivo trabado al mismo y de la orden de ejecución de la decisión en la referida causa civil No. 12891, dicha venta maduró, digamoslo asi, el gravamen creado por el embargo preventivo y transfirió definitivamente, a dicha apelada, el dominio de la referida propiedad (*Ching Liu & Co. vs. Mercado*, 67 Phil. 409).

Los apelantes admiten que, bajo el artículo 50 de la ley 496, la inscripción o registro de un documento es el acto que afecta al título de un terreno registrado bajo dicha ley, pero contienden (1) que el citado artículo no es aplicable al certificado de venta de un terreno, que fue embargado por morosidad en el pago de la contribución territorial, y (2) que el mencionado artículo se refiere solamente a los actos voluntarios ejecutados por el dueño del terreno.

En relación con la primera contención, se invoca el artículo 70 de la ley de la República No. 409 (*Revised Char-*

ter of the City of Manila). Este artículo se refiere al plazo de retracto de un terreno vendido, por morosidad en el pago de la contribución territorial, y no es incompatible con el artículo 50 de la ley 496 que versa sobre inscripción, de documentos referentes a terrenos registrados bajo las disposiciones de dicha ley. La segunda contención es también insostenible pues en varias decisiones de la Corte Suprema se había aplicado el citado artículo 50 de la ley No. 496 a documentos otorgados por el sheriff o por otros funcionarios publicos.

Ademas, la cuestión de si el certificado de venta de un terreno, vendido por morosidad en el pago de la contribución territorial, está o no fuera del alcance del citado artículo 50 de la ley 496 ya que ha sido categoricamente, resuelta por este tribunal en el asunto Villanueva *vs.* Galvez, G. R. No. 44599, en el que se ha sentado la siguiente doctrina:

"No sale of registered land in public auction for delinquency in the payment of taxes thereon, is valid until the deed of sale issued by the city treasurer is recorded in accordance with the last sentence of section 2502 of the Revised Administrative Code, and with section 50, 51 and 56 of the Land Registration Act."

Pero aparte de las consideraciones ya expuestas, existe otra razon, de peso suficiente, para denegar la solicitud de los apelantes. Es un hecho de que el lote en cuestión esta amillarado en P910 y, es muy probable, de que el verdadero valor del mismo sea mucho mas de esta cantidad. La apelada compró el mismo terreno en publica subasta por la cantidad de P1,500 pero el Tesorero de la Ciudad de Manila lo vendió a la apelante Angela F. Fabian por la insignificante suma de P22.34, que representaba la contribución morosa, con sus intereses y costas. La venta hecha bajo tales circunstancias, constituye una infracción del artículo 69 de la ley de la República No. 409, que provee de que el tesorero de la ciudad venderá, el terreno moroso o la porción del mismo que fuese necesaria para cubrir, con su importe, las contribuciones morosas, con sus intereses y costas de venta. En virtud de dicha disposición y de acuerdo con la opinión No. 56 serie de 1950 del Secretario de Justicia, la citada venta era nula. La referida opinión del Secretario de Justicia se refiere al caso de una propiedad situada en la ciudad de Manila, avaluada en P2,500 que fue vendida, en publica subasta, por morosidad en el pago de la contribución territorial a la exigua suma de P74.78. El fiscal de la ciudad opinó de que la citada venta era nula puesto que el tesorero de la ciudad dejó de seguir el procedimiento provisto en el artículo 2498 del Código Administrativo (hoy artículo 69, Republic Act 409) que se ha mencionado arriba. Por su parte, el tesorero de la ciudad sostuvo que la ley le confería dis-

creción de poder vender toda la propiedad o una porción de la misma que fuese necesaria para cubrir el pago de las contribuciones morosas. El Secretario de Justicia fundandose en el artículo 69 de la Ley de la República No. 409 y en algunas jurisprudencias americanas, sostuvo que la venta hecha por el tesorero de la ciudad de la finca en cuestión era ilegal y nula.

En el auto apelado se ha ordenado a la opositora a redimir o retraer la propiedad en cuestión, de los solicitantes apelantes o del tesorero de la ciudad. Creemos que esto es innecesario, toda vez que al adquirir dicho terreno, en subasta publica hecha en virtud de la orden de embargo preventivo trabado sobre dicho terreno, la apelada, como ya se ha dicho arriba, se hizo dueño de dicha propiedad, y por consiguiente ya no tiene necesidad de recomprarla de la apelante Angela F. Fabian que carece de derecho sobre el referido terreno toda vez que la venta hecha a favor de esta, por el tesorero de la ciudad, era ilegal y nula. Sin embargo, por razones de equidad la apelada debe de reembolsar a los apelantes de la cantidad de P22.34, que pagaron por el terreno y representa la contribución territorial, con sus intereses legales desde la presentación de la demanda, cuyo reembolso se verificará tan pronto como se quede firme esta decisión.

Con esta modificación, se confirma en todo lo demas, el auto apelado, sin pronunciamiento en cuanto a las costas.

Asi se ordena.

Paredes y Natividad, MM., están conformes.

Se modifica la sentencia.

[No. 10169-R. April 29, 1955]

MARIA B. CASTRO, plaintiff and appellee, *vs.* P. J. KIENER Co., LTD., defendant and appellant. CELEDONIO SEVILLA, defendant and appellee.

1. TRESPASS; TRESPASSER UNDER GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF LAW CAN BE HELD LIABLE FOR TRESPASS.—It is not only under the criminal law that one may be held liable for trespass which in legal contemplation embraces every infraction of a legal right (63 C. J. 886). Hence, a trespasser under the general principles of law can also be held liable for trespass (52 Am. Jur. pp. 845, 846).
2. LESSOR AND LESSEE; LESSEE MAY REMOVE USEFUL IMPROVEMENTS IF NO INJURY IS THEREBY SUSTAINED.—It is only when no injury upon the property, to which useful improvements have been attached, could the lessee who introduced the same, be allowed to recover such improvements (Article 487, Old Civil Code; Rivera *vs.* Trinidad, 48 Phil., 396).

APPEAL from a judgment of the Court of First Instance of Rizal. Gatmaitan, J.

The facts are stated in the opinion of the court.

Law Office Juan T. Chuidian for defendant and appellant P. J. Kiener Co., Lt.

Rosendo J. Tansinsin for plaintiff and appellee.

Pedro Magsalin for defendant and appellee Celedonio Sevilla.

PEÑA, J.:

Maria B. Castro is the registered owner of a parcel of land located at Grace Park, Caloocan, Rizal, covered by Tranfer Certificate of Title Nos. 15080, 15081, 15082, 73960, 70298 and 71357 of the Register of Deeds of Rizal. This property had been occupied by the Ordnance Depot of the United States Army which released it only in 1948. Its interests were then transferred to the Surplus Property Commission, or SPC for short. On February 21, 1949, the SPC sold to one Purita Bautista of 712 Soler, Manila, the following properties which formed part of those transferred to it:

"Entire fixed installations and remaining movable goods in Ordnance Service Center, Grace Park, Rizal, covered by VSD Nos. 13088, 13146, 13122 and 13149, consisting of the following representative items:

P/New to Salvage.

Automotive equipment, spare parts and tools; tires and tubes; general hardwares; material handling equipment; packing and crating materials; scrap (ferrous); chains; barbed wire, etc.; and fixed installations such as shops, warehouses, quarters, halls, underground pipes, lighting and communications system and others.

Excluded; sixty jeeps bodies; sixty jeep engines; all military weapons, gun parts and accessories that may be found; buildings privately owned and steel mattings, steel plates, channels and beams, reinforcing bars and specification metals & battery plates."

The buyer was required to post a bond to guarantee the removal of the properties she purchased within 90 days from the date of the sale. On *August 18, 1949*, or about one week prior to the expiration of the date given to Purita to remove said properties, one Celedonio Sevilla entered into a contract with P. J. Kiener, selling to the latter any concrete, mattings and subsoil from the lot formerly occupied by the Ordnance Depot and which the former claimed as his own. The contract is hereunder reproduced—

"Contract made August 18th, 1949 between P. J. Kiener Co., Ltd. having an office at 208 España Ext., Quezon City, hereinafter called the buyer, and Mr. Celedonio Sevilla, hereinafter called the seller.

That the seller gives the buyer full permission to haul all concrete, mattings and subsoil from his lot in Grace Park, (the former Ordnance Depot) for and in consideration of P1 per load.

That the buyer agrees to do all work pertaining to breaking up of concrete, unclassified excavation, and hauling at no expense to the seller.

That the seller gives the buyer full permission to haul all concrete, mattings and sub-soil needed for the Grace Park-Tullahan Project, until the completion of the job.

That the seller guarantees, that there will be no outside interference whatsoever, during the period that this contract is in force.

That payment will be made by the buyer every two weeks immediately, if the buyer receives his regular two weeks estimate from the Government.

In witness whereof, P. J. Kiener Co., Ltd., through its managing partner, P. J. Kiener, thereunto duly authorized, has signed these presents at Quezon City, Philippines this 18th day of August 1949."

On August 25, 1949, a certain Antonio Q. Malaya, in representation of Purita Bautista, executed the following certificate of authorization in favor of Celedonio Sevilla—

"TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

AUTHORIZATION

This is to authorize Mr. Celedonio Sevilla of Caloocan, Rizal, to represent the buyer of the Ordnance Service Center Depot at Grace Park, Rizal under Invoice Number 10075 dated March 5, 1949 in the removal of the concrete slabs in said depot. He is also authorized to remove said concrete slabs once dismantled and to dispose of the same as if it were his own. Anything under the concrete slab also belong to him like the steel bars and/or steel mattings used for the construction of the concrete slabs."

Upon the foregoing, Maria B. Castro filed on April 1, 1950, a complaint in the Court of First Instance of Rizal (Caloocan Branch) wherein it was alleged, among other things, that P. J. Kiener Co., Ltd. and Celedonio Sevilla, cooperating, confabulating and confederating together and with intent to gain, bulldozed, excavated and drilled more than five hectares of her aforesaid land without her knowledge and consent, taking and carrying away concrete, gravel, stone and soil from the premises and selling the same to the Bureau of Public Works and other persons, to the damage of her property in the amount of P40,000 and for their refusal to pay this amount, she was forced, according to her, to engage the services of a lawyer for P5,000 for the filing of this action. She, therefore, prayed that defendants be sentenced to pay to her jointly and severally the amount of P40,000 as damages and P5,000 as attorney's fees.

Defendant Celedonio Sevilla filed his answer and asked in his amended prayer that defendant Kiener be condemned to pay to him the value of 2,021 truckloads of filling materials at P1 a load or P2,021 with legal interest.

On the other hand, defendant P. J. Kiener Co., Ltd. averred in his answer with counter-claim that the bull-

dozing and levelling greatly improved the land and increased its value no less than P20,000, and that if any payment should be made on account of plaintiff's claim, defendant Celedonio Sevilla should be held solely and exclusively responsible therefor. Defendant company therefore, prayed that—

1. The complaint be dismissed with costs against the plaintiff;
2. The plaintiff be ordered to pay the defendant P. J. Kiener Co., Ltd. the amount of P20,000 with legal interest thereon until payment plus costs of suit; and
3. The defendant Celedonio Sevilla be declared solely and exclusively liable for any amount which may be found due the plaintiff.

Answering the counterclaim, plaintiff prayed for its dismissal. Similarly, defendant company asked for the dismissal of the cross-claim of its co-defendant who also asked for the dismissal of the cross-claim of the former.

After due trial the lower court rendered decision, the dispositive portion of which is as follows—

(a). Condemning defendant P. J. Kiener & Co., Ltd., and Celedonio Sevilla, to pay, jointly and severally unto plaintiff, the sum of P40,000 and costs;

(b). P. J. Kiener & Co., Ltd. is condemned to pay unto Celedonio Sevilla, the sum of P2,021 (this sum to earn legal interest from the date of the filing of Sevilla's amended answer, i.e., August 1, 1950), plus costs to Celedonio Sevilla;

(c). The right is reserved to Kiener & Co., to bring the proper action to recover from Celedonio Sevilla whatever amount Kiener might have to pay under the joint and solidary liability to plaintiff outlined in paragraph (a) of this judgment."

As defendants' separate motion for the reconsideration of the aforesaid decision were denied, an appeal was taken by defendant company, while the other defendant did not appeal.

In this instance, defendant company urges Us to reverse the judgment of the lower court on the grounds that the lower court erred—

1. In holding that defendants were trespassers on plaintiff's land and, therefore, liable in damages to plaintiff;
2. In not holding that plaintiff was not the owner of the concrete slabs which could be removed from the land without plaintiff's prior authorization;
3. In assessing damages at P40,000 based on the costs of reconstructing the concrete pavements removed from plaintiff's property;
4. In holding appellant Kiener jointly and severally liable with defendant Sevilla to plaintiff for damages; and
5. In sentencing appellant to pay to Sevilla the sum of P2,021 representing the unpaid balance of the price of material totalling 2,710 truckloads hauled by appellant Kiener under their contract of August 18, 1948.

On the other hand, Celedonio Sevilla, as defendant-appellee asked this Court:

(a). Que revoque la decisión del Juzgado inferior en cuanto a los primeros cuatro errores señalados por la demandada-apelante an su alegato.

(b). Sin embargo, pedimos la confirmación de la porción de la decisión del Juzgado inferior, en la que se condena a la demandada-apelante P. J. Kiener & Co., Ltd. a pagar al demandado-apelado Celedonio Sevilla el balance de su obligación en la suma de ₱2,021, con los intereses legales correspondientes, y las costas del juicio.

Defendant Sevilla maintains that inasmuch as the concrete slabs and sub-soil attached thereto belonged to the U. S. Army, whose properties were turned over to the SPC which in turn sold such properties to one Purita Bautista who, through her representative, authorized said defendant, to remove the concrete slabs and once dismantled to dispose of the same, he could not be held liable to plaintiff. According to defendant Kiener Co., Ltd. being then in need of, and was looking for, materials to be used in filling a road bed, as it was a sub-contractor in the construction of the concrete road between the Bonifacio Monument and the Tullahan River Bridge on the Manila North Road, it entered into a contract with its co-defendant on August 18, 1949, who then represented himself as the owner of the premises formerly occupied by the Ordnance Depot of the U. S. Army. It was because of this contract, Kiener now claims, that he excavated and removed the filling materials from the premises as pointed to by Sevilla.

The trespass alluded to by the trial court when it called the defendants trespassers is not the trespass defined and penalized by Article 281 of the Revised Penal Code. It is not only under the criminal law that one may be held liable for trespass which, in legal contemplation, embraces every infraction of a legal right (63 C. J. 886). As a matter of fact, a trespasser, under the general principles of law, cannot escape liability by showing lack of knowledge of the location of the boundaries even when the owner has failed to erect any artificial markings of his boundaries, for the weight of authorities to this effect is as follow—

“As has been hereinbefore stated, whether the defendant acted intentionally is immaterial; trespass lies whether the injury to the plaintiff's possession is willful or not, if the act which is injurious to the plaintiff is the immediate result of the force originally applied by the defendant. Thus, where the defendant cut trees on his own land and one accidentally fell on the land of the plaintiff, the latter may maintain an action of trespass on public lands, but by mistake committed the trespass on the land of a private individual, is no defense. Again, where the defendant descended and called for help, whereupon a crowd broke into the garden and injured the fences and plants, it was held that the damage was the natural and ordinary consequences of the defendant's act, and that he was liable therefor in an action of trespass. In accord with the general rule, neither a mistake of law nor one of fact, constitutes an entry upon the land of another; any less a trespass. Similarly, ignorance does not excuse an entry upon the land of another; hence, in an action of trespass *quare clausum fregit*

one cannot defend by showing lack of knowledge of the location of the boundary lines even when the owner has failed to erect any artificial markings of his boundaries." (52 Am. Jur. pp. 845-846).

In his desire to justify its entry into plaintiff's premises, which it bulldozed and excavated, taking therefrom filling materials, defendant company claims that it did this act because of the aforequoted contract, which is dated August 18, 1949, while its co-defendant justifies his said contract on the strength of the certificate of authorization executed in his favor by one Antonio Malaya in behalf of Purita Bautista who bought the properties left by the U. S. Army at Base X, in Grace Park, which was turned over to the SPC. Both defendants could not justify their unlawful acts for which they were correctly condemned jointly and severally to pay damages for the excavations made by the defendant company. It is only when no injury upon the property, to which useful improvements have been attached, could the lessee who introduced the same, (which in this case was succeeded by the SPC which sold the properties turned over to it to Purita Bautista), be allowed to recover such improvements (Article 487), Old Civil Code). Thus, the Supreme Court said in the case of *Rivera vs. Trinidad*, 48 Phil., 396—

"The rights of the defendant with respect to the improvements made on the property by him must be governed by article 487 in relation with article 1573 of the Civil Code. Under article 487 the defendant is entitled to remove improvements made by himself so far as it is possible to do so without injury to the property; and this means that he may remove the improvements provided he leaves the property in substantially the same condition as when he entered upon it. Articles 361 and 453 of the Civil Code, which defined the rights between the owner of land and builders of improvements therein in good faith are not applicable as between landlord and tenant, since the Code supplies specific provisions designed to cover their rights. * * *" (48 Phil., 400-401.)

Doubtless, upon the removal of the concrete slabs from the premises in question, considerable injury was caused upon the land to which they were attached. True enough that the SPC, the successor of the U. S. Army, could lawfully dispose the properties turned over to it, as it did, but it did not sell and could not sell or dispose of improvements, the removal of which would cause injury to the land to which they were incorporated by way of accession. For this reason, the representatives of Purita Bautista wrongfully authorized Celedonio Sevilla, who a week prior to the authorization had already entered into the aforequoted contract with his co-defendant, to remove the concrete slabs, for which excavations both defendants profited.

The total truckloads admitted to have been delivered by defendant company to the Tullahan Project is 2,710 or 10,840 cubic meters, more or less. The records of the

Bureau of Public Works show that the amount of delivery of selected barrow is around 10,208.08 cubic meters (Exhibits P-9-A; P-9-B; and P-9-C). The common barrow, therefore, must be the difference between the two figures, 10,840 and 10,208, or 632 cubic meters. It could thus be easily figured out the extent of the excavations made and the quantity of filling material removed from plaintiff's premises. Selected barrow was sold to the Bureau of Public Works at ₱2.80, and common barrow at ₱1.80 per cubic meter. Therefore, multiplying 10,208.08 cubic meters of selected barrow by ₱2.80 we will get ₱28,582.62 which was realized by defendant company for the selected barrow. Again multiplying 632 cubic meters of common barrow by ₱1.80, the result is ₱1,137.60 the total cost thereof. Thus, defendant company had realized a total of ₱29,720.22 which plaintiff had actually lost just for the filling material alone removed from her land. This is not yet considering the damage or injury caused to the terrain of the land which must have suffered a great loss in its usefulness for residential purposes. Considering that only ₱10,279.78 is the difference between ₱40,000 awarded to plaintiff by way of damages and ₱29,720.22 which is the total cost of the selected and common barrow, we believe that this difference is reasonable enough to compensate plaintiff for the diminution of the value of her land. For this reason, we consider the amount of ₱40,000, which already includes the compensation for the diminution of the market value of plaintiff's land for residential purposes, as not excessive.

We entertain no doubt that both defendants are joint trespassers, for had it not been for the representation made by Celedonio Sevilla to the effect that he was the owner of the land in question, defendant company would not have entered into a contract with its co-defendant and would not have excavated filling material from the land in question.

"SEC. 2 B. *Joint Trespass*.—The trespass is a joint trespass where two or more persons unite in committing it, or where some actually commit the tort and the other command, encourage or direct it. The persons participating must act in concert and cooperation, although they do not personally participate in the specific act causing the damage, or although all their acts are done separately, if done with a common purpose. It is not material that they do not share alike in the profits of the trespass." (63 C. J. 887-888).

"SEC. 67 B. *Persons Actually Doing, or Aiding in, the Act*. The person who actually does the act is liable, although he was acting for another person, as servant, agent, attorney, or contractor. In general, any one who aids or cooperates with another in the commission of trespass is liable for it." (63 C. J. 931-932.)

"SEC. 30. *Generally*.—The rule is elementary that whoever commits or causes another to commit an act of trespass is liable therefore. Thus, in the case of wrongful sale of personal property,

either the seller, or the purchaser thereof may be sued in trespass, even though the latter was ignorant of the fact that the seller was not the true owner. Moreover, one is liable for the trespasses of others which are the natural result of his own acts. Thus, a person descending from a balloon into another's garden and calling for help is liable for the injury to the garden resulting from the trespass of the crowd coming to his call. * * *." (52 Am. Jur., 860).

"SEC. 31. *Co-trespassers*.—It may be stated as a general rule that all persons who command, instigate, promote, encourage, advise countenance, cooperate in; aid; or abet the commission of a trespass, or who approve of it after it is done, if done for their benefit, are co-trespassers with the person committing the trespass and are liable as principals to the same extent and in the same manner as if they had performed the wrongful act themselves. Conversely, if one or more of several persons become trespassers while engaged in accomplishment of lawful object, even with a view to aid such purpose, the others, who neither direct nor countenance such tortious acts, are not liable. Concert of action among the defendants is necessary. Hence, when two or more tortfeasors acting independently of each other, inflict an injury on the plaintiff, one cannot be held liable for the trespasses of the other." (52 Am. Jur., 861.)

In view of our foregoing conclusions, and considering that the filling materials sold to defendant company did not belong to the seller, defendant Celedonio Sevilla, who is a joint trespasser, we cannot see our way clear why he should be paid for such materials. Accordingly, the lower court erred in condemning P. J. Kiener Co., Ltd, to pay its co-defendant in the amount of ₱2,021, the alleged balance of the payment for the filling materials taken by the former from plaintiff's land and by which the latter would be unjustly enriched.

Wherefore, with the modification that the defendant P. J. Kiener Co., Ltd, is hereby released from the obligation of paying its co-defendant in the amount of ₱2,021, the appealed judgment is hereby affirmed, with costs against both defendants.

It is so ordered.

Felix and Makalintal, JJ., concur.

Judgment affirmed.

[No. 9835-R. Abril 30, 1955]

SANTIAGO PABUSTAN, demandante y apelado *contra* GERMINO B. FABRO, EULALIO BATIN y AGAPITO CORPUZ, demandados. LUIS C. DOMINGO, tercerista y apelante.

1. REGISTRO DE TERRENOS; VENTA DE TERRENO REGISTRADO; EL ACTO DE INSCRIPCIÓN ES EL QUE PRODUCE EL EFECTO DE TRANSMITIR EL TERRENO.—Una escritura de venta de un terreno registrado de acuerdo con la Ley No. 496 solamente produce efecto como contrato entre las partes, si dicha escritura no se inscribe en la oficina del Registrado de Títulos de la provincia en donde radica el terreno. El acto de la inscripción es el que produce

el efecto de transmitir el terreno (Art. 50 de la Ley No. 496; y causa civil Tuason *vs.* Raymundo, 28 Jur. Fil., 662).
2. ID.; "LIS PENDENS", SU NATURALEZA.—Una anotación de *lis pendens* no es mas que un aviso á todo el mundo de que hay una reclamación sobre el terreno cubierto por el título en que se anotó el *lis pendens*, y tendrá efecto solamente contra la persona que comprare el terreno despues de la anotación de dicho *lis pendens* en el título del terreno (Art. 24, Regla 7 de los Reglamentos).

APELACIÓN contra una sentencia del Juzgado de Primera Instancia de Pangasinan. Baltasar, J.

Los hechos aparecen relacionados en las decisión del tribunal.

Primicias, Abad, Mencias y Castillo en representación del tercerista y apelante.

Emilio Fernandez en representación del demandante y apelado.

OCAMPO, M.:

Inicióse esta acción en el Juzgado de Primera Instancia de Pangasinan, mediante la presentación de una demanda por el demandante, Santiago Pabustan contra los demandados, Germino B. Fabro, Eulalio Batin y Agapito Corpuz, pidiendo, por las alegaciones expuestas en ella, se ordene:

(a) Que el auto (order) de fecha 6 de noviembre de 1946, ordenando al Registrador de Títulos de Pangasinan expida otras copias de los Certificados Originales de Títulos Nos. 31378 y 31071 para los dueños, se deje sin efecto y que las nuevas copias de dichos títulos expedidas por el Registrador de Títulos de conformidad con dicho auto se declaren sin efecto legal;

(b) Que los Certificados de Transferencia de Títulos Nos. 535-P y 536-P así como sus copias para sus dueños se declaren también sin efecto legal y que los demandados Germino Fabro y Eulalio Batin sean ordenados á presentar dichas copias de los mencionados Certificados de Transferencia de Títulos al Registrador de Títulos para su cancelación;

(c) Qué el Registrador de Títulos de Pangasinan sea ordenado á inscribir la escritura de venta, exhibito A, otorgada por los esposos Angel Batin y Eulagia Pascua en lo que respecta el lote No. 2873 solamente, y anote la misma al dorso del Certificado Original de Título No. 31073, así como la antigua copia de dicho certificado para el dueño que está en la posesión del demandante;

(d) Qué en interés de la justicia y equidad, sea ordenado el demandado Agapito Corpus á expedir un documento de traspaso del lote No. 2134 á favor del demandante y presente á este el duplicado del Certificado de Transferencia de Título No. 4716 á nombre de Rosalia Corpus;

(e) Qué en intereés de la justicia y equidad, y en vista del hecho de que los esposos Angel Batin y Eulagia Pascua ya están muertos, se nombre al Escribano de este Juzgado como administrador especial para que expida solamente una escritura de traspaso del derecho de propiedad y título sobre el lote No. 2127 á favor del demandado Agapito Corpuz, el único heredero de la finada Rosalia Corpuz, y para este fin el aquí demandante desea presentar el antiguo duplicado para el dueño del Certificado Original de Título No. 31278 que fue erroneamente entregado á él por los esposos Angel Batin y Eulagia Pascua;

(f) Qué los demandados Germino B. Fabro y Eulalio Batin sean ordenados á pagar mancomunada y solidariamente al demandante la suma de ₱2,000 en concepto de daños y costas.

(g) Qué los demandados Germino Fabro y Eulalia Bation, así como su agentes, sean ordenados á abstenerse de molestar al demandante y sus aparceros en la posesión de los lotes Nos. 2134 y 2873.

En esta causa, previo permiso del referido Juzgado de Primera Instancia, Luis C. Domingo presentó demanda de terceria en la que se alega, entre otras cosas, que en 26 de febrero, 1947, él compró el lote No. 2873 del demandado Germino Fabro, y el lote 2197 del demandado Eulalio Batin.

En el día de la vista de esta causa el demandante y el tercerista sometieron al Juzgado un convenio e hecho del siguiente tenor:

"1. That the three lots involved in this case, lots Nos. 2134, 2197 and 2873, of the Cadastral Survey of Umingan, Pangasinan, were originally covered by Original Certificate of Titles Nos. 30885, 31378 and 31071 respectively in the name of the spouses Angel Batin and Eulogia Pascua now both deceased;

"2. That on February 9, 1928, Angel Batin and Eulogia Pascua executed a deed entitled 'Escritura de compra venta' covering lots Nos. 2134 and 2873 the original of which is hereby attached to this agreed statement of facts and made a part thereof as Exhibit A;

"3. That the said deed has never been registered in the Registry of Deeds of Pangasinan;

"4. That on October 18, 1946, Germino B. Fabro and Eulalio Batin who claimed to be the sole heirs of the said Angel Batin and Eulagia Pascua executed an extra-judicial partition wherein and whereby they partitioned and adjudicated in favor of themselves lots Nos. 2197 and 2873—Germino B. Fabro having adjudicated in his favor lot No. 2873 and Eulalio Batin lot No. 2197. Copy of the extra-judicial partition is hereto attached and made a part of this agreed statement of facts as Exhibit B;

"5. That on or about October 21, 1946, Germino B. Fabro and Eulalio Batin by their attorney, filed a verified petition in Cadastral Case No. 23, G.L.R.O. Cadastral Record No. 657 praying among other things for the issuance of new duplicates for the owner of Original Certificate of Titles Nos. 31378 and 31071 covering lots Nos. 2197 and 2873 aforesaid. Copy of said petition

is hereto attached and made a part of this agreed statement of facts as Exhibit C;

"6. That acting upon the verified petition mentioned in the foregoing paragraph, this Honorable Court on November 6, 1946, issued an order directing the Register of Deeds of Pangasinan to issue another duplicate copies of Original Certificate of Nos. 31378 and 31071, copy of said order is hereto attached and made a part of this agreed statement of facts as Exhibit D;

"7. That Germino B. Fabro and Eulalio Batin having secured duplicate copies for the owners of the aforementioned certificate of titles, they on December 3, 1946, registered the extra-judicial partition mentioned in this agreed statement of facts in the Office of the Register of Deeds accompanied by the duplicates of titles aforementioned which they secured and by reason thereof Original Certificates of Titles Nos. 536-P for lot No. 2873 in favor of Germino B. Fabro and 535-P for lot No. 2197 in favor of Eulalio Batin;

"8. That at the time of the registration of the said extra-judicial partition, no liens or encumbrances appeared on the original as well as in duplicate copies of Original Certificates of Titles Nos. 31378 and 31071 and that likewise no annotations were made on Transfer Certificate of Titles Nos. 535-P and 536-P which were issued in lieu thereof;

"9. That on February 26, 1947, Germino B. Fabro sold lot No. 2873 in favor of the intervenor Luis C. Domingo for the sum of P1,250 with the right to repurchase the same within two years from and after the execution of the deed of sale, copy of the deed of sale is hereto attached and made a part of this agreed statement of facts as Exhibit E;

"10. That the said deed of sale was registered in the Office of the Register of Deeds on June 9, 1947;

"11. That on the same date, February 26, 1947, Eulalio Batin executed a deed of sale covering lot No. 2197 in favor of Luis C. Domingo wherein and whereby, the former sold to the latter, said lot for P1,250 with the right to repurchase the same within the period of two years from and after the execution of the said deed, a copy of said deed is made a part of this agreed statement of facts as Exhibit F;

"12. That the said deed of sale was likewise registered in the office of the Register of Deeds on June 9, 1947;

"13. That on April 24, 1947, the plaintiff herein in this case, Santiago Pabustan, filed his complaint in this case against Germino B. Fabro, Eulalio Batin and Agapito Corpuz and on March 25, 1947 he registered a *lis pendens* over the land covered by Transfer Certificate of Title No. 536-P and on April 24, 1947, he registered a *lis pendens* over the land covered by Transfer Certificate of Title No. 535-P."

El Juzgado, después de presentadas las pruebas de las partes, dictó decisión cuya parte dispositiva se lee:

"In view of the foregoing considerations, the Court hereby renders judgment: (1) declaring the plaintiff Santiago Pabustan the owner of lot No. 2873 and ordering the Register of Deeds of Pangasinan, to cancel Transfer Certificate of Title No. 536-P in the name of Germino B. Fabro, and in lieu thereof to issue another Transfer Certificate of Title in the name of the spouses Santiago Pabustan and Dorotea Pangilinan, both of legal age, Filipinos, and residents of Umingan, Pangasinan; (2) confirming the title of Rosalia Corpuz with respect to Lot No. 2134 now covered by Transfer Certificate of Title No. 4716, and (3) declaring the intervenor,

Luis C. Domingo, the owner of Lot No. 2197 and likewise ordering the Register of Deeds of Pangasinan to cancel Transfer Certificate of Title No. 535-P in the name of Eulalio Batin, and in lieu thereof to issue another Transfer Certificate of Title in the name of Luis C. Domingo, of legal age, Filipino, widower and resident of San Quintin, Pangasinan. No pronouncement is made as to damages and cost.

“So ordered.”

El tercerista interpuso apelación contra la parte de la decisión “declaring the plaintiff Santiago Pabustan the owner of lot No. 2873 and ordering the Register of Deeds of Pangasinan, to cancel Transfer Certificate of Title No. 536-P in the name of Germino B. Fabro and in lieu thereof, to issue another Transfer Certificate of Title in the name of the spouses Santiago Pabustan and Dorotea Pangilinan, both of legal age, Filipinos, and residents of Umiñgan, Pangasinan;”.

En esta instancia el apelante alega cinco errores de que adolece la decisión apelada, y son:

I

“The trial court erred in holding that the deed of sale Exhibit A refers to lot No. 2873 of the Umingan Cadastre which was originally covered by Original Certificate of Title No. 31071 and now by Transfer Certificate of Title No. 536-P.

II

“The trial court erred in holding that said Exhibit A, granting but without admitting that it refers to lot No. 2873, is a perfected deed of sale.

III

“The trial court erred in holding that the plaintiff-appellee Santiago Pabustan has a better right to the said lot No. 2873 by reason of the fact that he had filed a *lis pendens* based on said Exhibit A, within two years from and after the distribution and adjudication of the properties of the deceased spouses Angel Batin and Eulalia Pascua.

IV

“The trial court erred in ordering the Register of Deeds of Pangasinan to cancel Transfer Certificate of Title No. 536-P in the name of Germino B. Fabro and to issue in lieu thereof another Transfer Certificate of Title in the name of the plaintiff and appellee Santiago Pabustan and his wife Dorotea Pangilinan;

V

Finally, the trial court erred in not holding the intervenor-appellant to have a better right to said lot No. 2873 and in not confirming his title thereto.”

Somos de opinión que en esta apelación del tercerista, Luis C. Domingo, la cuestión á determinar es la de si él tiene derecho á ser declarado dueño del lote No. 2873, o el demandante-apelado, Santiago Pabustan.

Sobre este lote No. 2873 en litigio tenemos en autos los siguientes hechos no controvertidos:

Según el Certificado de Transferencia de Título No. 536-P (exhíbito 1) expidido á nombre de Germino B. Fabro, el lote No. 2873 colinda al NE. con el lote No. 2136 y Ensenada de Nampolcan; al SE. con el lote No. 2164 y un camino; al SW. con el lote No. 2826; que dicho lote No. 2873 tiene una evtensión superficial de 10,351 metros cuadrados; que la escritura de venta (exhíbito A) en que el demandante apelado funda su pretensión de que en 9 de febrero, 1928, Angel Batin y Eulogia Pascua habian vendido el lote No. 2873, no se inscribió en la oficina del Registrador de Títulos de Pangasinan; que en 26 de febrero, 1947, Germino B. Fabro vendió el lote No. 2873 al apelante Luis C. Domingo por la suma de ₱1,250 con derecho á recomprarlo dentro de dos años y la escritura de esta venta (Exhíbito E), se registró en 9 de junio, 1947, en la oficina del Registrador de Títulos de dicha provincia; y que en 24 de abril, 1947, el demandante-apelado presentó su demanda en esta causa, y en 25 de marzo, 1947, él registró su "lis pendens" sobre el lote No. 2873 cubierto por el Certificado de Transferencia de Título No. 536-P; que cuando el apelante Luis C. Domingo compró el lote No. 2873 en litigio no habia ninguna anotación en el Certificado de Transferencia de Título No. 536-P que diera á entender que dicho lote No. 2873 hubiese sido vendido al demandante-apelado.

El demandante-apelado contiene que el tiene mejor derecho que el tercerista-apelante Luis C. Domingo al lote No. 2873 en litigio; 1°. porque la venta de este lote No. 2873 hecha á su favor por su primitivo dueño Angel Batin es anterior á la venta del mismo lote de terreno hecha por Germino B. Fabro al repetido apelante; y 2°. porque él está en posesion del lote mencionado.

Por otro lado, el tercerista-apelante alega que no se ha vendido al apelado el lote No. 2873, sino otro lote de terreno; y que dicho apelado jamás ha poseido el repetido lote No. 2873.

Un detenido análisis de los hechos no discutidos y de las pruebas obrantes en autos nos lleva á la conclusión de que el tercerista-apelante es el que tiene mejor derecho al lote No. 2873. En primer término, porque cuando el tercerista-apelante compró el referido lote No. 2873 él no tenia ningún conocimiento de que este lote haya sido vendido al demandante-apelado, en vista del hecho de que en el Certificado de Transferencia de Título No. 536-P correspondiente á dicho lote No. 2873 no aparecia ninguna anotación que significara que el mismo hubiese sido vendido anteriormente; en segundo término, porque la escritura de venta del lote No. 2873 etorgada por el dueño registrado, Germino B. Fabro, á favor del tercerista-apelante, Luis C. Domingo (Exhíbito E) se inscribió en la oficina del Re-

gistrador de Títulos; en tercer término, porque el demandante-apelado no ha podido probar plenamente que él estuviese en posesión del citado lote No. 2873. El Certificado de Transferencia de Título No. 536-P expresa que el lote No. 2873 colinda al NE. con el lote No. 2136 y Ensenada de Nampolcan (Nampolcan Creek); al SE. con el lote No. 2124 y un camino; al SW. con el lote No. 2124 y camino; y al NW. con el lote No. 2865. Tiene una extensión superficial de 10,351 metros cuadrados, mas ó menos. Pero las pruebas orales del demandante-apelado no demuestran que él haya poseído el lote No. 2873 en litigio, porque su aparcerero Nicolas Manañgan, declarando como testigo del mismo demandante-apelado, dijo que él ha estado cultivando el repetido lote No. 2873 desde el año 1933 y que Santiago Pabustan era el que recibía sus productos; y que este terreno colinda al Norte con el estero de Cabatuan; al Este con el terreno de Santiago Pabustan; al Sur con el del mismo Santiago Pabustan (t. n. t. p. 4, 5). No hay ningún camino que colindase con el lote No. 2873. Esta declaración del testigo Nicolas Manañgan la colaboró el demandante-apelado (t. n. t., p. 21).

De estas pruebas del demandante-apelado se puede deducir, como así deducimos, que el terreno de que está en posesión dicho demandante-apelado es el lote No. 2134 porque este es el único de los tres lotes mencionados en la demanda de autos que colinda con 'Cabatuan Creek'.

Y en cuarto término, porque la escritura de compraventa (Exhíbita A) en que se funda el demandante-apelado para reclamar el lote No. 2873, no se ha inscrito en la oficina del Registrador de Títulos de la provincia de Pangasinán. Una escritura de venta de un terreno registrado de acuerdo con la Ley No. 496 solamente produce efecto como contrato entre las partes, si dicha escritura no se inscribe en la oficina del Registrador de Título de la provincia en donde radica el terreno. El acto de la inscripción es el produce el efecto de transmitir el terreno (Art. 50 de la Ley No. 496; y causa Civil Tuason *vs.* Raymundo, 28 Jur., Fil., 662).

Es evidente por tanto, que no hallándose inscrito el documento, exhíbita A, en la oficina del Registrador de Títulos de Pangasinan, el lote No. 2873 no quedó transferido al demandante-apelado, proque es doctrina sentada por nuestro Tribunal Supremo en el asunto Tuason contra Raymundo arriba citado que "ningún acto del dueño de terrenos registrados bajo la Ley No. 496 y sus reformas sirve para transmitir el derecho á esos bienes. El acto del que resulta la transmisión del título sobre los bienes es el acto del registro".

Es verdad que el demandante-apelado había inscrito su "lis pendens" en la oficina del Registrador de Títulos de Pangasinan antes de la inscripción de la escritura de

venta del lote No. 2873 otorgada á favor del tercerista-apelante; pero esto, en nuestra opinión, no puede significar que dicho demandante-apelado haya inscrito en la oficina del referido Registrador de Títulos la escritura de venta de dicho lote No. 2873 otorgada á su favor por Angel Batin, porque una anotación de *lis pendens* no es mas que un aviso á todo el mundo de que hay una reclamación sobre el terreno cubierto por el título en que se anotó el *lis pendens*, y tendrá efecto solamente contra la persona que comprare el terreno despues de la anotación de dicho *lis pendens* en el título del terreno. (Art. 24, Regla 7 de Los Reglamentos).

Habiendo el tercerista-apelante Luis C. Domingo comprado el lote No. 2873 antes de la anotación del *lis pendens* mencionado; y habiendo dicho tercerista-apelante inscrito el documento de venta del repetido lote otorgado á su favor en la oficina del Registrador de Títulos de Pangasinan, declaramos que el susodicho tercerista-apelante tiene mejor derecho que Santiago Pabustan á ser declarado dueño del mismo lote No. 2873.

En su virtud, se revoca la parte de la decisión apelada que declara á Santiago Pabustan dueño del Lote No. 2873 y que ordena la cancelación del Certificado de Transferencia de Título No. 536-P á nombre de Germino B. Fabro y la expedición de otro certificado de transferencia de título á nombre de los esposos Santiago Pabustan y Dorotea Pañgulinan. Se declara á Luis C. Domingo dueño de lote No. 2873 y se ordena al Registrador de Títulos de Pangasinan que, previa cancelación del Certificado de Transferencia de Título No. 536-P á nombre de Germino B. Fabro, expida otro certificado de transferencia de título á nombre de dicho Luis C. Domingo.

El demandante-apelado pagará las costas.

Endencia (Pres.) M. y Sanchez, M., están conformes.

Se revoca la sentencia.

[No. 11108-R. April 30, 1955]

CONSUELO LEGARDA VDA. DE PRIETO, plaintiff and appellee,
vs. ALEJANDRO LIM and JOSEFA YATCO LIM, defendants
and appellants.

LEASE; EJECTMENT; COURT'S AUTHORITY TO FIX LONGER TERM; ARTICLE 1687, CIVIL CODE.—Article 1687 of the Civil Code merely confers upon the courts the authority to fix a longer term for the lease in the specified cases, and this authority may be exercised in the action for ejectment itself. It would be an idle and costly procedure to require a lessor to file one action to have the term of the lease fixed, with all the possible delays attendant upon a lawsuit, and then file another action for ejectment on the ground that the period fixed in the first one has expired.

APPEAL from a judgment of the Court of First Instance of Manila. Pecson, J.

The facts are stated in the opinion of the court.

Mariano M. Magsalin for defendants and appellants.

Calixto A. Munda for plaintiff and appellee.

MAKALINTAL, J.:

Plaintiff, now appellee, is the owner of a parcel of land, with an area of 196.20 square meters, situated at Aguado Street, San Miguel, Manila, which was leased to defendants Alejandro Lim and his wife Josefa Yatco, now appellants, and on which they have built their residence valued at about ₱10,000. There was no written contract of lease between them, but appellants have been occupying the premises since 1937 and paying a monthly rent thereon of ₱19.62. The last payment made by them before the present action was instituted was on May 19, 1950, corresponding to the rent for the previous month of April (Exhibit 3).

On June 1, 1950 appellee sent, through her lawyer, a letter to appellant Josefa Yatco, notifying her that appellee needed the land for "her own exclusive one;" advising the lessee that the lease would be definitely terminated on June 30, 1950; and giving her until the end of July within which to vacate the said land (Exhibit B.)

On August 11, 1950, appellants having failed to comply with the demand aforestated, a complaint for ejectment was filed against them in the Municipal Court of Manila, which complaint was subsequently amended by including a categorical allegation making reference to the letter of June 1, 1950 as the basis of the action. The Court gave Judgment for plaintiffs and the case was appealed to the Court of First Instance, which rendered the following decision:

"This is an action of ejectment which was originally filed in the Municipal Court, and it is appealed before this Court.

"The evidence for the plaintiff shows that the defendants are lessees of the parcel of land described in paragraph 2 of the complaint by virtue of verbal contract wherein it was agreed that the said defendants were to pay the monthly rental of ₱19.62; that the said defendants have paid the monthly rentals up to April 1950; and that despite demand they have refused to pay the back rentals.

"The evidence for the defendants show that they have been occupying the said parcel of land since 1937 and they have constructed a house thereon, the market value of which is ₱10,000; and that they are up-to-date in the payment of the monthly rentals.

"An examination of the evidence for the defendants, however, shows that the last payment of the monthly rental before the filing of the complaint was on April 5, 1950, corresponding to the month of March 1950 (Exhibit A); and that the payment was resumed by depositing the monthly rentals in Court for the months of March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November,

December 1951, and January, February, March, April, May, June, July, and August 1952.

"Wherefore, the Court hereby renders judgment in favor of the plaintiff and against the defendants ordering the latter to vacate the premises within thirty (30) days from the receipt of a copy of this decision, and to pay the back rentals due in the amount of ₱19.62 per month with 6 per cent interest per annum from the date of the filing of the complaint until fully paid.

"There being no evidence in support of the counterclaim, the same is dismissed.

"With costs against the defendants."

Under the lone assignment of error submitted by appellants, to wit, that "the lower court erred in rendering judgment against (them) to vacate the premises and to pay back rentals due," they first assail the finding of said court that "despite demand they have refused to pay the back rentals," and the order of ejectment on that ground. Appellants' position in this respect is well taken. This action for ejectment is not based on non-payment of rents. There is no allegation to that effect in the complaint. What is alleged is that "on June 1, 1950 the plaintiff sent a letter notifying the defendants that their right of lease is definitely terminated as of June 30, 1950, demanding at the same time that they vacate the premises as plaintiff needs the premises for her own use." (Paragraph 5, amended complaint, p. 6, Record on Appeal.) As a matter of fact there was no delay at all in the payment of rents. The record shows that the rent for every month was paid during the first days of the succeeding month (Exhibits A, A-1 and A-2) and that the last payment was made on May 19, 1950, covering the rent for the previous month of April. On June 1, 1950 the letter Exhibit B was sent to appellants and thereafter the one in charge of collection for appellee, a certain Clarencio Foronda, did not again appear at appellants' residence to receive payment, as he did regularly before. Considering that, in the absence of stipulation, payment should be at the domicile of the debtor, both according to law (Article 1251, Civil Code) and, in this particular case, according to the practice followed by the parties, appellants cannot be said to have been in default so as to justify the action for ejectment against them on that ground.

Nevertheless there can be no question that the action may be maintained on the ground that the contract of lease between the parties had expired. This is not denied by appellants. There being no period agreed upon, the lease should be understood as from month to month because the rent was payable monthly (Article 1687, Civil Code.) And according to Article 1673, the lessor may judicially eject the lessee "when the period agreed upon, or that which is fixed for the duration of leases under Articles 1682 and 1687, has expired." Appellants, however, contend that in view of Article 1687 aforesaid ap-

pellee cannot legally terminate the lease since they have occupied the leased property for more than one year, and that appellee "should first institute an independent action to fix the term of the lease agreement." The provision relied upon is as follows:

"If the period for the lease has not been fixed, it is understood to be from year to year, if the rent agreed upon is annually from month to month, if it is monthly; from week to week, if the rent is weekly; and from day to day, if the rent is to be paid daily. However, even though a monthly rent is paid, and no period for the lease has been set, the courts may fix a longer term for the lease after the lessee has occupied the premises for over one year. If the rent is weekly, the courts may likewise determine a longer period after the lessee has been in possession for over six onths. In case of daily rent, the courts may also fix a longer period after the lessee has stayed in the place for over one month."

We cannot subscribe to the view advanced by appellants that under the circumstances provided for in the article just quoted, such as when an urban lessee paying a monthly rent has occupied the leased premises for over a year, the lessor must first file an independent action asking the court to fix the duration of such lease, before an action for ejectment based upon the expiration of the legal period can be instituted. Article 1687 merely confers upon the courts the authority to fix a longer term for the lease in the specified cases, and this authority may be exercised in the action for ejectment itself. It would be an idle and costly procedure to require a lessor to file one action to have the term of the lease fixed, with all the possible delays attendant upon a lawsuit, and then file another action for ejectment on the ground that the period fixed in the first one has expired.

Considering on the one hand, that the case has been pending since 1950 during which appellants have continued to occupy the leased premises, and considering, on the other hand, that appellants have been in such occupancy since 1937 and have built on said premises a residential house worth ₱10,000, we believe that the lease thereof should be extended for a period of one year, counted from the date this decision becomes final, pursuant to Article 1687.

Wherefore, the judgment appealed from is hereby modified in the sense aforestated, and ordering defendants-appellants to vacate the property in question and remove their house therefrom at the end of one year from the date this decision becomes final, on condition that they shall continue to pay to plaintiff-appellee the monthly rents of ₱19.62 during the period of their occupancy. Without pronouncement as to costs. So ordered.

Felix and Peña, JJ., concur.

Judgment modified.

[No. 11627-R. April 30, 1955]

EFREN V. MENDOZA, plaintiff and appellee, *vs.* CATALINO CRUZCOSA, defendant and appellant

[No. 11628-R. April 30, 1955]

EFREN V. MENDOZA, plaintiff and appellee, *vs.* CATALINO CRUZCOSA, defendant and appellant

1. LEASE; EJECTMENT; COMPLAINT; CASES FILED DURING EFFECTIVITY OF RENTAL LAWS. BUT DECIDED AFTER EXPIRATION THEREOF; EFFECT UPON DEFENSE OF DEFECTIVE CAUSE OF ACTION; CASE AT BAR.—These two cases at bar were for ejectment and were filed in the Municipal Court of Manila on April 23, 1949. On that date the provisions of the Rental Laws (Commonwealth Act No. 689, as amended by Republic Act No. 66) were still in full force and effect, and section 2 of Republic Act No. 66 prescribed that “except as provided in section 12 of this Act, no lessee or occupant shall be ejected in cases other than for willfull and deliberate non-payment of rents, or when the lessor has to occupy the building leased”, but when the decisions in both cases were rendered by said court, the period of effectivity of said Rental Laws had already expired. Hence, the defect of lack of sufficient allegations in the complaints to constitute a ground of action under the law then in force, was cured by the expiration of the period of effectivity of said Rental Laws inasmuch as plaintiff, in the exercise of his rights of ownership over the property in question, averred in the complaints other causes of action which were not barred by the Rental Laws.
2. ID.; ID.; EJECTMENT INSTITUTED AFTER THE EXPIRATION OF LEASE; LAW APPLICABLE; ARTICLES 1678 AND 1687, NEW CIVIL CODE.—Article 448 of the new Civil Code, referring to the right of accession with respect to immovable property and included in section 2, Chapter II, Title II, Book 2 of the new Civil Code, on ownership, is not applicable to cases of ejectment instituted after the expiration of the lease, which are governed by the provisions of Articles 1678 and 1687 of the new Civil Code.

APPEAL from a judgment of the Court of First Instance of Manila. Pecson, J.

The facts are stated in the opinion of the court.

S. Emiliano Calma for defendant and appellant.

Rodrigo D. Garcia for plaintiff and appellee.

FÉLIX, J.:

Lot No. 115, Block No. 3008 of the Cadastral Survey of the City of Manila, situated at Velasquez, Tondo, was the property of Elisa de Santos, a portion of which, designated or known as premises No. 760 of said street, was occupied since 1945 by Catalino Cruzcosa who had a house erected thereon and paid the rent of ₱24 a month.

In the year 1948, Efren V. Mendoza bought said lot 115 and secured title therefor (TCT No. 61567 of the Register of Deeds of Manila) in his name, and claiming that the occupants of premises No. 760 Velazquez failed to pay the rents thereof since July, 1948, and that he needed the premises for his own use, filed on *April 23, 1949*, two separate complaints for ejectment in the Municipal Court

of Manila, one against Catalino Cruzcosa and the other against the latter's son, Catalino Cruzcosa, Jr. The complaint against the latter was amended on November 20, 1950.

After several incidents and once the issues in both cases were joined, Judge Guillermo Cabrera of the Municipal Court of Manila rendered on February 20, 1950, decision for the plaintiff in Case No. 7514 against Catalino Cruzcosa, Sr.,

"ordering the defendant to vacate the premises subject of plaintiff's complaint, namely, plaintiff's parcel of land located at Velazquez St., Tondo, Manila, and more particularly described in paragraph 2 of the complaint, by removing his house therefrom; to restore possession of same to the plaintiff; and to pay the plaintiff the rentals thereon at the rate of P24 per month due from July 1, 1948, until the premises in question shall have been finally vacated and surrendered to the plaintiff, plus the sum of P500 for attorney's fees, and besides the costs of this suit.

Counterclaim set up by the defendant for damages in the total sum of P700 is hereby dismissed as without merit."

On January 17, 1951, Judge Ramón A. Ycasiano of the Municipal Court of Manila also rendered decision for the plaintiff in the case filed against Catalino Cruzcosa, Jr.,

"ordering the defendant to vacate the lot he now occupies, to pay plaintiff the rentals due or turn them over to plaintiff, if they were deposited in court, to pay the rentals of P24 a month until he finally vacates the place, and costs. Counterclaim is denied for not being substantiated, as well as the petition of defendant to order plaintiff to sell the lot to defendant as to buy the building erected on it, as this is not within the jurisdiction of this court."

Both cases were taken on appeal to the Court of First Instance of Manila, the case against Cruzcosa, Sr., being docketed as Civil Case No. 10693, and the case against Cruzcosa, Jr., as No. 13205 of said Court.

In Civil Case No. 10691 (CA-G. R. No. 11627-R), the defendant filed on April 1, 1950, a motion to dismiss on the ground that plaintiff had no cause of action against the defendant. The latter alleged that he was not the real party in interest because the building in question was owned by his children Catalino, Jr., Remedios and Virginia, surnamed Cruzcosa, begotten during his first marriage, and to prove this, he called the attention to about two years before the presentation of plaintiff's complaint certificates of assessment issued by the Office of the City Assessor of Manila; Exhibits 17 and 18; Exhibits 15 and 16, receipts issued by the former owner for rents paid to her for the lot in question. The motion to dismiss was, however, denied by the court on April 10, 1950. On that same date, and passing upon a previous motion of plaintiff—who claimed that the defendant had not filed a supersedeas bond to answer for rents due

up to date of the judgment, neither had he paid to the plaintiff nor to the court the rents due in accordance with the judgment of the inferior court, nor the rents due for the months of February and March, 1955—the court ordered the issuance of a writ for execution of judgment (of the inferior court), which was maintained despite defendant's motion for reconsideration. However, when plaintiff moved for authority to demolish the house erected on said lot, the court, finding that the evidence adduced during the hearing of the motion showed that the house which the plaintiff sought to demolish did not belong to Dr. Catalino Cruzcosa but to his son, the motion to demolish was denied.

On April 22, 1950, the defendant answered the complaint with special defenses and counterclaim, reiterating his stand that he was not the owner of the building nor a lessee of plaintiff, nor the possessor of the lot, and consequently that no action for ejectment lay against him, and prayed the court to dismiss the complaint, with costs against the plaintiff, condemning the latter to pay to the defendant a sum of not less than ₱1,000 by way of damages incurred by him as a result of the presentation of the complaint, and granting any other remedy just and equitable in the premises. Defendant's counterclaim was also answered by plaintiff who prayed for its dismissal.

In Civil Case No. 13205 (CA-G. R. No. 11628-R), defendant answered the complaint on March 1, 1951, setting special defenses and counterclaim, and plaintiff also filed his answer to the counterclaim praying also that it be dismissed.

After a joint hearing of the cases the court rendered decision on January 10, 1953, the dispositive part of which reads as follows:

"In view of the foregoing, judgment is hereby rendered in favor of the plaintiff and against the defendants, respectively, in those two cases ordering said defendants to vacate the premises within 60 days from the date this decision has become final and executory. The counterclaims of the defendants are dismissed for lack of sufficient and convincing evidence in support thereof, with costs against the defendant Catalino Cruzcosa, Jr."

From this decision both defendants again appealed. In this instance the main questions at issue may be reduced to the following propositions.

(1) Who of the defendants is the owner of the building in question and the lessee of the lot on which it stands?;

(2) Taking into account the provisions of Commonwealth Act No. 689, as amended by Republic Act No. 66, and supplemented by Executive Order No. 62, providing that "no lessee or occupant will be ejected in cases other than for (a) willful and deliberate non-payment of rents, or (b) when the lessor has to occupy the building leased,

specially when the lessee has never subleased it without authority, do the complaints in both cases state a cause of action against the defendants?;

(3) What are the rights of lessor and lessee concerning the sale or purchase of the lot or building in question under the provisions of Article 454, in connection with Articles 447, 448 and 546 of the Civil Code? and

(4) Has the lower court erred, as contended by counsel for Catalino Cruzcosa, Jr., in not fixing a longer period than 60 days after it was established that the building in question has been constructed on the lot located at 760 Velazquez St., Tondo, Manila, prior to 1945, and that the defendant-appellant and his sisters constructed said building on the assurance of the former owner that if the latter would decide to sell the lot occupied by the building, same would be sold to the owners of said improvement?

1. It seems that plaintiff was not so sure as to who was his tenant as owner of the improvements on his lot, as otherwise he would not have instituted against father and son two separate cases for the same purpose. The case against the father was probably filed because at the hearing of a former case, No. 5650, before Branch III of the Municipal Court between plaintiffs, Efren V. Mendoza and defendant, Catalino Cruzcosa, also for ejectment concerning the same lot, defendant's counsel moved for the suspension of the hearing of that case in accordance with Republic Act No. 267 and Commonwealth Act 538, basing as ground therefore, the plan of the City Government of Manila to purchase or expropriate said lot to be distributed to the tenants therein, because the defendant was one of the tenants who had petitioned the City Government for the purchase or expropriation of the urban lot of the plaintiff. By that petition and the motion filed to suspend the hearing of the said case defendant practically admitted that he was a tenant in the lot in question and entitled to receive a share in the distribution of the lot in case it was acquired by the City Government. Moreover, when plaintiff in said Case No. 5650 asked the court to lift the order of suspension on the ground that the defendant herein was a land owner himself, he, owning a parcel of land at Calle Dandan, Tondo, Manila, and, therefore, not entitled to the benefits of Republic Act 267, the defendant alleged that he was not the real tenant but his son who had never lived there. Again, in another motion to dismiss filed by the defendant in said Case No. 5650, after the order of suspension had been lifted and when the case was to be tried on the merits, the defendant did not state and allege as ground therefor the fact that he was not the real party in interest.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, from Exhibits E, dated July 2, 1949, and Exhibits E-1 and E-2 (see also Exhibits 4, 4-A and 4-B, receipts of rents of premises No. 760 Velazquez for the months of December, 1947, and January and February, 1948, respectively), it seems apparent that the house in question belongs to Catalino Cruzcosa Jr., who claims ownership of the same with his sisters Virginia and Remedios Cruzcosa (Exhibit A). The preponderance of evidence produced in these cases shows that the son and his sisters are the ones who own said building, but as the plaintiff as new owner of the lot in question claimed that he had no dealings with Catalino Cruzcosa, Jr., but with his father concerning the lease of said lot, we cannot declare that the lower court erred in ordering both defendants to vacate the property in question, provided said defendants were not entitled to any other remedy under the law, a matter which will be hereinafter discussed.

2. The two cases were for ejectment and were filed in the Municipal Court of Manila on *April 23, 1949*. On that date, the provisions of Commonwealth Act No. 689, as amended by Republic Act No. 66, were still in full force and effect, and section 2 of Republic Act No. 66, prescribed that "except as provided in section 12 of this Act, no lessee or occupant shall be ejected in cases other than for willful and deliberate non-payment of rents, or when the lessor has to occupy the building leased", but when the decisions in both cases were rendered by said court, the first on *February 20, 1952*, and the second on *January 17, 1951*, Commonwealth Act No. 689 and Republic Act No. 66 were no longer operative. The Supreme Court in the case of *Estrada vs. Casado*, 47 Off. Gaz., 1814, held that the provisions of Republic Act No. 66 amending section 14 of Commonwealth Act 689, which provided that the same "shall be in force for a period of two years after its approval", related back to and should be computed from the date of the approval of the amended act, that is, October 14, 1945, and, therefore, the period of effectivity of the Rental Laws expired on October 15, 1949, that is, previous to the promulgation of the decisions of the Municipal Court in these two cases. Hence, the defect of lack of sufficient allegations in the complaints to constitute a ground of action under the law then in force, was cured by the expiration of the period of effectivity of said Rental Laws, inasmuch as plaintiff, in the exercise of plaintiff's rights of ownership over the property in question, averred in the complaints other causes of action which were not barred by the Rental Laws.

3 and 4. The pertinent provisions of the Civil Code cited by appellants, reads as follows:

"ART. 545. When the landowner acted in bad faith and the builder, planter or sower proceeded in good faith, the provisions of article 447 shall apply."

"ART. 447. The owner of the land who makes thereon, personally or through another, plantings, constructions or works with the materials of another, shall pay their value; and, if he acted in bad faith, he shall also be obliged to the reparation of damages. The owner of the materials shall have the right to remove them only in case he can do so without injury to the work constructed, or without the plantings, constructions or works being destroyed. However, if the landowner acted in bad faith, the owner of the materials may remove them in any event, with a right to be indemnified for damages."

"ART. 448. The owner of the land on which anything has been built, sown or planted in good faith, shall have the right to appropriate as his own the works, sowing or planting, after payment of the indemnity provided for in articles 546 and 548, or to oblige the one who built or planted to pay the price of the land, and the one who sowed, the proper rent. However, the builder or planter cannot be obliged to buy the land if its value is considerably more than that of the building or trees. In such case, he shall pay reasonable rent, if the owner of the land does not choose to appropriate the building or trees after proper indemnity. The parties shall agree upon the terms of the lease and in case of disagreement, the court shall fix the terms thereof."

"ART. 546. Necessary expenses shall be refunded to every possessor; but only the possessor in good faith may retain the thing until he has been reimbursed therefor.

Useful expenses shall be refunded only to the possessor in good faith with the same right of retention, the person who has defeated him in the possession having the option of refunding the amount of the expenses or of paying the increase in value which the thing may have required by reason thereof."

"ART. 548. Expenses for pure luxury or mere pleasure shall not be refunded to the possessor in good faith; but he may remove the ornaments with which he has embellished the principal thing if it suffers no injury thereby, and if his successor in the possession does not prefer to refund the amount expended."

It is a fact that the building in question was erected since 1945 with the consent of the then owner of said premises to whom defendant Catalino Cruzcosa, Jr., was paying a monthly rental for the use of the lot in the sum of ₱24 before it was acquired by plaintiff in 1948, but as stated by the Supreme Court in the case of *Alburo vs. Villanueva*, 7 Phil., 277:

"The contention that the defendant is entitled to the benefits of the provision of article 361 of the Civil Code (Art. 448 of the new) cannot be maintained because the right to indemnification secured in that article is manifestly intended to apply only in a case where one builds, or sows, or plants on land in which he believes himself to have a claim of title and not to land, wherein one's only interest is that of tenant under a rental contract; other wise it would always be in the power of the tenant to improve his landlord out of his property."

In the case of *Montinola vs. Bantug*, 71 Phil., 449, the Supreme Court also held the following:

"We have ruled that the right of a lessee who has been holding land under a rental contract is governed *not* by Articles 361 and 453 of the Civil Code (Arts. 448 and 546 of the new), *but* by Articles 1573 and 487 of the same Code (Arts. 1678 and 573 of the new)".

Articles 1678 and 1687 of the New Civil Code provide the following:

"ART. 1678. If the lessee makes, in good faith, *useful improvements which are suitable to the use for which the lease is intended, without altering the form or substance of the property leased, the lessor upon the termination of the lease, shall pay lessee, One-half of the value of the improvements at that time. Should the lessor refuse to reimburse said amount, the lessee may remove the improvements even though the principal thing may suffer damage thereby. He shall not, however, cause any more impairment upon the property leased than is necessary.*

* * * * *

ART. 1687. If the period for the lease has not been fixed, it is understood to be from year to year, if the rent agreed upon is annual; from month to month, if it is monthly; from week to week if the rent is weekly; and from day to day if the rent is paid daily. *However, even though a monthly rent is paid, and no period for the lease has been stated, the court may fix a longer term for the lessee after the lessee has occupied the premises for over one year.** * *

Considering these provisions, we are of the opinion that Article 448 of the new Civil Code, referring to the right of accession with respect to immovable property and included in section 2, Chapter II, Title 11; Book 2 of the new Civil Code, on ownership, is not applicable to cases of ejectment instituted after the expiration of the lease, which are governed by the provisions of Articles 1678 and 1687 of the new Civil Code. Consequently, and considering the particular circumstances of the cases at bar, the lower court should not have ordered the defendants to vacate the premises within so short a period of 60 days from the date its decisions became final and executory, for said period should not be less than one year from the date that this decision becomes final and executory. We further declare that the provisions of Article 1678 of the Civil Code above quoted shall be taken into account and the parties herein shall act in accordance with the provisions thereof upon the expiration of the year that defendants are given to vacate the lot in litigation.

Wherefore, the decision appealed from, is hereby modified in the sense stated in the preceding paragraphs, without pronouncement as to costs.

It is so ordered.

Peña and Makalintal, JJ., concur.

Judgment modified.

[No. 12121-R. March 25, 1955]

EMILIO C. CABIGAO, plaintiff and appellant, *vs.* RUFINO SALES and FAUSTINA LATORRE, defendants and appellants.

DOCUMENTS; PRESUMPTION; WHEN QUESTIONED DOCUMENT IS PRESUMED TO BE AN EQUITABLE MORTGAGE, NOT "PACTO DE RETRO"; ARTICLE 1602, NEW CIVIL CODE.—Under Article 1602 of the new Civil Code, a questioned document is presumed to be an equitable mortgage, not a contract of *pacto de retro*, when, for instance, the price is unusually inadequate, or the vendor remains in possession of the property either as lessee or otherwise, or the vendor binds himself to pay the taxes on the thing sold, or in any other case where it may be fairly inferred that the real intention of the parties is that the transaction shall secure the payment of a debt or the performance of any other obligation. Such a presumption did not exist under the regime of the old Civil Code. The inclusion of this new provision in the present Civil Code is to safeguard against, and restrict, the evils of *pacto de retro* transactions. The wisdom of this particular provision of the new Civil Code can not be ignored or seriously doubted, taking the fact that, in many cases that have passed judicial scrutiny, illiterate persons or even persons of average intelligence invariably find themselves in no position whatsoever to bargain with their creditors.

APPEAL from a judgment of the Court of First Instance of Batangas. Enriquez, J.

The facts are stated in the opinion of the court.

Vicente L. Santiago for plaintiff and appellant.

Baldomero B. Reyes for defendants and appellants.

DE LEON, J.:

This much is not controverted: Defendant Rufino Sales owes plaintiff Emilio C. Cabigao the sum of ₱11,000 by way of loan (Exhibit B). On September 30, 1950, plaintiff and defendant Faustina Latorre executed the instrument entitled "Loan with Guaranty" (Exhibit C), the pertinent provisions of which are the following:

* * * * *

"Now, therefore, for the purposes above mentioned, the Guarantor hereby guarantees and warrants to the Creditor, his successors and assigns, the prompt payment of the sum of ₱5,000, Philippine currency, with legal rate of interest, which sum, the Principal hereby acknowledges to have been received from the Creditor, four months after date of this instrument;

"In case of default of the Principal in the payment of the said ₱5,000 plus the interest due, at the date of maturity, or in case of the Principal's failure promptly to respond to any other lawful demand made by the Creditor, his successors, or assigns, for the payment of the said amount, the herein Guarantor waives all her rights, title, and interest, in favor of the herein Creditor, over that parcel of land, in such a manner as to have the said Creditor be able to recover the said amount of ₱5,000 plus interest due; the parcel of land above mentioned is more particularly bounded and described as follows:

"Original Certificate of Title No. 26960 issued by the Register of Deeds for the Province of Batangas:

* * * * *

On February 2, 1951, defendant Sales and the plaintiff executed the document (Exhibit E), purporting to be a *pacto de retro* sale of a parcel of land covered by Transfer Certificate of Title No. 23964 owned by Sales for the sum of ₱3,000, redeemable for the same amount on or before May 31, 1951, otherwise the plaintiff, as vendee therein, may consolidate his ownership over the land after said date. Defendant Sales did not exercise his right of repurchase within the period stipulated in the contract.

Sometime in said month of February, 1951, plaintiff delivered to defendant Sales the original copy of the deed (Exhibit C) and Original Certificate of Title No. 26960 in the name of defendant Latorre. In turn, defendant Sales delivered to his co-defendant the said Exhibit C and Original Certificate of Title No. 26960.

The plaintiff contends that the alleged sale (Exhibit E), for the sum of ₱3,000, was executed upon the failure of defendant Sales to pay the sum of ₱4,000 in November, 1950, as stipulated in the loan with guaranty, so that Sales still owes him (plaintiff) the sum of ₱8,000. The plaintiff also claims that Sales merely borrowed from him the copy of the deed of loan with guaranty and original Certificate of Title No. 26960 ostentatiously to enable said Sales and his co-defendant to mortgage to a third party the property covered by the title for the sum of ₱8,000. In the prayer of his complaint, plaintiff seeks payment from the defendants of the balance of the obligation in the sum of ₱8,000, "plus the agreed interest, from February 1, 1951, together with the costs of this suit; otherwise to order the sale of the property mortgaged under Annex A hereof (Exhibit C) and the proceeds thereof applied to the judgment amount," and that "an order be issued consolidating the ownership of the property sold under Annex 'B' (Exhibit E) unto the plaintiff, and ordering the Register of Deeds to record said consolidation of ownership in his books."

The defendants prayed the court below to cancel the deed of loan with guaranty (Exhibit C) and declare the deed (Exhibit E) as an equitable mortgage. They claim that on February 2, 1951, Sales paid to the plaintiff the sum of ₱8,000, and secured the balance in the sum of ₱3,000 on account of his loan by executing the deed of mortgage (Exhibit E) over his own property covered by Transfer Certificate of Title No. 23964, for said sum of ₱3,000, as a consequence of which plaintiff surrendered, by way of release, the original copy of the loan with guaranty and Original Certificate of Title No. 26960; that the extensions of time granted Sales to pay his obligations

to the plaintiff, without the knowledge and consent of Latorre, released said Latorre from her obligation under the said loan with guaranty; that Sales was required by, and paid continuously to, the plaintiff 2% interest per month on all loans secured by him from the said plaintiff, which is usurious; and, that the defendants have suffered damages on account of the litigation in the sum of P1,000 each, besides incidental expenses and attorney's fees. In their brief, however, defendants' counsel have reduced the claim for damages in the sum of P500 for Latorre and P2,048 for Sales.

The lower court dismissed the complaint, with costs against the plaintiff, and ordered "defendant Sales to pay to plaintiff Cabigao the amount of P8,000 minus P1,660 paid as usurious interest, with interest at 6 per cent per annum from the date of the filing of the complaint; declaring the deed, Exhibit E, an equitable mortgage and ordering defendant Sales within 90 days from the date the decision becomes final to pay to plaintiff the sum of P3,000, with interest at 6 per cent per annum from the date of the filing of the complaint; and, to pay the costs."

All the parties have appealed to this Court. The plaintiff's appeal refers to (1) the interests paid by Sales and found by the lower court to be usurious; (2) the discharge of Latorre; (3) the true nature of the deed (Exhibit E); (4) the action of the lower court in ordering Sales to pay only 6 per cent interest, and from the filing of the complaint, on the sum of P6,340 still due to him (plaintiff); and, (5) the action of the lower court in not condemning the defendants to pay damages and attorney's fees. The defendants' appeal refers to (1) the findings of the lower court that Sales has not paid the sum of P8,000 and paid, by way of interests, only the sum of P1,660; (2) the action of the lower court in denying their motion for reopening and new trial of the case for the admission of plaintiff's letter (Annex 1); and, (3) the action of the lower court in rejecting their respective claims for damages.

We shall first take up the question of payment of the sum of P8,000. Gerardo Carandang testified that the payment was made by Sales in his own house and in his own presence on February 2, 1951. However, despite the considerable amount involved, defendant Sales has not presented any receipt of such payment. While it is true that the original copy of the loan with guaranty and Original Certificate of Title No. 26960 were delivered to him on the same date, allegedly by reason of the payment of said sum of P8,000 and the execution of the document (Exhibit E) involving the sum of P3,000, the acknowledgment (Exhibit B), signed by Sales, showing his indebtedness in the total sum of P11,000, remained all the time in the possession of the plaintiff. We agree, therefore, with the finding of

the court *a quo* that because of the confidence that mutually existed between Sales and the plaintiff, the latter gave the original copy of Exhibit C and Original Certificate of Title No. 26960 because of the representation of the former that he and his co-defendant, Faustina Latorre, were going to find another party who might be willing to accept by way of mortgage the land covered by Original Certificate of Title No. 26960 so that the plaintiff could be paid.

We also agree with the court below that the intention of the parties to the contract (Exhibit E) was to constitute a mortgage over the property covered by Transfer Certificate of Title No. 23964, not a conditional sale of the same. The plaintiff never declared the property in his own name for tax purposes, or pay the taxes due thereon before the commencement of the present suit. On top of this, we agree with the court below that the evidence of record discloses that the plaintiff has never taken possession of the property since February 2, 1951, despite the fact that the alleged *pacto de retro* sale (Exhibit E) contains no provision allowing the vendor *a retro* therein, Rufino Sales, to remain in possession of the property as tenant and pay the taxes due thereon during the period of redemption. The property involved in the transaction has an area of more than 32 hectares, and there is evidence to convincingly show that its fair and reasonable price is ₱14,000. The purchase price of ₱3,000, therefore, is certainly inadequate. Under Article 1602 of the new Civil Code, a questioned document is presumed to be an equitable mortgage, not a contract of *pacto de retro*, when, for instance, the price is unusually inadequate, or the vendor remains in possession of the property either as lessee or otherwise, or the vendor binds himself to pay the taxes on the thing sold, or in any other case where it may be fairly inferred that the real intention of the parties is that the transaction shall secure the payment of a debt or the performance of any other obligation. Such a presumption did not exist under the regime of the old Civil Code. The inclusion of this new provision in the present Civil Code is to safeguard against, and restrict, the evils of *pacto de retro* transactions. The wisdom of this particular provision of the new Civil Code can not be ignored or seriously doubted, taking the fact that, in many cases that have passed judicial scrutiny, illiterate persons or even persons of average intelligence invariably find themselves in no position whatsoever to bargain with their creditors.

The lower court acted correctly in upholding the argument of defendant Latorre that in view of the various extensions given by the plaintiff to her co-defendant, Rufino Sales, which extensions were given without her knowledge and consent, said defendant Latorre has been validly released from her obligations under the contract (Exhibit C),

pursuant to Article 2079 of the new Civil Code. Plaintiff Cabigao admitted that he had granted several extensions to defendant Sales, and that these extensions were granted without the knowledge and consent of defendant Latorre, as guarantor under the contract (Exhibit C).

The lower court found, from the testimonies of defendant Sales and his daughter, Monina Sales, that said defendant had been paying continuously an interest of 2 per cent per month on all loans secured by him from the plaintiff. During the period of 2 years, commencing with the month of April, 1950, defendant Sales paid the total sum of ₱1,660 as interests, which the court below found to be usurious. We have gone carefully over the evidence of record, and we find nothing therein to justify a disturbance of this particular finding of the court *a quo*. The plaintiff claims that defendant Sales could not have paid, by way of interests, the total sum of ₱1,660 for 2 years. The plaintiff, however, has not produced any evidence, oral or documentary, on the payments made each month by the defendant on account of the loans obtained by him. We have every reason to believe, therefore, that defendant Sales had been religiously paying the interests due on the loan secured by him, otherwise the plaintiff would not have been allowing him (defendant Sales) extensions of time within which to pay his indebtedness.

The lower court, however, should not have condoned the payment of interest on all sums unpaid by defendant Sales from April, 1950, at the legal rate of interest, as this interest is stipulated in the contract of loan with guaranty. Plaintiff is entitled to the payment of interest at 6 per cent per annum on the sum of ₱11,000 from April, 1950, to January, 1951, less the sum of ₱1,660 which the lower court found to be usurious. From February, 1951, the plaintiff is likewise entitled to the payment of interest at the legal rate on the balance of ₱8,000, since the sum of ₱3,000 was, as of said month of February, 1951, secured by a real estate mortgage on the property of defendant Sales, redeemable for the same amount of ₱3,000 without stipulation as to interest (Exhibit E).

With respect to the other assignments of error made by the parties, we find that they are matters within the discretion of the trial court. No abuse having been shown, the action of the lower court on the claims raised in these assignments of error should not be disturbed.

Wherefore, modified insofar as we hereby order the defendant, Rufino Sales, to pay the plaintiff, Emilio C. Cabigao, 6 per cent interest per annum on the total loan of ₱11,000 from April, 1950, minus the sum of ₱1,660, paid by the latter to the former, the same being usurious, and 6 per cent interest per annum on the balance of the loan in the sum of ₱8,000 from February, 1951, until the full amount

has been fully paid by defendant Sales to plaintiff Cabigao, the decision appealed from is hereby affirmed in all other respects, without pronouncement as to costs. So ordered.

Dizon and Rodas, JJ., concur.

Judgment modified.

[No. 7677-R. March 26, 1955]

LEONARDO LAGURA and CIRIACA AMBA, plaintiffs and appellants, *vs.* LOPE SERVILLON and PAULA ACUÑA, defendants and appellees.

1. DONATION; ONEROUS DONATION; REVOCATION; JUDICIAL SANCTION NECESSARY.—The law is well-settled that a donation made in consideration of services to be rendered is one with onerous cause (*Carlos vs. Ramil*, 20 Phil., 183; *Manalo vs. De Mesa*, 29 Phil., 495), and that the revocation of an accepted donation requires judicial sanction to be effective (*Pacific Commercial Co. vs. De la Rama*, 72 Phil., 380).
2. *Id.*; *Id.*; *Id.*; LAW GOVERNING ONEROUS DONATIONS.—Onerous donations are governed by the provisions of Title II, Book Fourth, of the old Civil Code, under which the parties may establish any pacts, clauses and conditions they may deem advisable, provided they are not contrary to law, morals, or public order, which shall be binding between them (Articles 1255, 1957 and 1278, old Civil Code), and demand for the annulment of the contract in case of non-compliance by the other party of its conditions (*Mateos vs. Lopez*, 6 Phil., 206; *Pabalan vs. Velez*, 22 Phil., 29; *Addison vs. Felix*, 38 Phil., 404; *Gutierrez Hermanos vs. Oria Hermanos*, 30 Phil., 491).
3. *Id.*; *Id.*; *Id.*; PARTIES' REMEDY IN CASE OF REVOCATION OF ONEROUS DONATION.—In case of annulment of contracts, and revocation of onerous donations for that matter, the only remedy provided by law for the parties is the right to be restored in their *status quo* and to claim damages, subject to the limitations of the law (Article 1295, old Civil Code).

APPEAL from a judgment of the Court of First Instance of Bohol. Alo, J.

The facts are stated in the opinion of the court.

Felix S. Magdalos for plaintiffs and appellants.

Gaudencio Cloribel for defendants and appellees.

NATIVIDAD, J.

The plaintiffs brought this action to recover the ownership and possession of certain real and personal properties, alleged to have been donated to them by the defendants, and damages. Defendants, in defense, claimed that the donation had been revoked due to non-fulfillment of the conditions therein imposed, and asked that such revocation be sanctioned.

After trial, the lower court rendered a judgment dismissing plaintiffs' complaint and declaring the donation in question definitely revoked, and ordering the plaintiffs to return to said defendants the properties donated, with the

costs taxed against the former. From this judgment, the plaintiffs appealed.

The evidence establishes by a clear preponderance the following facts: Sometime in the month of June 1941, the defendants, spouses Lope Servillon and Paula Acuña, approached the plaintiffs, spouses Leonardo Lagura and Ciriaca Amba, who had no house of their own and were living in that of the latter's mother, Ricarda Datoy, in the barrio of Concepcion, municipality of Loay, province of Bohol, and invited them to live with them in their house in that barrio. The plaintiffs acceded to this request and moved to the house of the defendants on August 3, 1941. The relations between plaintiffs and defendants were harmonious in the beginning. The defendants treated the plaintiffs as if they were their own children, and gave them full authority to run the house and manage and work their real property. In turn, the plaintiffs served the defendants, who were childless and well advanced in years (Lope Servillon was then about 69 years of age and his wife Paula Acuña, 66 years old and slightly blind) and attended to all their needs.

On November 16, 1942, after a lapse of more than one year of living together, the defendants, moved by affection and gratitude, donated to the plaintiffs through a public deed all their properties, consisting of 12 small parcels of land, the house of mixed materials in the barrio in which they lived, with all the furnitures therein existing, 4 carabaos, several pieces of jewels and 2 images of saints. This deed of donation, which was executed with all the formalities required by law, including the acceptance of the donation by the donees, contains however the following conditions:

"(a) Los donatarios Leonardo Lagura y Ciriaca Amba, quedan obligados a cuidar y cultivar dichas parcelas de terreno para el sustento y manutención de los donantes Lope Servillon y Paula Acuña, durante todo el tiempo de su vida;

"(b) Que los donatarios Leonardo Lagura y Ciriaca Amba, se obligan asimismo a costear los gastos de funerales y los de última enfermedad de dichos donantes Lope Servillon y Paula Acuña, en caso de fallecimiento;

"(c) Que en caso de que los donatarios Leonardo Lagura y Ciriaca Amba dejaren de cumplir las condiciones arriba expuestas, la presente donación quedará revocada de hecho, y sin efecto."

Shortly after the execution of this deed of donation, however, plaintiffs' treatment of the defendants underwent a radical change. The plaintiffs began to neglect the defendants. Leonardo Lagura sold two of the carabaos donated, and instead of attending personally to the cultivation of the donated lands, he engaged in business, absented for months from Loay, and his wife, in turn, devoted most of her time to her occupation of weaving articles made of buri fibers and absented from her home for weeks at times. Thus, Lope Servillon, in spite of his age and infirmness,

was forced to attend personally to the cultivation of said lands. Defendant Paula Acuña testified that the plaintiffs stopped serving them the foods that they used to give them; that the plaintiffs cut the service of chocolate which every now and then they used to give them, refused to sit at the table with them, and sometimes gave them as viands only salt while they had fish; and that when she complained of this new treatment, the plaintiffs, instead of apologizing, scolded her, telling her that their properties were negligible and she and her husband could leave the house if they were dissatisfied.

When the condition of the defendants came to the knowledge of some of their other relatives, the latter interested themselves in their welfare. As a result, the defendants, in a public deed executed on August 12, 1945 revoked the donation of their property to the plaintiffs, on the ground that the latter had failed to comply with the conditions imposed in said donation. In view of this turn of events, the plaintiffs returned to the defendants all the properties donated, except the 2 carabaos and several heads of pigs which they had already sold, and left the house of the defendants. On December 24, 1945, however, they filed this action.

Appellants submit three assignments of error, to wit:

"1. The lower court erred in rescinding the deed of donation, Exhibit A, and declaring the same cancelled and without effect.

"2. The lower court erred in declaring that the plaintiffs-appellants violated the resolutive conditions of the deed of donation, Exhibit A.

"3. The lower court erred in not holding that the plaintiffs-appellants are entitled to the payment, on the basis of "quantum meruit" the services they rendered to the defendants-appellees for four (4) years and in denying the plaintiffs-appellants damages.

It is contended by the appellants under their first and second assignments of error that as the donation in question is an onerous donation and it has been accepted, the same can only be revoked either by the consent of the donees or by a judicial decree on the grounds provided by law for the revocation of donations, i.e., (a) birth, appearance, or adoption of a child, (b) non-fulfillment of the conditions, and (c) ingratitude, and such revocation is ineffective until it is sanctioned by a competent court. It is claimed that none of these grounds are present in the instant case.

Appellants' stand that the donation in question is one with onerous cause and that its revocation needs judicial sanction to be effective is well-taken. The law is well settled that a donation made in consideration of services to be rendered is one with onerous cause (*Carlos vs. Ramil*, 20 Phil., 183; *Manalo vs. De Mesa*, 29 Phil., 495), and that the revocation of an accepted donation needs judicial sanction to be effective (*Pacific Commercial Co. vs. De la Rama*,

72 Phil., 380). We do not share, however, appellants' view that the donation in question may only be revoked for any of the causes stated above. Onerous donations are governed by the rules provided in the old Civil Code concerning contracts and not by the provisions of Title II, Book Third, of the old Civil Code (Article 622, old Civil Code). The rights, therefore, of the parties in this case are governed by the provisions of Title II, Book Fourth, of the old Civil Code, under which the parties may establish any pacts, clauses and conditions they may deem advisable, provided they are not contrary to law, morals, or public order, which shall be binding between them (Articles 1255, 1957 and 1278, old Civil Code), and demand for the annulment of the contract in case of non-compliance by the other party of its conditions (*Mateos vs. Lopez*, 6 Phil., 206; *Pabalan vs. Velez*, 22 Phil., 29; *Addison vs. Felix*, 38 Phil., 404; *Gutierrez Hermanos vs. Oria Hermanos*, 30 Phil., 491).

The inquiry, therefore, is whether or not there has been a violation by any of the parties of the conditions imposed in the donation in question. The evidence on this point is conflicting. On the one hand, the evidence of the appellants, consisting of their own testimony, tends to show that they have not abandoned the cultivation of the lands donated; that they have adequately attended to the needs of the appellees serving them as if they were their own parents, and that they have not scolded or chided them as claimed, or failed to provide them with adequate viands. On the other, the evidence of the appellees, consisting mainly of the testimony of Paula Acuña, shows that subsequent to the execution of the deed of donation in question the treatment theretofore dispensed the appellees but the appellants underwent a radical change; that the appellants sold two of the carabaos donated and several heads of pigs, and Leonardo Lagura engaged in business, which forced him to absent himself from Loay for months, and Ciriaca Amba devoted most of her time to her occupation of weaving articles made of *buri* fiber and absented herself frequently from the house, thus neglecting not only the cultivation of the lands donated and thus forcing Lope Servillon to attend to it in person notwithstanding his advanced age and infirmness, but also neglecting the appellees; that the appellants refused to eat with the appellees, stopped serving the latter chocolate as they used to do before, and at times gave them only salt for viands while they had fish; and that when the appellees complained of this new treatment, the appellants scolded them and told them that if they were dissatisfied they could leave the house. The question therefore is reduced to one of credibility of opposing witnesses. The trial court, which for obvious reasons had all the advantages of determining the credibility

of the witnesses testifying before it, discredited the appellants and found that the facts are as testified to by the witnesses for the appellee, and we find in the record no reason for disturbing these findings.

Upon the facts of record, therefore, we find that the appellants have violated the conditions of the donation in question. Consequently, the confirmation by the trial court of its revocation by the appellees is in accordance with law and supported by the evidence.

Appellants' contention under the third assignment of error is without merits. In case of annulment of contracts, and revocation of onerous donations for that matter, the only remedy provided by law for the parties is the right to be restored in their *status quo* and to claim damages, subject to the limitations of the law (Art. 1295, old Civil Code). In the instant case, the evidence does not clearly show that the appellants had raised the amount of P500 from the sale of certain alleged building materials, and that Leonardo Lagura had realized a profit of P1,660 from his business, and spent all those amounts for the exclusive support and maintenance of the appellees. Appellants statements on this point, which have been discredited by the trial court, are, besides being incongruous, not corroborated by any other evidence on record, either direct or circumstantial. They are, therefore, insufficient to support an award for damages. We do not deem it proper either to sentence the appellant to the restitution to the appellees of the value of the two carabaos which they had sold. The appellees seem to have waived their right to such restitution, for they make no claim therefor in their brief.

In view of the foregoing, we hold that the judgment appealed from is in accordance with law and supported by the evidence. The same is, therefore, hereby affirmed, with costs taxed against the appellants.

It is so ordered.

Paredes and Saguin, JJ., concur.

Judgment affirmed.

[No. 8100-R. March 31, 1955]

Intestate estate of JOSE J. SANCHEZ, deceased. REMEDIOS KAVINTA, claimant and appellee, *vs.* VENANCIO SANCHEZ, administrator and appellant.

1. ESTATE OF DECEASED PERSON; CLAIMS AGAINST ESTATE; OMISSION TO SUPPORT CLAIM WITH VOUCHERS AND INSTRUMENTS OF CREDIT AND AFFIDAVIT, NOT JURISDICTIONAL; RULE 87, SECTION 9, RULES OF COURT.—It is clear from the language of Rule 87, Section 9, of the Rules of Court, that the vouchers and instruments of credit and affidavits called for therein are not intended to be final proofs of the claim. The purpose of the requirement is only to enable the executor or administrator and the court to

act intelligently on the claim. The omission of such requirements, therefore, should not be considered as jurisdictional defect, but only as one subject to cure at any stage of the proceedings. Said rule being procedural, its provisions must be "liberally construed in order to promote their object and assist the parties in obtaining just, speedy and inexpensive determination of every action and proceeding." Rule 1, section 2, Rules of Court.

2. EVIDENCE; TESTIMONY; PERSON WHO CANNOT TESTIFY GENERALLY, OR BECAUSE OF CERTAIN RELATIONS TO PARTIES; RULE 123, SECTION 26, RULES OF COURT, NOT ABSOLUTE.—The rule laid down in Rule 123, section 26, of the Rules of Court, prohibiting a witness to testify on matters of fact occurring before the death of a deceased is not an absolute rule. While the rule is broad in scope, nevertheless, it may be waived and is subject to several exceptions. And it is well-settled that the privilege therein given is considered waived if the party protected by it fails to object to the testimony of the party, or cross-examine the party on prohibited matters, or calls witnesses to testify on the prohibited matters. *Marella vs. Reyes*, 12 Phil., 1; *Tongco vs. Viczon*, 50 Phil., 698; *Arroyo vs. Azur*, 76 Phil., 493.
3. ID.; ID.; RIGHT TO STRIKE OFF INCOMPETENT EVIDENCE; ACT AMOUNTING TO A WAIVER OF PRIVILEGE.—Parties should not be encouraged to adopt equivocal attitudes. A party must either stand on his right to have incompetent evidence stricken off the record, or waive such right. If he follows a course of conduct that amounts to a waiver of the privilege, or exercises the very right which he denies to the other on the ground of prohibited matters, he must be regarded as having waived the privilege and all objections to the latter's testimony on such matters. Otherwise, he would be given undue advantage over the other.

APPEAL from a judgment of the Court of First Instance of Cebu. Varela, J.

The facts are stated in the opinion of the court.

C. de la Victoria for administrator and appellant.

Candido Vasquez for claimant and appellee.

NATIVIDAD, J.:

This is an appeal interposed by the administrator from a judgment entered in these proceedings, approving the claim of one Remedios Kavinta for the sum of ₱1,150 and ordering the said administrator to pay it.

Jose J. Sanchez died intestate in Ozamis City on January 26, 1950, leaving a estate worth, according to the petition, around ₱8,000. On February 18, 1950, after the necessary proceedings, Venancio A. Sanchez, his surviving father, was appointed administrator of the estate.

On May 25, 1950, Remedios Kavinta filed a claim against the estate for the sum of ₱1,150. The claim alleges that the deceased took this amount from the claimant, his common law wife; that it was part of the war damage payment the claimant had previously received; that the deceased applied the amount to cover the down payment on a car he had bought from the Southern Motors, Inc., and that the deceased failed to return the amount to the claimant be-

fore he died. This claim is neither verified nor accompanied by the documents required by the Rules.

The administrator's answer to the claim consists of specific denials and special defenses. As special defense, he alleges that the claim does not fulfill the requirements of the law and should be dismissed.

The probate court commissioned the Clerk of Court of Cebu to receive the evidence of the parties. From the evidence presented in support of the claim it may be gathered that the claimant, Remedios Kavinta, and the deceased, Jose J. Sanchez, had been living together for some time as husband and wife, without however the benefit of marriage. In the morning of December 16, 1949, the deceased asked the claimant to give him the sum of ₱1,100, which he then needed to cover the down payment on a Chevrolet car he was buying from the Southern Motors, Inc., Cebu Branch. The claimant immediately gave the deceased ₱100, which she took from the Christmas gifts her father and sister had given her, drew the sum of ₱1,000.00 from her savings account deposit with the Cebu Branch of the Philippine National Bank and delivered it to the deceased in the afternoon of that day. The money the claimant had on deposit with the Branch of the Philippine National Bank represented the proceeds of the war damage paid to her by the War Damage Commission (Exhibits C, C-1, C-2).

On December 19, 1949, the claimant received from the ship "FS Victor", evidently coming from the deceased, the sum of ₱737.50, for delivery to the Southern Motors, Inc., on account of the down payment on the car. The claimant took the amount to the company, but she was told that it lacked ₱50. So, to complete the amount, the claimant again drew on that date ₱50 from her deposit in the bank and paid the amount thus completed to the Southern Motors, Inc., on the same day.

The books of the Southern Motors, Inc., disclose that on December 16, 1949, a Chevrolet Styline car was sold by the company to Jose J. Sanchez for ₱7,575 payable with a down payment of ₱3,787.50 and the balance in monthly instalments within 6 months (Exhibit H); and that on account of the purchase price of that car there were paid on December 16, 1949, ₱3,000 (Exhibits H and H-2 and H-3), and on December 19, 1949, ₱787.50 (Exhibits H and H-1). The savings account deposit book No. 27071 issued by the Philippine National Bank, Cebu Branch, in the name of claimant Remedios Kavinta, discloses that there were withdrawals from said account of ₱1,000 on December 16, 1949, and of another amount of ₱50 on December 19, 1949 (Exhibit A).

The administrator, Venancio A. Sanchez, testifying for the estate, stated that the deceased could not have contracted from the claimant the loan of ₱1,150 in question,

because the latter had nothing of her own; that the claimant and her children were all supported by the deceased; that the amount of ₱1,000 withdrawn by the claimant from her bank deposit on December 16, 1949, was not delivered to the deceased to be applied to the payment of the car the latter had bought, but has been spent on the construction of claimant's house; that part of said amount has been spent by the claimant for the preparation of a plan for her house, and, part, in the purchase of lumber therefor; that he knew that that amount came from his deceased son, because the latter told him while he was living that he was going to spend around ₱2,500 for the construction of a house which he intended to give to the claimant.

The records of the Office of the City Engineer for Cebu show that the claimant filed with that office on January 24, 1954, an application for permit to construct a house worth around ₱2,500 at El Filibusterismo Street, Cebu City, which was accompanied by a plan of the house (Exhibits 4 and 4-A).

The appellant makes in his brief nine assignments of error. We shall not, however, make any attempt to discuss them all, but confine ourselves to the determination of the three main propositions around which in our opinion all the questions raised by the appellant center. These main propositions are (1) Whether or not the lower court erred in giving due course to appellee's claim notwithstanding that it was neither verified nor accompanied by the documents required by Rule 87, section 9, of the Rules of Court; (2) Whether or not the lower court erred in not discarding the statements of the appellee in support of her claim on matters of fact occurring before the death of Jose J. Sanchez; and (3) Whether or not the lower court erred in approving appellee's claim, and in ordering the administrator of the estate to pay the same.

1. Appellant contends under the first proposition that as the claim in question was not accompanied with the necessary vouchers or instruments of credit and the affidavit of particulars called for under Rule 87, section 9, of the Rules of Court, it should have been dismissed outright for noncompliance with the requirements of said rule.

We do not share counsel's view. The defect in appellee's claim pointed out exists in reality, and were the provisions of Rule 87, section 9, of the Rules of Court to be interpreted literally, counsel's contention would not be altogether without foundation. But the section above-referred to is a procedural law and by its own injunction its provisions have to be "liberally construed in order to promote their object and assist the parties in obtaining just, speedy and inexpensive determination of every action and proceeding" (Rule 1, section 2, Rules of Court). It is clear from the

language of the rule that the vouchers and instruments of credit and affidavits called for therein are not intended to be final proofs of the claim. The purpose of the requirement is only to enable the executor or administrator and the court to act intelligently on the claim. The omission of such requirements, therefore, should not be considered as jurisdictional, but only as a defect subject to cure at any stage of the proceedings. Hence, the probate court did not commit error in giving the claim in question due course, for such omission did not deprive it of jurisdiction to act judicially on the same. The only omission of the court consisted in not requiring the appellee to cure the defect, and this in our opinion is not a reversible error.

2. Appellant claims under the second proposition that this claim cannot be proved because appellee did not present any instrument of debt or note or writing signed by the deceased as proof of the alleged transaction, and that the trial court erred in not discarding the testimony of the appellee as incompetent under Rule 123, section 26, of the Rules of Court. These claims are likewise untenable. The rule laid down in Rule 123, section 26, of the Rules of Court, prohibiting a witness to testify on matters of fact occurring before the death of a deceased, is not an absolute rule. While it is broad in scope, nevertheless the rule may be waived and is subject to several exceptions. And it is well-settled that the privilege therein given is considered waived if the party protected by it fails to object to the testimony of the party, or cross-examines the party on prohibited matters, or calls witnesses to testify on the prohibited matters. In the case of *Marella vs. Reyes*, 12 Phil., 1, the Court said:

"The acceptance of an incompetent witness in a civil suit, as well as the allowance of improper questions that may be put to him while on the stand, is a matter within the discretion of the opposing litigant, who may assert his right by timely objection or he may waive it. Failure to object operates as a waiver. Once admitted, the testimony is in the case for what it is worth, and the judge has no power to disregard it for the sole reason that it could have been excluded if objected to, nor can he strike it out on his own motion."

In *Tongco vs. Viazon*, 50 Phil., 698, the following rules were laid down:

"1. The Code of Civil Procedure in section 383 (7) provides that "Parties or assignors or parties to an action or proceeding, or persons in whose behalf an action or proceeding is prosecuted, against an executor or administrator or other representative of a deceased person, * * *, upon a claim or demand against the estate of such deceased person * * *, cannot testify as to any matter of fact occurring before the death of such deceased person * * *". The object and purpose of this statute is to guard against the temptation to give false testimony in regard to the transaction in question on the part of the surviving party. The law was designed to aid in arriving at the truth and was not designed to suppress the truth.

"2. The law does not apply and a witness is competent to testify when the actions were not brought "against" the estate, nor were

they brought upon claims "against" the estate. The authorities are cited and distinguished.

"3. A waiver is accomplished when the adverse party undertakes to cross-examine the interested person with respect to prohibited matters."

And in the case of *Arroyo vs. Azur*, 76 Phil., 493, the Court held:

"6. Se arguye que bajo la regla 123, artículo 26, inciso (c), no se le podía permitir al demandante que declarase acerca del contrato verbal de arrendamiento de servicios-cuestión de hecho que ocurrió antes de la muerte de E. D. 'Si la muerte ha sellado los labios de una de las partes, la ley sigue el procedimiento de sellárselos también a la otra' (Maxilom contra Tabotabo, 9 Jur. Fil., 399, 403). La objeción sería válida y buena si en el presente caso no mediara la circunstancia de que la misma viuda, por si y como parte demandada en su concepto de administradora del intestado, renunció expresamente al privilegio, declarando en favor del demandante. Como imponer contra el actor esa interdicción si la misma parte a quien la ley trata de amparar bajo el manto de privilegio, ha renunciado a los beneficios de dicha interdicción?"

In the instant case, it appears that while it is true that in the course of the reception of evidence before the commissioner appointed by the probate court, counsel for the appellant objected to the statements of the appellee on matters of fact occurring before the death of the deceased and asked for their discardment from the record, nevertheless said counsel cross-examined the appellee on such matters and furthermore placed the appellant on the witness stand and examined him on these prohibited matters. The fact that counsel, before proceeding to the cross-examination of the appellee, made a statement that he was not waiving his right to the benefit of the prohibition, was of no avail. Such reservation did not, in our opinion, preserve appellant's right and defeat the rule. Parties should not be encouraged to adopt equivocal attitudes. A party must either stand on his right to have incompetent evidence stricken off the record, or waive such right. If he follows a course of conduct that amounts to a waiver of the privilege, or exercises the very right which he denies to the other on the ground of prohibited matters, he must be regarded as having waived the privilege and all objections to the latter's testimony on such matters. Otherwise, he would be given undue advantage over the other.

3. It is further claimed under the third proposition that the lower court erred in approving appellee's claim for ₱1,150 and in ordering the appellant to pay the same. The question raised is one of fact which has to be decided upon the evidence. It appears from the testimony of the appellee, which was rendered admissible by the waiver of the appellant of the protection given him by the law, that on December 16, 1949, the deceased Jose J. Sanchez received from her ₱1,100 to be applied to the down payment on a Chevrolet car he was buying from the Southern Motors,

Inc.; that part of this amount, or ₱1,000 had been withdrawn by her on that date from her savings account with the Cebu Branch of the Philippine National Bank, and the remainder, or ₱100, had come from the Christmas gifts she had received from her father and sister; that on December 19, 1949, again she drew from her savings account the sum of ₱50, which she added to the amount of ₱737.50 which she had received from the deceased thru the ship "FS Victor" to be applied to the down payment on the car, to cover its balance which amounted to ₱787.50. These statements of the appellee finds corroboration from the records of the Cebu Branch of the Philippine National Bank which shows that on December 16 and 19, 1949, the amounts of ₱1,000 and ₱50 were, respectively, withdrawn from the deposit book of the appellee (Exhibit A), and from those of the Southern Motors, Inc., which shows that the deceased bought a Chevrolet car from that company, and on account of its purchase price ₱3,000 were paid on December 16, 1949, and ₱787.50 on December 19, 1949 (Exhibits H to H-3).

On the other hand, the evidence of the appellant does not destroy the above statements. The appellant's claims that the deceased could not have contracted the loan of such amounts from the claimant for he had plenty of money, and the claimant had nothing of her own and she and her children were all supported by the deceased; that the appellee could not have received a gift of ₱100 from her father and sister, for the latter were poor and likewise supported by the deceased; that the amount of ₱1,000 withdrawn by the claimant on December 16, 1949, was spent in the construction of her house, does not impress us. They are mere surmises. No positive evidence of any kind has been presented to support the claim that the deceased had plenty of money and did not need to borrow from anyone to pay for the car he had bought. The deceased's savings account book Exhibit 1 shows that on December 16, 1949, when he withdrew the amount of ₱1,900, only a balance of ₱150 was left, and that this balance only amounted to ₱500 as of December 27, 1949, because of a deposit of ₱350 made on that date. And with respect to the claim that the amount of ₱1,000 withdrawn by the appellee was spent in the construction of her house, all that the appellant was able to produce was a copy of the permits granted the appellee to construct a house in the City of Cebu, which was accompanied by a plan of the house. No evidence has been presented that such house was constructed, or that the amount was all invested in the materials for such house. On the other hand, the evidence shows that the appellee was not as penniless as claimed by the appellant. Claimant's notice Exhibit C shows that she had been paid the sum of ₱1,035.18 by the U. S.-Philippine War

Damage Commission on September 5, 1949. The entries found in her deposit book (Exhibit A) establish that she commenced said account with an initial deposit of ₱950 and had been subsequently depositing therein minor amounts. Moreover, granting that part of the money that the appellee then had, had come from the deceased, nevertheless, the same belonged to her. Not being legally married to each other, no conjugal partnership was formed between the deceased and the appellee. The latter, therefore was the owner of whatever amount may have been given to her by the deceased, unless it had been given to be kept by her in trust for him which has not been shown.

Upon the evidence of record, therefore, we find that appellee's claim that she gave the deceased on December 16, 1949 the total amount of ₱1,150, and that she gave said amounts as loan has been established by a clear preponderance of the evidence. Hence, the probate court committed no error in approving the claim at bar.

For the foregoing, we hold that the judgment appealed from, is in accordance with law and supported by the evidence. The same is therefore hereby affirmed, with costs.

It is so ordered.

Paredes and Saguin, JJ., concur.

Judgment affirmed.

LEGAL AND OFFICIAL NOTICES

Courts of First Instance

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF AGUSAN
FIFTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Cadastral Case No. 10, G.L.R.O. Record No. 1236, lot No. 356

Petition for reconstitution of lost Transfer Certificate of Title No. 408. JOSE A. MORDENO, registered owner and petitioner.

NOTICE OF HEARING

To Jose A. Mordeno, petitioner, Butuan City, Eleuterio P. Rosales % Catalino Rosales, Resitutio % Bonifacio Pasalbone, and Catalino P. Rosales, all of Butuan City, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a verified petition has been filed with this court under the provisions of Republic Act No. 26, by the petitioner for reconstitution of lost Transfer Certificate of Title No. 408 issued in the name of Jose A. Mordeno, resident of the City of Butuan by the Register of Deeds of this province, alleged to have been lost or destroyed in the office of the Register of Deeds covering a real property known as lot No. 356, Cadastral Case No. 10, and G.L.R.O. Record No. 1236, situated in the municipality of Butuan (now City of Butuan) bounded and described on the N., by calle T. Calo; on the E., by lot No. 355; on the S., by lots Nos. 281 and 362; and on the W., by lot No. 363, containing an area of 361 square meters, more or less.

Therefore, you are given notice that said petition has been set for hearing on December 10, 1955 at 9:30 a.m., before this court on which date, time and place you should appear and file your claims or objections, if you have any to the petition.

Witness the Hon. Jesus S. Ruiz, municipal judge of Butuan City, for and in the absence of the District Judge of this Court, at Butuan City, this 22nd day of September, 1955.

MACARIO C. CONDE
Clerk of Court

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF ALBAY
TENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

NATURALIZATION CASE No. 34.—*In the matter of the petition of JESUS TAN LIM to be admitted a citizen of the Philippines. JESUS TAN LIM, petitioner.*

NOTICE OF HEARING

To the Honorable Solicitor General, Manila, Mr. Jesus Tan Lim, Guinobatan, Albay, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition for Philippine citizenship has been filed with this Court of First Instance by Jesus Tan Lim who alleges:

That his full name is Jesus Tan Lim; that his present place of residence is in Mabini St., Guinobatan, Albay; that his trade or profession is that of a student taking chemical engineering at the Adamson University, Manila; that he was born on June 23, 1932, in Guinobatan, Albay; that he is at present a citizen or subject of the Republic of China, under whose laws Filipinos may become naturalized citizens or subjects thereof; that he is single; and that he resided in the Philippines continuously since birth that is from June 23, 1932 up to the present not having left the Philippines even for a moment; that he is able to speak and write English and Tagalog languages and the Bicol dialect; that he is entitled to the benefit of section 3 of Commonwealth Act No. 473 as amended which reduces to five years of continuous residence required by paragraph two of section 2 of said Act, for the reason that he was born in the Philippines; that he believes in the principles underlying the Philippine Constitution; that he conducted himself in a proper and irreproachable manner during the entire period of his residence in the Philippines, in his relations with the constituted Government as well as with the community in which he is living; that he has mingled socially with the Filipinos, and has evinced a sincere desire to learn and embrace the customs, traditions, and ideals of the Filipinos; that he has all the qualifications required under section 2, and none of the disqualifications under section 4, Commonwealth Act No. 473; that he is not opposed to organized government or affiliated with any association or group of persons who uphold and teach doctrines opposing all organized government; that he is not defending or teaching the necessity or propriety of violence, personal assault, or assassination for the success and predominance of men's ideas; that he is not a polygamist nor a believer in the practice of polygamy; that he has not been convicted of any crime involving moral turpitude;

that he is not suffering from any incurable disease; that the nation of which he is a citizen or subject is not at war with the United States of America or the Philippines; that it is his intention in good faith to become a citizen of the Philippines and to renounce absolutely and forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state or sovereignty, and particularly in the Republic of China, of which at this time he is a citizen or subject; that he will reside continuously in the Philippines from the date of the filing of his petition up to the time of his admission to Philippine citizenship; that he has not heretofore made petition for citizenship to any court; that Mr. Eduardo Olaguera, of legal age, residing at Guinobatan, Albay and Mr. Felix N. Laguilles, of legal age, residing at Legaspi, Albay, who are Filipino citizens, will appear and testify as his witnesses at the hearing of his petition; and that attached to his petition is a photostatic copy of his photograph and the landing certificate issued by the Bureau of Customs (is not attached).

Now, therefore, you are given notice that said petition will be heard by this court, branch 1, on May 17, 1956, at 8:30 a.m. at Legaspi, Albay, on which date, time and place, all persons desiring to oppose the petition shall appear to show cause in writing why the aforementioned petition should not be granted.

Let this notice be published in three consecutive issues of the *Official Gazette* and once a week for three consecutive weeks in the *Bicol Reporter*, a newspaper of general circulation in the province of Albay where the petitioner resides; and that said petition and this notice be posted on the Bulletin Board of the municipality of Guinobatan, Albay, on a public and conspicuous place of this office.

Witness the Hon. Jose P. Flores, judge of this court, this 8th day of August, 1955.

JOSE G. BALIN

[9-11]

Clerk of Court

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF ALBAY
TENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

CADASTRAL CASE NO. RT-372.—*In re: Petition for reconstitution of title for lot No. 6616 CAMALIG CADASTRE. SALVADOR ROCO, petitioner.*

NOTICE

To Atty. Ireneo M. de los Reyes, Eleuteria Flores, Alfonso Moral, Leonila Romero, Celestino Nimo, all of Camalig, Albay; Aniano Flores, Guinobatan, Albay; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition has been filed by Atty. Ireneo M. de los Reyes, counsel for the petitioner, praying for the reconstitution of title of lot No. 6616 of the cadastral survey of Camalig, Albay, L.R.C.

Cadastral Record No. 465, situated in said municipality in accordance with the provisions of Republic Act No. 26, alleging that the original as well as the owner's duplicate certificate of title of said lot was either lost or destroyed as a consequence of the last world war. Lot No. 6616 covered by the lost title is bounded and described as follows:

"A parcel of land (lot 6616 of the cadastral survey of Camalig, L.R.C. Cadastral Record No. 465), situated in the barrio of Queragnay, municipality of Camalig, province of Albay. Bounded on the N., by lot 6656 of Camalig cadastre, on the E., by lot 6631 of Camalig cadastre; on the S., by lot 6617 of Camalig cadastre; on the SW., by lot 6620 of Camalig cadastre; and on the NW., by lot 6614 of Camalig cadastre; containing an area of 25,211 square meters, more or less."

Therefore, you are hereby notified that the hearing of this petition will take place on December 20, 1955, at 8:30 a.m., before this court, Branch I, at Legaspi, Albay.

Witness the Hon. Jose P. Flores, judge of this court, this 30th day of August, 1955, at Legaspi, Albay, Philippines.

JOSE G. BALIN

[10, 11]

Clerk of Court

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF ALBAY
TENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

CADASTRAL CASE NO. RT-374.—*In re: Petition for reconstitution of title for lot No. 3705, Albay cadastre. PAULINO LLORERA, petitioner.*

NOTICE

To Atty. Pompeyo B. Calleja, Legaspi, Albay, Rosela Marcellana, Apolonia Marcellana and Julian Marcellana, all of Daraga, Albay; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition has been filed by Atty. Pompeyo B. Calleja, counsel for the petitioner, praying for the reconstitution of title of lot No. 3705 of the cadastral survey of Albay, in accordance with the provisions of Republic Act No. 26, alleging that the original as well as the owner's duplicate certificate of title of said lot was either lost or destroyed as a consequence of the last world war. Lot No. 3705 covered by the lost title is bounded and described as follows:

"A parcel of land (lot 3705 of the cadastral survey of Albay, G.L.R.O. Cadastral Record No. 340, situated in the barrio of Calzada, municipality of Albay, province of Albay. Bounded on the N. and NW., by lot 4825 of Albay cadastre; on the NE., by lot 4798 of Albay cadastre; on the SE., by lot 4824 of Albay cadastre; and on the W., by road and lot 4825 of Albay cadastre; containing an area of 6,005 square meters, more or less."

Therefore, you are hereby notified that the hearing of this petition will take place on December 22, 1955, at 8:30 a.m., before this court, Branch I, at Legaspi, Albay.

Witness the Hon. Jose P. Flores, judge of this court, this 1st day of September, 1955, at Legaspi, Albay, Philippines.

JOSE G. BALIN
Clerk of Court

[10, 11]

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF THE CITY OF BAGUIO
SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT

NATURALIZATION CASE No. 22.—*In re: Petition for admission to be a citizen of the Philippines.*
ANANDRAM VALIRAM DARGANI, petitioner.

NOTICE OF PETITION FOR PHILIPPINE CITIZENSHIP

To the Solicitor General, Manila; Mr. Anandram Valiram Dargani, No. 10-A Session Road, Baguio; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition for Philippine citizenship pursuant to Commonwealth Act No. 473, as amended, has been presented to this Court of First Instance of the City of Baguio by Anandram Valiram Dargani, who alleges among others: that he was born on the 4th day of March, 1922, in Hyderabad, Sind, India; that at present he is a citizen or subject of India, under whose laws Filipinos may become naturalized citizens or subjects thereof; that his present place of residence is No. 10-A Session Road, Baguio City, and his former residence was in Manila, wherein he resided from sometime in January, 1947, to sometime in December, 1953, and Baguio City, wherein he resided from sometime in October, 1936, to sometime in September or October, 1941; that his trade or profession is that of a merchant, in which he has been engaged since the year 1940 from which he derives average annual income, particularly at present and for sometime heretofore, of not less than ₱7,000; that he is married to Parpatibai Bulchand, who was born in Digri, Sind, India, on April 20, 1925, and now resides with him at his above-mentioned postal address in Baguio City; that of the 5 children born of this marriage, the first child died in the year 1944, and that the respective names, dates and place of birth and present residence of the surviving children are as follows: (1) Mohini Dargani, born on November 16, 1945, in Nasarpur, Sind, India, and now resides with him at his above-mentioned postal address in Baguio City; (2) Vashu Anandram Dargani, born on September 7, 1947, in Nasarpur, Sind, India, and now resides with him at his above-mentioned postal address in Baguio City; (3) Chandru Anandram Dargani, born on January 14, 1951, in Ajmer, India, and now resides with him at his above-mentioned postal address in Baguio City; and (4) Ishwarlal Anandram Dargani, born on August 21, 1954, in Baguio City, and now resides with him

at his above-mentioned postal address in Baguio City; that he arrived in the Philippines on or about the 29th day of October, 1936, at the port of Manila, on the vessel *S. S. Victoria*; that since 1936, he has continuously resided in the Philippines, except for two trips to India for business and to visit his family, sometime in September or October of the year 1941, returning to the Philippines in January, 1947, soon after the resumption of maritime transportation between the Philippines and India, and the second, sometime in March or April of the year 1950, returning to the Philippines in December of the same year; that he has resided continuously in Baguio City since sometime in December, 1953; that he is able to speak English and Tagalog; that all his minor children of school age, viz: Mohini, Veshu, and Chandru, all surnamed Dargani, are presently enrolled at the Saint Louis Center in Baguio City, where Philippine history, government and civics are taught or prescribed as part of the school curriculum; that he has all the qualifications under section 2 of Commonwealth Act No. 473, as amended by Act No. 535; that he has not heretofore made petition for citizenship to any court except this one, and citing Mr. Antonio C. Rillera and Mrs. Josefina T. Floresca, both citizens of the Philippines, residing in the City of Manila and City of Baguio, respectively, as the witnesses whom the petitioner proposes to introduce in support of his petition.

Wherefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition will be heard by this court, at its Session Hall in the City of Baguio, on the 4th day of May, 1956, at 9 o'clock in the morning.

Let this notice be published at the expense of the petitioner, once a month for three consecutive months in the *Official Gazette* and once a week for three consecutive weeks in the *The Evening News*, a newspaper of general circulation in the Philippines and in the City of Baguio, where the petitioner resides, and also let the said petition and this notice be posted in a public and conspicuous place in the office of the clerk of court.

Witness the Hon. Jesus de Veyra, Judge of this Court of First Instance of the City of Baguio, this 5th day of August, in the year nineteen hundred and fifty-five.

Attest:
[9-11]

FERNANDO R. ROMERO
Clerk of Court

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF THE CITY OF BAGUIO
SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT

NATURALIZATION CASE No. 23.—*In the matter of the petition of EMILIO GO KEE (YU-TEC GO KEE) to be admitted a citizen of the Philippines.*

NOTICE OF PETITION FOR PHILIPPINE CITIZENSHIP
To the Honorable Solicitor General, Manila; Attys. Reyes & Cabato, Baguio City; Mr. Emilio

Go Kee (Yu-Tec Go Kee), No. 35-B Trinidad Road, % Baguio Cosmos Bazar, Baguio City; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition for Philippine citizenship pursuant to Commonwealth Act No. 473, as amended, has been presented to this Court of First Instance of the City of Baguio, by Emilio Go Kee, who alleges among others: that his full name is Emilio Go Kee (Yu-Tec Go Kee); that he was born on December 1, 1922, in Pasay, Rizal, Philippines; that at present he is a citizen or subject of China, under whose laws Filipinos may become naturalized citizens or subjects thereof; that his present place of residence is No. 35-B Trinidad Road, % Baguio Cosmos Bazar, Baguio City, and his former residence was Vigan, Ilocos Sur (1936-1942) and Asingan, Pangasinan (1943-1950); that his trade or profession is that of businessman and employee in which he has been engaged since the year 1949 from which he presently derives and income of not less than P2,000 a year; that he is single, without any child; that he was brought to Amoy, China, during his early childhood until 1936 when he returned to the Philippines, arriving at Manila on or about February 6, 1936, on a British ship, the name of which is unknown to him; that he is able to speak and write the English language and Ilocano dialect; that he has all the qualifications required under section 2, and none of the disqualifications under section 4 of Commonwealth Act 473; that he has not heretofore made any petition for citizenship to any court; and citing Messrs. Luis Hora and Alfredo R. Lapitan, both citizens of the Philippines, and residing in Kayan, Bontoc, Mountain Province and Baguio City, Philippines, respectively, as the witnesses whom the petitioner proposes in support of his petition.

Wherefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition will be heard by this court, at its session hall in the City of Baguio, Philippines, on the 18th day of May, at 9 o'clock in the morning.

Let this notice be published at the expense of the petitioner, once a month for three consecutive months in the *Official Gazette*, and once a week for three consecutive weeks in *The Evening News*, a newspaper of general circulation in the Philippines and in the City of Baguio, where the petitioner resides, and also let the said petition and this notice be posted in a public and conspicuous place in the office of the clerk of court of this court.

Witness the Hon. Jesus de Veyra, Judge of this Court of First Instance of the City of Baguio, Philippines, this 24th day of August, in the year nineteen hundred and fifty-five.

Attest:
[9-11]

FERNANDO R. ROMERO
Clerk of Court

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF THE CITY OF BAGUIO
SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT

NATURALIZATION CASE No. 24.—*In the matter of the petition of JESUS HAO to be admitted as a citizen of the Philippines.* JESUS HAO, petitioner.

NOTICE OF PETITION FOR PHILIPPINE CITIZENSHIP

To the Honorable Solicitor General, Manila; Atty. Pedro N. Alcantara, attorney for the petitioner, Baguio City; Mr. Jesus Hao, % Lim's Hardware, Lakandula St., City of Baguio; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition for Philippine citizenship pursuant to Commonwealth Act No. 473, as amended, has been presented to this Court of First Instance of the City of Baguio by Jesus Hao, who alleges among others: that his full name is Jesus Hao; that he was born on the 8th day of June, 1935, at 381 J. Luna St., City of Manila, Philippines; that at present he is a citizen or subject of Republic Nationalist China, under whose laws Filipinos may become naturalized citizens or subjects thereof; that his present place of residence is at Lim's Hardware, Lakandula St., City of Baguio, and his former residence was at No. 1008 Narra St., City of Manila, Philippines; that his trade or profession is that of an employee, in the capacity of assistant manager in said Lim's Hardware with which he has been engaged since 1951 and with which he is still employed, from which he derives an average annual income of P1,800, free board and lodging as of January 1, 1955; that he is single, without any child; that he has continuously resided in the Philippines, prior to the filing of his petition, having resided in the City of Manila for fifteen years and in the City of Baguio up to the present for five years; that he speak and write the English language and Tagalog dialect; that he has all the qualifications under section 2 of Commonwealth Act No. 473, and none of the disqualifications under section 4 of the said Commonwealth Act No. 473; that he has not heretofore made a petition for citizenship to any court except this one; that he is exempt from filing a declaration of intention having been born in the Philippines on June 8, 1935 and has continuously resided therein since birth; that he acquired his primary and secondary education in public as well as private schools recognized by the Philippine Government and not limited to any race or nationality; and citing Messrs. Antonio S. Romero and Leonardo Salvan, both citizens of the Philippines, of legal age and residents of the City of Baguio, as the witnesses whom the petitioner proposes to introduce in support of his petition.

Wherefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition will be heard by this court, at its

session hall in the City of Baguio, on the 21st day of July, 1956, at 9 o'clock in the morning.

Let this notice be published at the expense of the petitioner once a month for three consecutive months in the *Official Gazette* and once a week for three consecutive weeks in *The Evening News*, a newspaper of general circulation in the Philippines and in the City of Baguio, where the petitioner resides, and also let the said petition and this notice be posted in a public and conspicuous place in the office of the clerk of court of this court.

Witness the Hon. Jesus de Veyra, Judge of this Court of First Instance of the City of Baguio, this 16th day of September, in the year nineteen hundred and fifty-five.

FERNANDO R. ROMERO
Clerk of Court

[10-12]

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF BATAAN
FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Cadastral Case No. 5, G.L.R.O. Record No. 177, lot No. 1854

In Re: Petition for reconsideration of original and owner's duplicate of Original Certificate of Title No. 1771 of the Register of Deeds of Bataan. FELIPE CUADERNO, petitioner.

NOTICE OF HEARING

To Felipe Cuaderno, 833 Tayuman St., Manila, Narciso Cruz, Francisca Pascual, the Municipal Mayor, all from Balanga, Bataan, and Sinforoso M. Pascual, Malabon, Rizal, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition has been filed in this court under the provisions of Republic Act No. 26, by Felipe Cuaderno of 833 Tayuman St., Manila, for the reconstitution of the original and owner's duplicate of Original Certificate of Title No. 1771, issued by the Register of Deeds of Bataan, in the name of Francisca Pascual et al., alleged to have been lost or destroyed in the office of the said Register of Deeds, where it was kept, covering real property, lot No. 1854 of the Cadastral Survey of Balanga, bounded and described as follows:

"Bounded on the NE. by lot No. 1207; on the SE. by calle Dr. Jose Rizal and lot No. 1855; on the SW. by calle Niagara; and on the NW. by lot No. 1436, * * * containing an area of 118,345 square meters, more or less."

Wherefore, notice is hereby given to all concerned that the aforementioned petition is set for hearing on November 25, 1955, at 8:30 a.m., before this court, at Balanga, Bataan, at which date, time and place above designated, all persons interested in said property are cited to appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer in said petition should not be granted.

Witness the Hon. Ambrosio T. Dollete, judge of this court, this 24th day of August, 1955, at Balanga, Bataan.

PEDRO ALDEA
Clerk of Court

[9, 10]

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF BOHOL
FOURTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

NATURALIZATION CASE No. 287.—*In the matter of the petition of RESTITUTO CHUA TAN to be admitted a citizen of the Philippines.*

NOTICE OF PETITION FOR PHILIPPINE CITIZENSHIP

To the Honorable Solicitor General, Manila, and to Restituto Chua Tan, petitioner, Tagbilaran, Bohol, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition for Philippine citizenship pursuant to Commonwealth Act No. 473 as amended, has been presented to this Court of First Instance of Bohol by Restituto Chua Tan, who alleges; that he was born in Sevilla, Bohol, Philippines on June 10, 1934; that he is the assistant manager and cashier of Antonio Tan Lumber, Tagbilaran, Bohol, from which he derives an income of P180 a month; that he is single; that he has continuously resided in the Philippines for a term of 20 years at least, immediately preceding the date of his petition to wit: on or about November, 1934 and in the municipality of Tagbilaran, province of Bohol; that he is able to speak and write English and Visayan; that he believes in the principles underlying the Philippine Constitution; that he has mingled socially with the Filipinos, and has evinced a sincere desire to learn and embrace the customs, traditions and ideals of the Filipinos; and that Messrs. Felipe Morales and Andres Ballares, both residents of Tagbilaran, Bohol and citizens of the Philippines, are his witnesses who will support his petition.

Wherefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition will be heard by this court on June 22, 1956, at 8:30 o'clock in the morning, at the session hall of this court located at the provincial building of Tagbilaran, Bohol.

Let this notice be published at petitioner's expense once a month for three consecutive months in the *Official Gazette* and once a week for three consecutive weeks in the *Philippines Herald*, a newspaper of general circulation in the province of Bohol, and also let the said petition and this notice be posted in a public and conspicuous place in the office of the clerk of this court.

Witness the Hon. Hipolito Alo, judge of this court, at Tagbilaran, Bohol, this 12th day of July, 1955.

FILEMON B. E. ARIAS
Clerk of Court

[8-10]

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF BOHOL
FOURTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

NATURALIZATION CASE No. 289.—*In the matter of the petition of FRANK LOMBARDO to be admitted a citizen of the Philippines.*

NOTICE OF PETITION FOR PHILIPPINE CITIZENSHIP

To the Honorable Solicitor General, Manila, Atty. Victoriano Tirol, counsel for the petitioner, Tagbilaran, Bohol, and to the petitioner, Frank Lombardo, Ubay, Bohol, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition for Philippine citizenship pursuant to Commonwealth Act No. 473 as amended, has been presented to this Court of First Instance of Bohol, by Frank Lombardo, who alleges that he was born in France on June 19, 1888, and is at present a citizen of the United States of America under whose laws Filipinos may become naturalized citizens; that he is at present a resident of Ubay, Bohol, Philippines, where he owns real estate worth P15,000; that he is a farmer by profession from which he derives an annual income of P3,000; that he arrived at the port of Manila, Philippines, on January 15, 1906, through the United States Army, Third Cavalry; that he has resided continuously in the Philippines for a term of 49 years at least immediately preceding the date of this petition, to wit, since 1906 and in the municipality of Ubay, Bohol, since the year 1918, and his former residence was in Negros Oriental from 1911 to 1918; that he is able to speak and write English and Visayan; that he is married to Florencia Maghanoy and has no child with said Florencia Maghanoy; that he was an employee of the Philippine Government from 1910 to 1939 in the Bureau of Agriculture as livestock inspector and then later on as superintendent of Ubay Stock Farm; that he was a President of the Board of Directors of the Rural Credit Association of Ubay, Bohol without compensation from 1924 to 1926 and as Municipal Mayor of Ubay from 1942 to 1945 without compensation; that he believes in the principles underlying the Philippine Constitution; that he has mingled with the Filipinos and has evinced a sincere desire to learn and embrace the customs, traditions and ideals of the Filipinos; and that Messrs. Rafael Espuelas and Camilo Calceta, both residents of Tagbilaran, Bohol, and citizens of the Philippines, are his witnesses who will support his petition;

Wherefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition will be heard by this court on July 26, 1956, at 8:30 o'clock in the morning at the session hall of this court located at the provincial building of Tagbilaran, Bohol.

Let this notice be published at petitioner's expense once a month for three consecutive months in the *Official Gazette*, and once a week for three

consecutive weeks in the *Philippines Herald*, a newspaper of general circulation in the province of Bohol and also let the said petition and this notice be posted in a public and conspicuous place in the office of the clerk of court.

Witness the Hon. Hipolito Alo, judge of this court, at Tagbilaran, Bohol, this 24th day of August, 1955.

FILEMON B. E. ARIAS

[9-11]

Clerk of Court

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF BOHOL
FOURTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

NATURALIZATION CASE No. 292.—*In the matter of the petition of JAO SUN UI alias HUN PECK, to be admitted a citizen of the Philippines.*

NOTICE OF PETITION FOR PHILIPPINE CITIZENSHIP

To the Honorable Solicitor General, Manila; Jao Sun Ui alias Hun Peck, petitioner, Tagbilaran, Bohol; Atty. Jose Ma. Araneta, counsel for the petitioners, Loay, Bohol, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition for Philippine citizenship pursuant to Commonwealth Act No. 473 as amended has been presented to this Court of First Instance of Bohol, by Jao Sun Ui alias Hun Peck who alleges that he was born in Lao Na, China, on June 19, 1922; that he is actually a resident of Tagbilaran, Bohol; that he emigrated to the Philippines from Lao Na, China, on or about July 30, 1936 arriving at the port of Manila on the vessel *Anking* on August 10, 1936; that he has resided continuously in the Philippines since 1936, and in the municipality of Tagbilaran since 1948; that he is able to speak and write English and Visayan; that he is married to Teodula Iyog and has one child, born in Baclayan, Bohol and is residing now at Tagbilaran, Bohol, namely; Severa Jao, born December 2, 1949; that he has enrolled his child Severa Jao at the St. Joseph's Junior College (kindergarten department), an institution recognized by the Government where history, government, civics and citizenship are taught; that he is a merchant and he makes an average annual income of P2,300; that he has complied with the requirement of the Naturalization Law regarding the filing with the Bureau of Justice his bona fide intention to become a citizen of the Philippines; and that he cites Mr. Jesus Pacaña and Mr. Melquiades Tatad, both citizens of the Philippines, as witnesses whom he proposes to introduce in support of his petition;

Wherefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition will be heard by this court on September 7, 1956, at 8:30 a.m.

Let this notice be published at petitioner's expense once a month for three consecutive months in the *Official Gazette* and once a week for three

consecutive weeks in the *Philippines Herald*, a newspaper published in Manila and of general circulation in the province of Bohol, and also let the said petition and this notice be posted in a public and conspicuous place in the office of the clerk of court.

Witness the Hon. Hipolito Alo, judge of this court, this 5th day of October, 1955.

FILEMON B. E. ARIAS
Clerk of Court

[10-12]

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF BULACAN
FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

NATURALIZATION CASE No. 18.—*In the matter of the petition of LEE LIM to be admitted a citizen of the Philippines.*

NOTICE OF PETITION FOR PHILIPPINE CITIZENSHIP

To the Honorable Solicitor General, Manila; to Atty. Carlos S. Valbuena, counsel for the petitioner, 727 F. Sevilla, corner 10th Avenue, Grace Park, Caloocan, Rizal, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition for Philippine citizenship pursuant to Commonwealth Act No. 473, as amended by Commonwealth Act No. 535 has been presented in this Court of First Instance of Bulacan, by Lee Lim who alleges that his present place of residence is Meycauayan, Bulacan; that he is an employee of the Meycauayan Lumber at Meycauayan, Bulacan, with an annual compensation of not less than P5,000 per annum; that he was born in Ching kang, China, on May 10, 1917 and at present a citizen of the Republic of Nationalist China, under whose laws Filipinos may become naturalized citizens thereof; that he is married to Adela Palomares, 36 years old and who was born in Meycauayan, Bulacan, on September 10, 1919, and now resides at Meycauayan, Bulacan; that she and her children with him are residents of Meycauayan, Bulacan; that the names, dates and place of birth of the children are as follows: Eduardo Lim, May 18, 1946, Meycauayan, Bulacan; Cornelio Lim, September 1, 1947, Meycauayan, Bulacan; Danilo Lim, March 31, 1949, Meycauayan, Bulacan; Haida Susan Lim, February 21, 1951; Meycauayan, Bulacan; Reynaldo Lim, March 7, 1953; Meycauayan, Bulacan; and Merilyn Lim, February 17, 1955, Meycauayan, Bulacan; that he has resided continuously in the Philippines since May 2, 1925 or a period of more than 30 years, immediately preceding the date of this petition, to wit, since the year 1925, and in the municipality of Meycauayan, Bulacan, for a period of at least ten years, immediately preceding the date of this petition, to wit, since the year 1945; that he emigrated to the Philippines from Amoy, China on board the *SS Susana* and arrived at the port of Manila on May 2, 1925; that he is able to

write and speak in English and in Tagalog; that he has enrolled all his children of school age in the public schools, where Philippine history, government and civics are taught or prescribed as part of the school curriculum; that the school attended and present grades of his children of school age are as follows: (a) Eduardo Lim, grade four, Meycauayan Elementary School; (b) Cornelio Lim, grade three, Meycauayan Elementary School; and (c) Danilo Lim, grade one, Meycauayan Elementary School; that he believes in the principles underlying the Constitution of the Philippines; that he has conducted himself in a proper and irreproachable manner during the entire period of his residence in the Philippines in his relation with the constituted Government, as well as with the community in which he is living; that he has mingled socially with the Filipinos, and has evinced a sincere desire to learn and embrace the customs, traditions, and ideals of the Filipinos; that he has all the qualifications stated under section 4, of Commonwealth Act No. 473, as amended by Act No. 535; that he is not opposed to organized government or affiliated with any association or group of persons who uphold and teach doctrines opposing all organized government; that he is not defending or teaching the necessity or propriety of violence, personal assault, or assassination for the success and predominance of man's ideas; that he is not a polygamist, nor a believer in the practice of polygamy; that he has not been convicted of any crime involving moral turpitude; that he is not suffering from any incurable contagious disease; that the nation of which he is a citizen is not at war with the Philippines; that it is his good intention and in good faith to become a citizen of the Philippines and to renounce absolutely and forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty, and particularly to Nationalist China, of which at this time he is a citizen; that he will reside continuously in the Philippines from the date of the filing of this petition up to the time of his admission to Philippine citizenship; that he has not heretofore made any petition for citizenship to any court; that Mr. Ernesto Palomares and Dr. Lope Paez, both of age, residents of Meycauayan, Bulacan, and Filipino citizens, will appear and testify as his witnesses at the hearing of his herein petition;

Wherefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition will be heard by this court on the 28th day of June, 1956, at 9:00 a.m., and

It is hereby ordered that this notice be published at the request and expense of the petitioner one a month for three consecutive months in the *Official Gazette*, and once a week for three consecutive weeks in the *The Daily Record*, a newspaper of general circulation in the province of Bulacan, where the petitioner resides, and that such petition and this notice be posted in a public and conspicuous place in the office of the clerk of court.

Witness the Hon. Angel H. Mojica, Judge of the Court of First Instance of Bulacan, this 20th day of September, in the year nineteen hundred and fifty-five.

Attest: LEOPOLDO C. PALAD
[9-11] Clerk of Court

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF CAGAYAN
FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT

NATURALIZATION CASE No. 21.—*In the matter of the petition of CHOA BUN GUI to be admitted a citizen of the Philippines.*

NOTICE OF PETITION FOR PHILIPPINE CITIZENSHIP

To the Honorable Solicitor General, Manila; and to Attorney Apolonio P. Reyes, counsel for the petitioner Choa Bun Gui, Tuguegarao, Cagayan; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition for Philippine citizenship pursuant to Commonwealth Act No. 473, as amended by Commonwealth Act No. 535, has filed with this Court of First Instance of Cagayan, by Choa Bun Gui, who alleges that he was born in Amoy, China, on March 13, 1907; that he emigrated to the Philippines from Amoy, China, on or about November, 1918 and arrived at the Port of Manila on the vessel *SS E Ty Wan*; that his present place of residence is A. Bonifacio St., Tuguegarao, Cagayan; that he is at present employed as manager of the Cagayan Freight Service since 1954, and from which he derives an average annual income of P2,400; that he is married and his wife's name is Esmeralda C. Valdepeñas, who was born in Tuguegarao, Cagayan, where she now resides; that he has no children; that he is able to speak and write English, Spanish, Tagalog, Ilocano and Ibanag; that he is exempted from the requirement of filing a declaration of intention to become a citizen of the Philippines for the reason that he has resided continuously in the Philippines for a period of more than 36 years immediately preceding the date of this petition; that he has all the qualifications required under section 2, and none of the disqualifications under section 4, of Commonwealth Act No. 473; that he has not heretofore made petition for citizenship to any court; citing Messrs. Pedro R. Perez and Quirico T. Carag, both citizens of the Philippines, as witnesses whom he proposes to introduce in support of his petition;

Wherefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition will be heard by this court at Tuguegarao, Cagayan, on the 6th day of September, 1956, at 8:30 a.m.

Let this notice be published at the expense of the petitioner once a week for three consecutive weeks, in the newspaper *Nueva Era*, edited in the City of Manila and of general circulation in the Province of Cagayan, where the petitioner resides, and in the *Official Gazette*, once a month

for three consecutive months; and that a copy of the said petition and of this notice be posted in a public and conspicuous place in the office of the clerk of court.

Witness the Hon. B. Quitariano, judge of the Court of First Instance of Cagayan, this 12th day of August, in the year nineteen hundred fifty-five.

[8-10] GUILLERMO GALVEZ
Clerk of Court

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF CAGAYAN
FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT
SECOND BRANCH
APARRI

NATURALIZATION CASE No. 22-A.—*In the matter of the petition of MELCHOR MANUEL VILLEGAS to be readmitted as a citizen of the Philippines under Commonwealth Act No. 63.*

NOTICE OF HEARING OF PETITION FOR PHILIPPINE CITIZENSHIP

To the Honorable Solicitor General, Manila; Atty. Manuel T. Torio, attorney for the petitioner, Aparri, Cagayan; Mr. Melchor Manuel Villegas, Paruddun Norte, Aparri, Cagayan; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a verified petition for Philippine citizenship, pursuant to Commonwealth Act No. 473 as amended by Act No. 535, has been presented in this court, by Melchor Manuel Villegas, who alleges that he is a resident of barrio Paruddun Norte, Aparri, Cagayan; that his trade or profession is a farmer, in which he has been engaged since March, 1955; that he was born on the 6th day of January, 1912, at Aparri, Cagayan; that he was formerly a citizen of the Philippines; that he lost his Philippine citizenship by naturalization in a foreign country; that he is at present a citizen of the United States; that he is married and his wife's name is Antonia Magallones, who was born in Santiago, Isabela and now resides at Paruddun Norte, Aparri, Cagayan; that with his wife he has three children, and the names, sexes, dates and place of birth of each are as follows: Frank M. Villegas, male, born on January 5, 1944, at Honolulu, Hawaii; Melody Ann Villegas, female, born on November 5, 1949, at Wailuku, Maui, Hawaii; and Priscilla Gwen Villegas, female, born on November 27, 1950, at Wailuku, Maui, Hawaii, all residents of Paruddun Norte, Aparri, Cagayan; that he returned to the Philippines from Hawaii, U. S. A., on or about the 17th day of December, 1954 and arrived at the port of Manila on the vessel *S.S. President Wilson*; that he has the qualifications required by Commonwealth Act No. 63 to reacquire Philippine citizenship and possesses none of the disqualifications prescribed in section 4 of Commonwealth Act No. 473; that he has resided

in the Philippines at least six months immediately preceding the date of this petition, to wit, since December 17, 1954; that he has conducted himself in a proper and irreproachable manner during the entire period of his residence in the Philippines in his relation with the constituted government as well as with the community in which he is living; that he is not opposed to organized government or affiliated with any association or group of persons who uphold and teach doctrines opposing all organized government; that he is not defending or teaching the necessity or propriety of violence, personal assault or assassination for the success and predominance of men's ideas; that he is not a polygamist or believer in the practice of polygamy; that he has not been convicted of any crime involving moral turpitude; that he is not suffering from any mental alienation or incurable contagious disease; that the nation of which he is a citizen or subject is not at war with the Republic of the Philippines; that it is his intention to reacquire Philippine citizenship and to renounce absolutely and forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty, and particularly to the United States of America of which at this time he is a citizen or subject.

Wherefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition will be heard by this court on the 29th day of March, 1956, at 8:30 o'clock in the morning.

Let this notice be published at the expense of the petitioner once a month for three consecutive months in the *Official Gazette* and once a week for three consecutive weeks in the *The Manila Chronicle*, a newspaper edited in the City of Manila and of general circulation in the province of Cagayan, where the petitioner resides and also let the said petition and this notice be posted in a public and conspicuous place in the office of the clerk of court.

So ordered.

Aparrí, Cagayan, July 29, 1955.

JUAN M. LADAW

Judge

[9-11]

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF CAGAYAN
FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT
SECOND BRANCH
APARRÍ

NATURALIZATION CASE No. 21-A.—*In the matter of the petition of JACINTO GO to be admitted a citizen of the Philippines.*

NOTICE OF HEARING OF PETITION FOR PHILIPPINE CITIZENSHIP

To the Honorable Solicitor General, Manila; Atty. Justiniano P. Cortez, attorney for the petitioner, Ballesteros, Cagayan; Mr. Jacinto Go,

Ballesteros, Cagayan; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a verified petition for Philippine citizenship, pursuant to Commonwealth Act No. 473 as amended by Act No. 535, has been presented in this court by Jacinto Go, who alleges that he is a resident of Ballesteros, Cagayan; that his trade or profession is mechanic, in which he has been engaged since 1954, and from which he derives an annual income of ₱1,800; that he was born on the 20th day of August, 1934, at Ballesteros, Cagayan; that he is at present a citizen or a subject of China (Nationalist), under whose laws Filipinos may become naturalized citizens or subjects thereof; that he is single and has continuously resided in the Philippines since birth; that he is able to speak English, Tagalog and Ilocano, the last being a principal dialect in the Philippines; that he did not file his declaration of intention to become a Filipino citizen because he claims to be entitled to the benefits of section 6 of Commonwealth Act No. 473 by reason of the fact that he was born in the Philippines and received his primary, elementary, secondary and collegiate educations in schools recognized by the Government which are not limited to any race, nation or nationality; that he believes in the principles underlying the Philippine constitution; that he has conducted himself in a proper and irreproachable manner during the entire period of his residence in the Philippines in his relations with the constituted government as well as with the community in which he is living; that he has mingled socially with the Filipinos, and has evinced a sincere desire to learn and embrace the customs, traditions, and ideals of the Filipinos; that he has all the qualifications required under section 2, and none of the disqualifications under section 4, of Commonwealth Act No. 473; that he is not opposed to organized government or affiliated with any association or group of persons who uphold and teach doctrines opposing all organized governments; that he is not defending or teaching the necessity or propriety of violence, personal assault or assassination for the success and predominance of men's ideas; that he is not a polygamist nor a believer in the practice of polygamy; that he has not been convicted of any crime involving moral turpitude; that he is not suffering from any incurable contagious disease; that the nation of which he is a citizen or subject is not at war with the Republic of the Philippines; that it is his intention in good faith to become a citizen of the Philippines and to renounce absolutely and forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty, and particularly to China (Nationalist) of which at this time he is a citizen or subject; that he will reside continuously in the Philippines from the date of the filing of his petition up to the time of his admission to Philippine citizenship; and that he cites Messrs. Maximo Abuyuan and Francisco

Unite, both of legal age, who are Filipino citizens and residents of Ballesteros, Cagayan, whom he proposes to introduce in support of his petition.

Wherefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition will be heard by this court on the 29th day of March, 1956, at 8:30 o'clock in the morning.

Let this notice be published at the expense of the petitioner once a month for three consecutive months in the *Official Gazette* and the *The Manila Chronicle*, a newspaper edited in the City of Manila and of general circulation in the province of Cagayan, where the petitioner resides, and also let the said petition and this notice be posted in a public and conspicuous place in the office of the clerk of court.

JUAN M. LADAW

Judge

GABRIEL V. VALLE, Sr.

Deputy Clerk of Court

[10-12]

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF CAPIZ
ELEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Cadastral Case No. 6, L.R.C. (G.L.R.O.) Cadastral Record
No. 338, lots Nos. 3404, 3406 and 3461, Capiz Cadastre

JOSE BARROA, petitioner

NOTICE

To Albina Doloso, Marcos Doloso, Leodegario Alba, Claudio Capote, Jose Barroa, Baldomero Doloso, Jose Acevedo, Domingo Dellota, Evaristo Cabantog, Nina Aguilar, all of Roxas City; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition has been filed with this court under the provisions of the Republic Act No. 26, by Atty. Ibarra L. Bisnar of Roxas City, counsel of the herein petitioner for the reconstitution of Transfer Certificates of Title alleged to have been lost or destroyed on file in the office of the Register of Deeds Capiz as well as their duplicate copies as a result of the last war;

That the properties covering the said lots are bounded and described as follows:

A parcel of land (lot No. 3404 of the Cadastral Survey of Capiz), situated in the barrio of Liong, municipality of Capiz (now City of Roxas), province of Capiz. Bounded on the NE., by lots 3408 and 3406 of Capiz Cadastre; on the SE., by lot 3403 of Capiz Cadastre; on the SW., by lots 3405 and 3370 of Capiz Cadastre; on the W., by lot 3370 of Capiz cadastre; and on the NW., by lot 3369 of Capiz cadastre; containing an area of 10,254 square meters, more or less.

A parcel of land (lot No. 3406 of the Cadastral Survey of Capiz), situated in the barrio of Liong, municipality of Capiz (now City of Roxas), province of Capiz. Bounded on the NE., by lot 3407 of Capiz Cadastre; on the SE., by lots 3407 and

3403 of Capiz Cadastre; on the SW., by lot 3404 of Capiz Cadastre; and on the NW., by lot 3408 of Capiz Cadastre; containing a narea of 14,352 square meters, more or less.

A parcel of land (lot No. 3461 of the Cadastral Survey of Capiz), situated in the barrio of Liong, municipality of Capiz (now Roxas City), province of Capiz. Bounded on the NE., by lots 3463 and 3459 of Capiz Cadastre; on the E., by lots 3459 and 3460 of Capiz Cadastre; on the SW., by lot 3462 of Capiz Cadastre; and on the W., by lot 3472 of Capiz Cadastre the property of Philippine Railway and lot 3464 of Panitan Cadastre; containing an area of 23,347 square meters, more or less.

Therefore, you are hereby given notice that the said petition has been set for hearing on the 17th day of February, 1956, at 8 o'clock a.m., in the session of this court at the provincial capitol in Roxas City, in which date, time and place you should appear and file your objections or claims, if you have any, to the petition.

Witness the Hon. Jose D. Evangelista, judge of this court, this 6th day of August, 1955.

LEOPOLDO B. DORADO

Clerk of Court

[10-11]

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF CAPIZ
ELEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Cadastral Case No. 6, L.R.C. (G.L.R.O.) Cadastral Record No.
338, lots Nos. 3373, 3376 and 3440, Capiz Cadastre

ISABEL DOLOSO, petitioner

NOTICE

To Marcos Doloso, Albina Doloso, Baldomero Doloso, Servillano Doloso, Andres Doloso, Casiano Cabantog, Natividad Dividina, Sebastian Acevedo, Natalia Dividina and Jose Acevedo, all of Roxas, and to whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition has been filed with this court under the provisions of the Republic Act No. 26, by Atty. Ibarra L. Bisnar of Roxas City, counsel of the herein petitioner for the reconstitution of Original and Transfer Certificates of Title alleged to have been lost or destroyed on file in the office of the Register of Deeds of Capiz as well as their duplicate copies as a result of the last war;

That these properties covering the said lots bounded and described as follows:

A parcel of land (lot No. 3373 of the Cadastral Survey of Capiz), situated in the barrio of Liong, municipality of Capiz (now City of Roxas), province of Capiz. Bounded on the N., by lots 3371 and 3370 of Capiz Cadastre; on the E., by lots 3371, 3381, 3380 and 3774 of Capiz Cadastre; on the SW., by lots 3378, 3377, 3375 and 3374 of Capiz Cadastre; and on the NW., by lots 3374 and

3348 of Capiz Cadastre; containing an area of 45,211 square meters, more or less.

A parcel of land (lot No. 3376 of the Cadastral Survey of Capiz), situated in the barrio of Liong, municipality of Capiz (now City of Roxas), province of Capiz. Bounded on the N., by lot 3375 of Capiz Cadastre; on the E., by lot 337 of Capiz Cadastre; on the SE., by lot 3485 of Capiz Cadastre; on the SW., by lot 3486 of Capiz Cadastre; and on the NW., by lot 3348 of Capiz Cadastre; containing an area of 7,635 square meters, more or less.

A parcel of land (lot No. 3440 of the Cadastral Survey of Capiz), situated in the barrio of Liong, municipality of Capiz (now City of Roxas), province of Capiz. Bounded on the NE., by lot 3434; of Capiz Cadastre; on the SE., by lot 3441 of Capiz Cadastre; on the SW., by lot 3437 of Capiz Cadastre; and on the NW., by lot 3437 of Capiz Cadastre; containing an area of 14,602 square meters, more or less.

Therefore, you are hereby given notice that the said petition has been set for hearing on the 17th day of February, 1956, at 8 o'clock a.m., in the session of this court at the provincial capitol in Roxas City, in which date, time and place you should appear and file your objections, or claims, if you have any, to the petition.

Witness the Hon. Jose D. Evangelista, judge of this court, this 6th day of August, 1955.

LEOPOLDO B. DORADO

Clerk of Court

[10, 11]

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF CAPIZ
ELEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Cadastral Case No. 18, G.L.R.O. Record No. 714, lot No. 587
Pontevedra Cadastre

APOLONIO DELFIN, *petitioner*

NOTICE

To Celestino Ducanes and wife, Vevencio de la Cruz and wife, heirs of Evangelista de la Cruz, % Vevencio de la Cruz, Bonifacio Borci and wife % Honorio Borci and heirs of Narciso Catalan, of all Pontevedra, Capiz, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition has been filed with this court under the provisions of Republic Act No. 26, by Atty. Gerardo D. Delfin, counsel of the herein petitioner Apolonio Delfin, for the reconstitution of lost transfer certificate of title whose number is unknown covering lot No. 687 of the Cadastral Survey of Pontevedra, Capiz, alleged to have been lost or destroyed on file in the office of the Register of Deeds of Capiz, as well as its duplicate copy of said certificate were also lost or destroyed as a result of the last world war.

That the property covering said lot of the cadastral survey of Pontevedra, Capiz, is bounded and described as follows:

A parcel of land (lot No. 687 of the Cadastral Survey of Pontevedra), situated in the barrio of Bailan, Pontevedra, Capiz. Bounded on the N., by lot No. 688; on the NE., by lot No. 688; Solognan Creek and 689; on the SE., by a creek and lots Nos. 691 and 689 and 685; on the SW., by a creek and lots Nos. 691, 685, and 684; on the W., by provincial road; and on the NW., by a creek and lot No. 688, containing an area of 29,956 square meters, more or less.

Therefore, you are hereby given notice that the said petition has been set for hearing on the 21st day of December, 1955, at 8 o'clock a.m., in the session hall of this court at the provincial building at Roxas City, on which date, time and place you should appear and file your claims or objection, if you have any, to the petition.

Witness the Hon. Fernando Hernandez, judge of this court, this 10th day of May, 1954.

LEOPOLDO B. DORADO

Clerk of Court

[10, 11]

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF CAPIZ
ELEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Cadastral Case No. 29, L.R.C. (G.L.R.O.) Record No. 960,
lots Nos. 447, 494, 496 and 517 Ivisan Cadastre

CONSEJO USISON, *petitioner*

NOTICE

To Atty. Jose O. Villanueva, Roxas City, heirs of Pedro Usison, Roberto Baranda, Tranquilino Quiachon, Tomasa Resolo, heirs of Macario Baranda, heirs of Cornelia Protacio, Pedro Dedolo and Rufino Basa, all of Ivisan, Capiz, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition has been filed with this court under the provisions of the Republic Act No. 26, by Atty. Jose O. Villanueva, of Roxas City, counsel of the herein petitioner of lots original certificates of title, alleged to have been lost or destroyed on file in the office of the Register of Deeds of Capiz as well as their duplicate copies as a result of the last war:

That these properties covering the said lots are bounded and described as follows:

A parcel of land (lot No. 447 of the cadastral survey of Ivisan, Capiz), situated in the barrio of Malocloc, municipality of Ivisan, province of Capiz. Bounded on the NE., lot No. 446 of Ivisan Cadastre; on the SE., by provincial road; on the SW. and NW., lot No. 446 of Ivisan Cadastre; containing an area of 2,528 square meters, more or less.

A parcel of land (lot No. 494 of the cadastral survey of Ivisan, Capiz), situated in the barrio

of Malocloc, municipality of Ivisan, province of Capiz. Bounded on the N. and NE., by lot 490 of Ivisan Cadastre; on the E., by lot 493 of Ivisan Cadastre; on the SW., by lot 495 of Ivisan Cadastre; and on the W., by lot 498 of Ivisan Cadastre; containing an area of 2,118 square meters, more or less.

A parcel of land (lot No. 496 of the cadastral survey of Ivisan, Capiz), situated in the barrio of Malocloc, municipality of Ivisan, province of Capiz. Bounded on the NE., by lots 498 and 495 of Ivisan Cadastre; on the SE., by lots 495 and 493 of Ivisan Cadastre; on the SW., by lot 497 of Ivisan Cadastre; and on the NW., by lot 498 of Ivisan Cadastre; containing an area of 3,269 square meters, more or less.

A parcel of land (lot No. 517 of the cadastral survey of Ivisan, Capiz), situated in the barrio of Malocloc, municipality of Ivisan, province of Capiz. Bounded on the N., by lot 497 of Ivisan Cadastre; on the NE., by lot 492 of Ivisan Cadastre; on the E., by lot 530 of Ivisan Cadastre; on the SE., by lots 518 and 519 of Ivisan Cadastre; and on the W., by lot 516 of Ivisan Cadastre; containing an area of 6,074 square meters, more or less.

Therefore, you are hereby given notice that the said petition has been set for hearing on the 19th day of April, 1956, at 8:00 a.m., in the session hall of this court at the provincial capitol at Roxas City, in which date, time and place, you should appear and file your objections or claims, if you have any, to the petition.

Witness the Hon. Jose D. Evangelista, judge of this court, this 14th day of October, 1955.

LEOPOLDO B. DORADO

[10,11]

Clerk of Court

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF CAPIZ
ELEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Cadastral Case No. N-27, L.R.C. (G.L.R.O.) Record No. 909,
lot No. 3044, Panitan Cadastre

ALEJANDRO BIENDOLE, *registered owner*,
DONATO DECLARO, *petitioner*

NOTICE

To Atty. Luis A. Belo, Panitan, Capiz, Gabino Escorpion, Manuel Eslaban, Simeon Huenda, Sergio Eslaban, Francisco Diaz, Gualberto Danuya and Zacarias Barona, all of Panitan, Capiz, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition has been filed with this court under the provisions of the Republic Act No. 26, by Atty. Luis A. Belo, counsel of the herein petitioner, for the reconstitution of a transfer certificate of title, alleged to have been lost or destroyed on file in the office of the Register of Deeds of Capiz as well as its duplicate copy as a result of the last war:

That the property covering said lot is bounded and described as follows:

A parcel of land (lot No. 3044 of the cadastral survey of Panitan, Capiz), situated in the barrio of Cabangahan, municipality of Panitan, province of Capiz. Bounded on the NE., by lots Nos. 3049 and 3048 of Panitan Cadastre; on the E., by lot No. 3048 of Panitan Cadastre; on the SE., by lot 3047 of Panitan Cadastre; on the SW., by lots 3045 and 3042 of Panitan Cadastre; and on the NW., by lots 3042 and 3031 of Panitan Cadastre; containing an area of 47,371 square meters, more or less.

Therefore, you are hereby given notice that the said petition has been set for hearing on the 9th day of April, 1956, at 8:00 a.m., in the session hall of this court at the provincial capitol at Roxas City, in which date, time and place, you should appear and file your objections or claims, if you have any, to the petition.

Witness the Hon. Jose D. Evangelista, judge of this court, this 13th day of October, 1955.

LEOPOLDO B. DORADO

[10,11]

Clerk of Court

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF CEBU
FOURTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

CASE No. 158.—*In re petition for Philippine citizenship by LIM KOK KHENG*

AMENDED NOTICE OF PETITION FOR PHILIPPINE
CITIZENSHIP

To the Honorable Solicitor General and Atty. Florencio S. Urot, for petitioner, Cebu City, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an amended petition for Philippine citizenship pursuant to Commonwealth Act No. 473, as amended, has been presented to this Court of First Instance of Cebu, by Lim Kok Kheng, who alleges that he was born in Cebu City, Philippines; that he is a resident of corner J. Luna and Nueva Sts., Cebu City; that his trade or profession is that of bookkeeper in which he has been engaged since 1952; that he is single; that he is entitled to the benefit of section 3, Commonwealth Act No. 473 (which reduces to five years the ten years of continuous residence required by paragraph two of section 2 of said Act for the following reason: He was born in Cebu City, Philippines; that he is entitled to the benefit of Commonwealth Act No. 535 (which exempts any person born in the Philippines or has resided thereat for a period of thirty years from the filing of the Declaration of Intention for the following reason: He was born in Cebu City, Philippines and Bachelor of Science of Commerce graduate; citing Messrs. Raymundo Crystal, Ladislao Molina, Castor Y. Hontanosas, as the witnesses whom the petitioner proposes to introduce in support of his petition.

Therefore, you are hereby given notice that said amended petition will be heard by this court, Fifth Branch, on the 28th day of April, 1956, at 8:30 a.m., and

It is hereby ordered that this notice be published once a month for three consecutive months in the *Official Gazette*, and once a week for three consecutive weeks in *La Prensa*, a newspaper of general circulation in the City and province of Cebu, where the petitioner resides, and that such petition and this notice be posted in a public and conspicuous place in the office of the clerk of this court.

Witness the Hon. M. M. Mejia, Judge of the Court of First Instance of Cebu, this 22nd day of July in the year nineteen hundred and fifty-five.

Attest: VICENTE E. R. ZOSA
[8-10] *Clerk of Court*

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF CEBU
FOURTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

CASE No. 229.—*In re petition for Philippine citizenship by CEEING SIH alias CRISANTO KHO*

NOTICE OF PETITION FOR PHILIPPINE CITIZENSHIP

To the Honorable Solicitor General, and Mr. Manuel R. Satorre, Cebu City, attorney for the petitioner, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition for Philippine citizenship pursuant to Commonwealth Act No. 473, as amended, has been presented to this Court of First Instance of Cebu, by Ceeing Sih *alias* Crisanto Kho, who alleges that he was born in the City of Cebu, Philippines; that he is a resident at 19 F. Gonzales Street, Cebu City; that his trade or profession is that of assistant manager of the Cebu Eng Hong Company, in which he has been engaged since ———; that he is single; that he is able to speak and write English and Cebuano dialect; that he is entitled to the benefit of section 3, Commonwealth Act No. 473 (which reduces to five years the ten years or continuous residence required by paragraph two of section 2 of said Act for the following reason: He was born in Cebu City, Philippines; that he is entitled to the benefit of Commonwealth Act No. 535 (which exempts any person born in the Philippines or has resided thereat for a period of thirty years from the filing of the declaration of intention) for the following reason: He was born in Cebu City, Philippines; citing Messrs. Candido Tabada and Mamerto Ma. Lumibaw, both citizens of the Philippines, as the witnesses whom the petitioner proposes to introduce in support of his petition.

Wherefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition will be heard by this court on the 28th day of April, 1956, at 8:30 a.m., and

It is hereby ordered that this notice be published once a month for three consecutive months in the

Official Gazette and once a week for three consecutive weeks in the *La Prensa*, a newspaper of general circulation in the City and Province of Cebu, where the petitioner resides, and that such petition and this notice be posted in a public and conspicuous place in the office of the clerk of this court.

Witness the Hon. Clementino V. Diez, Judge of the Court of First Instance of Cebu, this 27th day of July, 1955.

Attest: VICENTE E. R. ZOSA
[8-10] *Clerk of Court*

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF CEBU
FOURTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Cadastral Case No 15, L.R.C. Record No. 905, lot No. 109, Opon Cadastre

THE DIRECTOR OF LANDS, petitioner, *vs.* EULALIA AGUJAR ET ALS., claimants

NOTICE OF HEARING

To Messrs. Nicasio Gabica, Feliciano Mangubat, Eugenia Tumalak and the Municipal Mayor, all of Opon, Cebu, and the District Engineer of Cebu; and to all whom it may concern:

Please take notice that the petition of Jeafrey Reynes filed through counsel, praying for the reconstitution of Original Certificate of Title to lot No. 109, Opon Cadastre, is set for hearing on the 19th day of November, 1955, at 8:30 a.m., before the third branch of this court located at the capitol building at Cebu City.

Lot No. 109 in question is situated in the municipality of Opon and bounded on the NE. by calle Ompad; on the SE., by Nicasio Gabica; on the SW., by Eugenia Tumalak; and on the NW. by Feliciano Mangubat; and containing an area of 2,215 square meters, more or less.

You are therefore ordered to appear at the time, date and place herein designated and to show cause, if any you have, why said petition should not be granted.

Witness the Hon. Ramon O. Nolasco, judge of this court, this 24th day of August, 1955, at Cebu City.

For the Clerk of Court:
(Mrs.) REMEDIOS ORSON
[9, 10] *Deputy Clerk of Court*

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE OF CEBU
FOURTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Case No. 3, G.L.R.O. Record No. 4030, lot No. 567

EL SEMINARIO DE SAN CARLOS DE CEBU, applicant

NOTICE

To the Register of Deeds of Cebu, Cebu City; Lucas Perez, Basilisa Sanoria, Constantina

Cortes, all these in Mandaue, Cebu, and to all whom it may concern:

You are hereby notified by these presents that on January 7, 1956, at 8 o'clock in the morning, the hearing of the petition filed with this court, by Felicidad Mendoza, through Atty. Michael Y. Mayol, seeking the reconstitution of the certificate of title, covering lot No. 567 of the hacienda de Mandaue, issued by the Register of Deeds of Cebu, alleged to have been lost or destroyed during the last war, shall take place before the second branch of this court, on which date, time and place you should appear and file your claims or objections, if any you have, to the petition. Said lot No. 567 is bounded in all its sides by properties owned by Lucas Perez, Basilisa Sanoria and Constantina Cortes, containing an area of 5,929 square meters, more or less.

Witness the Hon. Edmundo S. Piccio, judge of said court, this 22nd day of August, 1955.

For the Clerk of Court:

VICENTE P. MENDEZ
Deputy Clerk of Court

[9, 10]

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF CEBU
FOURTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

G.L.R.O. Record No. 3732, lots Nos. 1400, 1577, 1581, 1582, 1583, 1633, 1635, 1636, 1639, 1640, 1641, 1645, 1646, 7146, 7149 and 7737.

THE DIRECTOR OF LANDS, applicant.
(TALISAY-MINGLANILLA ESTATES)

NOTICE

To the District Engineer, Cebu City; Anacleto Cabrera, Talisay, Cebu; Concordia Pabilic, Mabol, Cebu City; Ranulfo Masecampo, Ermita Beach, Cebu City; Encarnacion Vda. de Segura, Valeriano Segura, Cebu City; Buenaventura Nabanag, Inayawan, Pardo, Cebu City; Angel Labora, Venancio Taghoy, Silverio Casalatan, Alejandro Saavedra, Maximo Cabanero, Elena Bacho, Ciriaca Cabanero, all of Tabunoc, Talisay, Cebu; Venaranda Abarquez, Esteban Dacay, Romana L. de Dacua, San Nicolas, Cebu City; Bartolome Labajo, Tomasa Laspinan, San Isidro, Talisay, Cebu; Evaristo de la Torre, Isidra Bondoc, Emiliano Canas, Simeon Saavedra, San Roque, Talisay, Cebu; heirs of Juan Canas, Feliciano Bucay, Consajong, Talisay, Cebu; Pia Campo, Juanita Cabrera, Nicolas Abarquez, heirs of Simeon de la Torre, Felix Caballero, Vicenta Saavedra, Hilarion Laspinas, Apolinario Bacusmo, Talisay, Cebu, and to all whom it may concern:

You are hereby notified by these presents that on January 14, 1956, at 8 o'clock in the morning, the hearing of the petition filed with this court, by Encarnacion de la Torre, through Atty. Loreto E. Abarquez, praying for the reconstitution of

the Certificates of Title issued to lots Nos. 1400, 1577, 1581, 1582, 1583, 1633, 1635, 1636, 1639, 1640, 1641, 1645, 1646, 7146, 7149 and 7737, by the Register of Deeds of Cebu, alleged to have been lost or destroyed during the last war, shall take place before the fourth branch of this court, located at the palace of justice building, Cebu City, on which date, time and place you should appear and file your claims or objections if any you have to the petition. Said lots Nos. 1400, 1577, 1581, 1582, 1583, 1633, 1635, 1636, 1639, 1640, 1641, 1645, 1646, 7146, 7149 and 7737 are bounded and described as follows:

Lot 1400.—N., road; E., heirs of Buenaventura Mabanag; S., Angel Labora; and W., by Bartolome Labajo, containing an area of 976 square meters more or less.

Lot 1577.—N., heirs of Valeriano Segura, Juanita Cabrera; NE., Evaristo de la Torre, Nicolas Abarquez; E., heirs of Simeon de la Torre, Felix Caballero; S., Vicenta Saavedra, Veneranda Abarquez, Isidra Bondoc, Evaristo de la Torre, Encarnacion de Segura, Esteban Bacay and Venancio Taghoy; containing an area of 25,058 square meters, more or less.

Lot 1581.—N., Veneranda Abarquez; E., Isidra Bondoc; S. and W., by road; containing an area of 1,831 square meters, more or less.

Lot 1582.—N., Venancio Taghoy; E., Romana L. de Dacua; S., by road and W., Emiliano Canas; containing an area of 462 square meters, more or less.

Lot 1583.—N., Nicolas Abarquez; E., Romana L. de Dacua; W. and S., Venancia Taghoy, and containing an area of 586 square meters, more or less.

Lot 1633.—N., Concordia Pabilic; E., Silverio Gasalatan; W., Bartolome Labajo; containing an area of 3,841 square meters, more or less.

Lot 1635.—N., heirs of Valeriano Segura, Alejandro Saavedra; E., Maximo Cabanero; S., Romana L. de Dacua; and W., Concordia Pabilic; containing an area of 11,010 square meters, more or less.

Lot 1636.—N., Simeon Saavedra, Elena Bacho; E., Alejandro Saavedra; S., heirs of Valeriano Segura; and W., by Concordia Pabilic; containing an area of 1,796 square meters, more or less.

Lot 1639.—N., Maximo Cabanero; E., heirs of Valeriano Segura; S., Romana L. de Dacua; and W., by heirs of Valeriano Segura; containing an area of 1,583 square meters, more or less.

Lot 1640.—N., Venancio Taghoy; E., Juanita Cabrera; S., Romana L. de Dacua; and W., heirs of Valeriano Segura; containing an area of 381 square meters, more or less.

Lot 1641.—N., Ranulfo Masecampo; E., Venancio Taghoy; S., heirs of Valeriano Segura; and W., Maximo Cabanero; containing an area of 1,762 square meters, more or less.

Lot 1645.—N., Hilarion Laspinas; E., Venancio Taghoy; S., Silverio Casalatan; Juanita Cabrera;

and W., Juanita Cabrera; containing an area of 2,346 square meters, more or less.

Lot 1646.—N., Ranulfo Masecampo; E., Hilarion Laspinas; S., heirs of Valeriano Segura; and W., Venancio Taghoy; containing an area of 2,052 square meters, more or less.

Lot 7146.—N., Tomasa Laspinas; E., Apolinario Bacosmo, Bartolome Labajo; S., Anacleto Cabrera; and W., Ciriaca Cabanero; containing an area of 1,328 square meters, more or less.

Lot 7149.—N., heirs of Valeriano Segura; E., Evaristo de la Torre; S., Roman de Dacua; and W., Juanita Cabrera; containing an area of 825 square meters, more or less.

Lot 7737.—N., Apolinario Bacosmo, Feliciano Bucao; E., heirs of Valeriano Segura; S., Bartolome Labajo and W., heirs of Juan Canas, containing an area of 554 square meters, more or less.

Witness the Hon. Jose S. Rodriguez, judge of said court, this 27th day of August, 1955.

For the Clerk of Court:

VICENTE P. MENDEZ
Deputy Clerk of Court

[9, 10]

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF CEBU
FOURTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

NATURALIZATION CASE No. 230.—*In re petition for Philippine citizenship by JUAN ENG PANG alias ANTONIO JUAN.*

NOTICE OF PETITION FOR PHILIPPINE CITIZENSHIP
To the Honorable Solicitor General and Mr. Luis V. Dioces, attorney for the petitioner, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition for Philippine citizenship pursuant to Commonwealth Act No. 473, as amended by Commonwealth Act No. 535, has been presented to this Court of First Instance of Cebu, by Juan Eng Pang *alias* Antonio Juan, who alleges that he was born in Amoy, China, on November 18, 1933; that he emigrated to the Philippines from China, on or about the year 1934, and arrived at the port of Manila, Philippines, on the vessel *Anking*; that he is a resident of 69 F. Ramos St., Cebu City; that his trade or profession is that of employee of Lig Hing Trading in which he has been engaged since January, 1954; that he is single; that he is able to speak and write English and Cebu-Visayan dialects; that he is entitled to the benefit of section 3, Commonwealth Act No. 473 (which reduces to five years the ten years of continuous residence required by paragraph two of section 2 of said Act) for the following reason: He has resided continuously in the Philippines in the City of Cebu, for 21 years, since 1934, except during the war when he evacuated to Bohol; citing Messrs. Dr. Restituto R. Soon and Mr. Antonio Pastañes, both citizens of the Philippines, as the witnesses whom the petitioner proposes to introduce in support of his petition;

Therefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition will be heard by this court, on the 23rd day of June, 1956, at 8:30 a.m., and

It is hereby ordered that this notice be published once a month for three consecutive months in the *Official Gazette*, and once a week for three consecutive weeks in the *Lungsoranon*, a newspaper of general circulation in the province/city of Cebu, where the petitioner resides, and that such petition and this notice be posted in a public and conspicuous place in the office of the clerk of this court.

Witness the Hon. Jose S. Rodriguez, Judge of the Court of First Instance of Cebu, this 3rd day of September, in the year nineteen hundred and fifty-five.

Attest:
[9-11]

VICENTE E. R. ZOSA
Clerk of Court

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF CEBU
FOURTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Cadastral Case No. 21, L.R.C. Record No. 1008, lot No. 4447,
Opon Cadastre

THE DIRECTOR OF LANDS, petitioner, *vs.* BERNARDO
ABENDAN ET AL., claimants

NOTICE OF HEARING

To Messrs. Canuto B. Baring, Florentino Paquibot and Juan Gingos, and owners of lots Nos. 5107, 5103, 4448 and 4446, all of Opon, Cebu; the Director, Bureau of Lands, Manila; the Municipal Mayor of Opon, Cebu; and to all whom it may concern:

Please take notice that the petition of the spouses, Benito Valiente and Fortunata Malingin, praying for the reconstitution of the Original Certificate of Title to lot No. 4447, Opon Cadastre, is set for hearing on the 19th day of November, 1955, at 8:30 a.m., before the third branch of this court located at the capitol building at Cebu City.

Lot No. 4447 in question is situated in the municipality of Opon, Cebu and bounded on the NE. by lot No. 4446 by Canuto B. Baring; on the SE. by the Hilutangan Channel; on the SW. by lot No. 5123 by Florentino Paquibot; and on the NW. by lots Nos. 5107, 5103, 4448 and 4446 by Juan Gingos; containing an area of 66,313 square meters, more or less.

You are therefore ordered to appear at the time, date and place herein designated and to show cause, if any you have, why said petition should not be granted.

Witness the Hon. Ramon O. Nolasco, judge of said court, on this 24th day of August, 1955, at Cebu City.

For the Clerk of Court:

(Mrs.) REMEDIOS ORSON
Deputy Clerk of Court
[9, 10]

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF CEBU
FOURTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Case No. 3, G.L.R.O. Record No. 4030 lot No. 107

EL SEMINARIO DE SAN CARLOS DE CEBU, applicant

NOTICE

To His Excellency, the Archbishop of Cebu, Cebu City; the Register of Deeds of Cebu, Cebu City; Emiliano Paciencia, Lucio Paciencia, Rosa Castillo, Lorenzo Suico, Crisanta Singson, Florentino Suico, Melecio Bacatan, Miguel Bacatan, heirs of Esteban Retuya, heirs of Severo Maribabon, Baldomero Castañeda, Anastasia Ybañez, all of Tipolo, Mandaue, Cebu; and to all whom it may concern:

You are hereby notified by these presents that on January 14, 1956, at 8 o'clock in the morning, the hearing of the petition filed with this court, by Antonio Lim Tanhu and Flaviana Colina, through Atty. Tomas B. Torre Franca, seeking the reconstitution of the Original Certificate of Title issued in the name of Josefa de Fortuna, the wife of Dy Piga, covering lot No. 107, situated at Mandaue, Cebu, by the Register of Deeds of Cebu, alleged to have been lost or destroyed during the last war, shall take place before the second branch of this court, located at the Palace of Justice Building, Cebu City, on which date, time and place you should appear and file your claims or objections, if any you have, to the petition. Said lot No. 107 is bounded in all its sides by properties owned by Emiliano Paciencia, Lucio Paciencia, Rosa Castillo, Lorenzo Suico, Florentino Suico, Crisanta Singson, Melecio Bacatan, Miguel Bacatan, heirs of Esteban Retuya, Juan Retuya, heirs of Severo Maribabon, Baldomero Castañeda and Anastasia Ybañez, containing a narea of 36,815 square meters, more or less.

The petitioners further pray for the approval of the Subdivision plan Psd-35543 by virtue of which lot No. 107 has been subdivided into lots Nos. 107-A and 107-B; and the issuance of new certificates of title covering each of the subdivided lots.

Witness the Hon. Edmundo S. Piccio, judge of said court, this 7th day of September, 1955.

For the Clerk of Court:

[10,11] VICENTE A. MIRANDA
Deputy Clerk of Court

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF CEBU
FOURTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Cadastral Case No. 25, LRC Record No. 1174, lot No. 2869, Balamban Cadastre

THE DIRECTOR OF LANDS, petitioner, *vs.* FRANCISCO ABADILLA ET AL., claimants

NOTICE OF HEARING

To Messrs. Daniel Seriacon, Lorenza Sacayan, Teresa Milan, Juan Piodos, Asuncion Milan,

Marcelino Pastrano, Juana Remes, Francisco Pastrano, Barbara Villante, Regino Supocado, Dionisio Sacayan, Lorenzo Ulbenario, Felipa Jumalon, Gabina Sacayan, Geronimo Tagpuno, Maria Sacayan, Julian Labusto, Laureana Sacayan, Romualdo Tagpuno, Ruperta Sacayang, all of barrio Buanoy, Balamban, Cebu and the Municipal Mayor of Balamban, Cebu and all whom it may concern:

Please take notice that the petition of Susana Navarro et al., filed through counsel, praying for the reconstitution of the Original Certificate of Title to lot No. 2869, Balamban Cadastre, is set for hearing on the 10th day of December, 1955, at 8:30 a.m., before the third branch of this court located at the capitol building at Cebu City.

Lot No. 2869 in question is located at barrio Buanoy, Balamban, Cebu, containing an area of 63,201 square meters and bounded on the N., by lots owned by Lorenza Sacayan, Daniel Seriacon, Teresa Milan, Juan Piodos and Asuncion Milan, Marcelino Pastrano and Juana Remes, Francisco Pastrano and Barbara Villante; on the NE., by lot No. 2717 owned by Teresa Milan; on the SE., by lots owned by Dionisio Sacayan, Lorenzo Ulbenario and Felipa Jumalon, Gabina Sacayan and Geronimo Tagpuno, Maria Sacayan and Julian Labusto, Laureana Sacayan and Romualdo Tagpuno; on the W., by lots owned by Ruperta Sacayan, Felixberto Ylaya and Susana Navarro.

You are therefore ordered to appear at the time, date and place herein designated and to show cause, if any you have, why said petition should not be granted.

Witness the Hon. Ramon O. Nolasco, judge of this court, this 14th day of September, 1955, at Cebu City.

For the Clerk of Court:

[10,11] (Mrs.) REMEDIOS ORSON
Deputy Clerk of Court

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF CEBU
FOURTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Cadastral Case No. 13, C.L.R.O. Record No. 9469, lot No. 4396

THE DIRECTOR OF LANDS, petitioner, *vs.* ALEJANDRO ABABA, ET AL., claimants

NOTICE

To the Register of Deeds of Cebu, Cebu City; the District Engineer, Cebu City; Sergia Bacatan, Adriano Bacatan, Isaias Cabansay, Severina Badana, all of Inayawan, Pardo, Cebu City, and to all whom it may concern:

You are hereby notified by these presents that on March 24, 1956, at 8 o'clock in the morning, the hearing of the petition filed with this court in the above-entitled case, by Andres Cabreles et al., through Atty. Michael Y. Mayol, seeking the

reconstitution of the certificate of title issued by the Register of Deeds of Cebu covering lot No. 4396 of the Cebu Cadastre, alleged to have been lost or destroyed during the last war, shall take place before the first branch of this court, located at the Palace of Justice Building, Cebu City, on which date, time and place you should appear and file your claims or objections, if any you have, to the petition. Said lot No. 4396 is bounded and described as follows:

Lot No. 4396

On the northeast, by Sergia Bacatan and Adriana Bacatan; on the southeast, by Isaias Cabansay and Severina Badana; on the southwest, by Severina Badana; and on the northwest by a road; containing an area of 6,777 square meters, more or less.

Witness the Hon. Clementino V. Diez, judge of said court, this 19th day of September, 1955.

For the Clerk of Court:

VICENTE A. MURADA
Deputy Clerk of Court

[10,11]

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF CEBU
FOURTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT
III BRANCH

CASE No. 231.—*In the matter of the petition of TAN CHU KENG to be admitted a citizen of the Philippines.*

NOTICE OF PETITION FOR PHILIPPINE CITIZENSHIP

To the Honorable Solicitor General, Manila, Atty. Jesus P. Narvios, for petitioner, Cebu City, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition for Philippine citizenship pursuant to Commonwealth Act No. 473 as amended, has been filed with this court, by Tan Chu Keng, who alleges that he is a citizen of Nationalist China, age 57 years, married, and a businessman; that he was born in Amoy, China, on the 15th day of October, 1898, of Chinese parents; that he emigrated to the Philippines in July 1912 and arrived at the port of Cebu on the vessel *Susana*, and since his arrival has continuously resided in Cebu City and then in Balamban, Cebu, up to the present time; that his wife's name is Lu Lay Tee, born in Amoy, China, and their children are Domingo Tan, born in Balamban, Cebu, on January 28, 1940; Esperanza Tan, born in Balamban, Cebu, on September 30, 1942, Bienvenido Tan born in Balamban, Cebu on April 22, 1945, that he has all the qualifications and none of the disqualifications to become a Filipino citizen, and Atty. Antonio G. Paulin and Dr. Hospicio B. Yballe, both Filipino citizens and

prominent residents of Balamban, Cebu, will stand as his witnesses in court.

Wherefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition will be heard by this court on the 18th day of August, 1956, at 8:30 a.m.; and

It is hereby ordered that this notice be published once a month for three consecutive months in the *Official Gazette* and once a week for three consecutive weeks in the *La Prensa*, a newspaper of general circulation in the city and province of Cebu, where the petitioner resides, that such petition and this notice be posted in a public and conspicuous place in the office of the clerk of this court.

Witness the Hon. Ramon O. Nolasco, Judge of the Court of First Instance of Cebu, this 22nd day of September, 1955.

VICENTE E. R. ZOSA
Clerk of Court

[10-12]

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF CEBU
FOURTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Cadastral Case No. 12, G.L.R.O. Record No. 9468, lot No. 6488

THE DIRECTOR OF LANDS, petitioner, *vs.* FRANCISCO ABADINAS, ET AL., claimants

NOTICE

To the Register of Deeds of Cebu; Esperidion Gabalda, Eduvegis R. Filoteo; Ciriaco Baculi; Apolinar Bacalla; Teodora Rama; Bartolome Caballes; Ildefonsa Caballero and Dionisia Caballero; Macario Rama; all these in Banawa, Cebu City; Tomas Caballes; Domingo Caballero; Laureano & brothers; all these in Cebu City; Dr. Merito Yuvencio, % Southern Is. Hospital, Cebu City; Diosdado S. Famador, 105 Logarta St., Cebu City; Pedro Quijano, 510 Calamba St., Cebu City; Vitaliano Sabay, 705-D, Jones Ave., St., Cebu City; and to all whom it may concern:

You are hereby given notice that on March 24, 1956, at 8 o'clock in the morning, the hearing of the petition filed with this court, by Rosario Singson, through Atty. Ruben Martinez, seeking the reconstitution of the certificate of title, issued by the Register of Deeds of Cebu, to lot No. 6488 of the Cadastral Survey of Cebu, alleged to have been lost or destroyed during the last war, shall take place before the third branch of this court, located at the palace of justice building, Cebu City, on which date, time and place you should appear and file your claims or objections, if any you have, to the petition. Said lot No. 6488, is bounded and described as follows:

Lot No. 6488

On the N., by Esperidion Gabalda, Eduvegis R. Filoteo, Tomas Caballes and Dr. Merito Yuvencio;

on the east, by Ciriaco Baculi and Apolinar Bacalla, Teodora Rama, Bartolome Caballes, Diosdado S. Famador and Pedro Quijano; on the south, by Domingo Caballero, Laureano & Bros., Vitaliano Sabay, Ildefonsa Caballero and Dionisia Caballero; and on the west, by Ildefonsa and Dionisia Caballero, Pedro Quijano; and Macario Fama; containing an area of 50,316 square meters, more or less.

Witness the Hon. Ramon O. Nolasco, judge of said court, this 22nd day of September, 1955.

For the Clerk of Court:

VICENTE A. MIRANDA
Deputy Clerk of Court

[10, 11]

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF CEBU
FOURTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Cadastral Case No. 14, C.L.R.O. Record No. 9470, lot No. 3803

THE DIRECTOR OF LANDS, petitioner, vs. ALFONSO ABABA, ET AL., claimants

NOTICE

To the Register of Deeds of Cebu, Cebu City; Bonifacio Padernal, Amado Jaca, Laureano Padigas, Anastacio Abangan, Juan Abondan, all these in Inayawan, Pardo, Cebu City; and to all whom it may concern:

You are hereby given notice that on March 31, 1956, at 8 o'clock in the morning, the hearing of the petition filed with this court, by Remegio Navares and Cesaria Gaviola, through Atty. Leonardo Garcillano, praying for the reconstitution of the certificate of title No. 6710 in the name of Gregorio Daan, married to Eusebio Bacalso, covering lot No. 3803, issued by the Register of Deeds of Cebu, alleged to have been lost or destroyed during the last war, shall take place before the First Branch of this Court, located at the palace of justice building, Cebu City, on which date, time and place you should appear and file your claims or objections, if any you have to the petition. Said lot No. 3803 is bounded and described as follows:

Lot No. 3803

On the SE., by Bonifacio Padernal and Amado Jaca; on the SW., by Laureano Padigas; and on the NE., by Anastacio Abangan and Juan Abondan, containing an area of 1,654 square meters, more or less.

Witness the Hon. Clementino V. Diez, judge of said court, this 8th day of October, 1955.

For the Clerk of Court:

VICENTE A. MIRANDA
Clerk of Court

[10, 11]

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF CEBU
FOURTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

NATURALIZATION CASE No. 205.—*In re: Petition for Philippine citizenship by MAXIMA GO KEE, petitioner.*

SUPPLEMENTAL NOTICE OF PETITION FOR
PHILIPPINE CITIZENSHIP

To the Honorable Solicitor General and Atty. Antonio E. de Pio, for petitioner, Cebu City, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a supplemental petition for Philippine citizenship pursuant to Commonwealth Act No. 473, as amended, has been presented to this Court of First Instance of Cebu, by Maxima Go Kee, duly admitted and approved by this Court in its order dated September 30, 1955, who alleges the following: 1. That the petitioner completed her elementary education at the Little Flower of Jesus Academy, Cebu City in 1941; her high school course at Saint Theresa's College and her third and fourth years High School in Colegio de San Jose, Cebu City, in 1952; and the fourth year collegiate commercial course with the degree of Bachelor of Science in Commerce (B.S.C.), at the Colegio de San Jose, Cebu City, in March, 1955. 2. That the aforementioned schools are recognized by the Government; that Philippine history, civics and government are taught in said schools and that their enrollment is not limited to a particular race or nationality.

Therefore, you are hereby given notice that said supplemental petition as well as the original petition will be heard by this court on the 7th day of July, 1956, at 8:30 a.m., and

It is hereby ordered that this notice be published once a month for three consecutive months in the *Official Gazette* and once a week for three consecutive weeks in *La Prensa*, a newspaper of general circulation in the city and province of Cebu, where the petitioner resides, and that such supplemental petition and this notice be posted in a public and conspicuous place in the office of the clerk of court.

Witness the Hon. Jose S. Rodriguez, Judge of the Court of First Instance of Cebu, this 1st day of October, 1955.

Attest:

[10-12]

VICENTE E. R. ZOSA
Clerk of Court

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF CEBU
FOURTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT
THIRD BRANCH

CASE No. 232.—*In the matter of the petition for admission as citizen of the Philippines by TIU HONG JIN alias LUIS CHANG, petitioner.*

NOTICE OF PETITION FOR NATURALIZATION

To the Honorable Solicitor General, Manila, Mr. Nicolas Jumapao, for the petitioner, Cebu City, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition for Philippine citizenship pursuant to Commonwealth Act No. 473, as amended, has been filed with this Court, by Tiu Hong Jin *alias* Luis Chang, who alleges that he was born in Amoy, China, on March 11, 1921 and emigrated to the Philippines from China, arriving at the Port of Manila in 1933, on a vessel which he can no longer remember; that he is residing at corner Juan Luna and Plaridel Streets, Cebu City, married to Concepcion Uy Cosin *alias* Cosing, with whom he begot five children, namely: Oliva Chang *alias* Tiu Sun Eng, born on March 18, 1945; in Liloan, Cebu; Francis Chang, *alias* Tiu Chue Kbing, born in Manila on March 5, 1947; Alfredo Chang *alias* Tiu Chue Peng born in Cebu City, on March 18, 1848; Patricia Chang *alias* Tiu Sun Ting born in Cebu City, on May 18, 1949; and Debbie Chang born in Cebu City, on March 2, 1954; that he is a merchant and owner, with his wife, of Cebu Far Eastern Drug Company, Cebu City, capitalized at P40,000 with an income of P4,000 per annum; that he speaks and writes English and Cebu Visayan dialect; that he has filed his Declaration of Intention to become a Filipino citizen in 1954; citing Messrs. Conrado E. Costanilla and Fernando S. Ruiz, all of legal ages and Filipino citizens as witnesses whom the petitioner proposes to introduce in support of his petition.

Therefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition will be heard by this court on the 7th day of July, 1956, at 8:30 o'clock a.m., and

It is hereby ordered that this notice be published once a month for three consecutive months in the *Official Gazette*, and once a week for three consecutive weeks in *The Republic Daily*, a newspaper of general circulation in the city and province of Cebu where the petitioner resides, and that such petition and this notice be posted in a public and conspicuous place in the office of the clerk of this court.

Witness the Hon. Ramon O. Nolasco, Judge of this Court of First Instance of Cebu, this 6th day of October, 1955.

Attest: VICENTE E. R. ZOSA
[10-12] Clerk of Court

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF CEBU
FOURTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

CASE No. 233.—*In the matter of the petition for admission as citizen of the Philippines by DY YEK SEE, petitioner.*

NOTICE OF PETITION FOR NATURALIZATION

To the Honorable Solicitor General, Manila, Atty. Nicolas Jumapao, for the petitioner, Cebu City, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition for Philippine citizenship pursuant to Commonwealth Act No. 473, as amended, has been presented to this court by Dy Yek

See, who alleges that he was born in Amoy, China, on June 2, 1923 and emigrated to the Philippines from Amoy, China, arriving at the Port of Manila, in January, 1936 on the vessel *Angking*; that he is residing at San Jose Street, Cebu City, Philippines, married to Ana Sin Eng Uy *alias* Uy Siu Eng, born in Cebu City with whom he begot three children, namely: Johnny Dy, born on April 9, 1953; Rosie Gwen Dy born on June 27, 1954; and Jimmy Dy born on July 16, 1955, all in the City of Cebu, Philippines; that he is a businessman, partner and manager of United Commercial Company, capitalized at P76,082.89 with an income of not less than P7,000 per annum; that he speaks and writes English and Cebu Visayan dialect; that he has filed with the Department of Justice, Manila, on February 12, 1954, a Declaration of Intention; citing Atty. Fernando S. Ruiz and Atty. Socrates I. Villamor, all of legal ages and Filipino citizens as witnesses whom the petitioner proposes to introduce in support of his petition.

Therefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition will be heard by this court on the 14th day of July, 1956, at 8:30 o'clock a.m., and

It is hereby ordered that this notice be published once a month for three consecutive months in the *Official Gazette*, and once a week for three consecutive weeks in *La Prensa*, a newspaper of general circulation in the city and province of Cebu where the petitioner resides; and that such petition and this notice be posted in a public and conspicuous place in the office of the clerk of this court.

Witness the Hon. Edmundo S. Piccio, Judge of this Court of First Instance of Cebu, this 6th day October, 1955.

Attest: VICENTE E. R. ZOSA
[10-12] Clerk of Court

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF COTABATO
SIXTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Cadastral Case No. 27, L.R.C. (G.L.R.O.) Cadastral Record No. 601, lot No. 3656

In re: Petition for the reconstitution of Original Certificate of Title No. F.P.T. 934. DAGAYAK DALINDINGAN, petitioner.

NOTICE

To Dagayak Dalindingan, petitioner, Bialong, Datu Piang, Cotabato, Getud Sulay, Markayraga Kumpoñgan, Kacial Bidu, all of Bialong, Datu Piang, Cotabato, the Municipal Mayor (for adjoining roads), Datu Piang, Cotabato, the Register of Deeds, Cotabato, Catobato, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition dated August 30, 1955, has been filed with this court under the provisions of Republic Act No. 26, by Dagayak Dalindingan, of Bialong, Datu Piang, Cotabato, for the reconstitution of free patent Original Certificate of Title

No. F.P.T. 934, issued in his name by the Register of Deeds of this province, alleged to have been lost or destroyed in the office of said Register of Deeds, covering a real property (known as lot No. 3656 of the Cadastral Survey of Dulauan or of plan Swo-27265), situated in the barrio of Malinġao, municipality of Datu Piang, province of Cotabato, and bounded:

On the north, by lots 3666 and 3657, Dulauan Cadastre; on the east, by road; on the south, by lot 3655, Dulauan Cadastre; and on the west, by road; with an area of 171,712 square meters, more or less.

Therefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition has been set for hearing on January 7, 1956, at 8:30 a.m., before this court in its session hall, in the municipality of Cotabato, province of Cotabato, on which date, time and place, you should appear and file your claims or objections, if you have any, to the petition.

Witness the Hon. Juan A. Sarenas, District Judge of said court, this 3rd day of September, 1955.

JUANITO MAPALO
Clerk of Court

By: EMILIANO G. DE VERA
Cadastral Deputy Clerk

[9,10]

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF DAVAO
SIXTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT
BRANCH III

CASE No. 79.—*In the matter of the petition of DELFIN GO KIAM LAM to be admitted a citizen of the Philippines.*

NOTICE OF PETITION FOR PHILIPPINE CITIZENSHIP

To the Honorable Solicitor General and to Mr. Regino A. Unson, attorney for the petitioner, Quezon Park, Davao City, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition for Philippine citizenship pursuant to Commonwealth Act No. 473 as amended, has been presented in this Court, by Delfin Go Kiam Lam, who alleges that he is a resident of No. 163 Uyanguren St., Sta. Ana, Davao City; that he was born on July 10, 1930 in Laoag, Ilocos Norte; that his trade or profession is businessman, in which he has been engaged since 1953, and from which he derives an average annual income of P3,500; that he is single; that he has resided continuously in the Philippines since his birth on July 10, 1930 or for a term of more than 25 years; that he is able to speak and write English and Tagalog; that he cites Messrs. Alfredo G. Tajan and Jose Hernandez as witnesses whom he proposes to introduce in support of his intention to become a citizen of the Philippines.

Wherefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition will be heard by this court on the 14th day of July, 1956, at 8:30 a.m.

Let this notice be published at the request and expense of the petitioner, once a month for three consecutive months in the *Official Gazette* and once a week for three consecutive weeks in the *Mindanao Times*, a newspaper of general circulation in the City of Davao, where the petitioner resides, and also let the said petition and this notice be posted in a public and conspicuous place in the office of the clerk of court.

Witness the Hon. Wenceslao L. Fernan, judge of the Court of First Instance of Davao, branch III, this 16th day of September, in the year nineteen hundred and fifty-five.

Attest: ERIBERTO A. UNSON
[10-12] Clerk of Court

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF DAVAO
SIXTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT
BRANCH III

SPECIAL CASE No. 78.—*In the matter of the petition of MARCIANO DEETUANKA to be admitted a citizen of the Philippines.*

NOTICE OF PETITION FOR PHILIPPINE CITIZENSHIP

To the Honorable Solicitor General and to Mr. Ruben D. Hilario, attorney for the petitioner, Davao City, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition for Philippine citizenship pursuant to Commonwealth Act No. 473 as amended, has been presented in this Court, by Marciano Deetuanka, who alleges that he is a resident of Tomas Claudio St., Davao City; that he was born on September 10, 1923, in Amoy, China; that his trade or profession is businessman, from which he derives an average annual income of P15,000; that he is single; that he emigrated to the Philippines from China on or about November 26, 1936 and arrived at the port of Manila on the vessel *S.S. Angking*; that he is able to speak and write English and Tagalog; that his declaration of intention was filed last June 8, 1954; that he cites Messrs. Constancio Maglana, Desiderio Dalisay and Miguel Aquino, as witnesses whom he proposes to introduce in support of his petition; and that attached to the petition is a copy of his declaration of intention to become a citizen of the Philippines.

Wherefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition will be heard by this court on the 4th day of August, 1956, at 8:30 a.m.

Let this notice be published once a month for three consecutive months in the *Official Gazette* and once a week for three consecutive weeks in the *Mindanao Times*, a newspaper of general circulation in the City of Davao, where the petitioner resides, and also let the said petition and

this notice be posted in a public and conspicuous place in the office of the clerk of court.

Witness the Hon. Wenceslao L. Fernan, Judge of the Court of First Instance of Davao, Branch III, this 30th day of September, in the year nineteen hundred and fifty-five.

Attest: ERIBERTO A. UNSON
[10-12] Clerk of Court

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF DAVAO
SIXTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

SPECIAL CASE No. 80.—*In the matter of the petition of ANG HAN YI to be admitted a citizen of the Philippines.*

NOTICE OF PETITION FOR PHILIPPINE CITIZENSHIP

To the Honorable Solicitor General and to Mr. Carlos Dominguez, Jr., attorney for the petitioner, Davao City, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition for Philippine citizenship pursuant to Commonwealth Act No. 473 as amended, has been presented in this Court, by Ang Han Yi, who alleges that he is a resident of Monteverde Avenue, Davao City; that he was born on October 25, 1932, in Davao City; that his trade or profession is an employee, in which he has been engaged since 1953, and from which he derives an average annual income of ₱3,000; that he is single; that he has resided continuously in the Philippines since his birth on October 25, 1932 or for a term of 23 years; that he is able to speak and write English, Visayan and Tagalog; that he cites Drs. Jose Ebro and Concepcion de Asis, as witnesses whom he proposes to introduce in support of his petition to become a citizen of the Philippines.

Wherefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition will be heard by this court on the 9th day of August, 1956, at 8:30 a.m.

Let this notice be published at the expense of the petitioner once a month for three consecutive months in the *Official Gazette* and once a week for three consecutive weeks in the *Mindanao Barometer*, a newspaper of general circulation in the City of Davao, where the petitioner resides, and also let the said petition and this notice be posted in a public and conspicuous place in the office of the clerk of court.

Witness the Hon. Enrique A. Fernandez, Judge of the Court of First Instance of Davao, this 5th day of October, 1955.

Attest: ERIBERTO A. UNSON
[10-12] Clerk of Court

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF DAVAO
SIXTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

SPECIAL CASE No. 74.—*In the matter of the petition of CHING SION CANG NG alias Uy Ching Siong to be admitted a citizen of the Philippines.*

NOTICE OF PETITION FOR PHILIPPINE CITIZENSHIP

To the Honorable Solicitor General and to the petitioner Ching Sion Can Ng alias Uy Ching Siong, 224 Alvarez St., Davao City, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition for Philippine citizenship pursuant to Commonwealth Act No. 473 as amended, has been presented in this court, by Ching Sion Cang Ng alias Uy Ching Siong, who alleges that he is a resident of No. 224 Alvarez St., Davao City; that he was born on July 27, 1923 in Amoy, China; that his trade or profession is merchant, in which he has been engaged since 1950, and from which he derives an annual income of about ₱7,000; that he is married; that his wife's name is Anastacia Cang, who was born in Dumaguete City, Negros Oriental, and now resides at 224 Alvarez St., Davao City; that he has three children, named Alexander Uy, born on December 14, 1950 in Davao City, Juliet Uy, born on October 14, 1952 in Dumaguete, and Samuel Uy born on November 15, 1953 in Davao City; that he emigrated to the Philippines from Amoy, China, on or about November, 1928 and arrived at the port of Manila on the vessel S.S. *Susana*; that he has resided continuously in the Philippines for a term of twenty-seven years at least, immediately preceding the date of this petition; that he is able to speak and write English and Visayan; that he cites Messrs. Jose Locsin and Diosdado Virtucio as witnesses whom he proposes to introduce in support of his petition; and that attached to the petition is a copy of his declaration of intention to become a citizen of the Philippines.

Wherefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition will be heard by this court on the 22nd day of June, 1956, at 8:30 a.m.

Let this notice be published at the expense of the petitioner once a month for three consecutive months in the *Official Gazette* once a week for three consecutive weeks and in the *Mindanao Barometer*, a newspaper of general circulation in the City of Davao where the petitioner resides, and also let the said petition and this notice be posted in a public and conspicuous place in the office of the clerk of court.

Witness the Hon. Enrique A. Fernandez, Judge of the Court of First Instance of Davao, this 22nd day of August, 1955.

ERIBERTO A. UNSON
[10-12] Clerk of Court

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF DAVAO
SIXTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

SPECIAL CASE No. 75.—*In the matter of the petition of LIM SE to be admitted a citizen of the Philippines.*

NOTICE OF PETITION FOR PHILIPPINE CITIZENSHIP

To the Honorable Solicitor General and to Mr. Lim Se of No. 31 Monteverde Avenue, Davao City, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition for Philippine citizenship pursuant to Commonwealth Act No. 473 as amended, has been presented in this court, by Lim Se, who alleges that he is a resident of No. 31 Monteverde Avenue, Davao City; that he was born on the 24th day of December, 1905 in Chinkang, Chuanchow, China; that his trade or profession is businessman in which he has been engaged since 1945, and from which he derives an average annual income of P9,000; that he is married; that his wife's name is Nin Giok Lan, who was born in Chinkang, Chuanchow, China and now resides at Happy Valley, 16 A Shan Kwon Road, Hongkong; that he has four children, named Lim Cheong Eng, born in Chinkang, Chuanchow, China on December 12, 1930, Lim Kee Cheong, born in Chinkang, Chuanchow, China on June 7, 1932, Lim Ek Chi, born in Chinkang, Chuanchow, China on July 7, 1941, and Lim Eng, born in Chinkang, Chuanchow, China on June 5, 1949; that he emigrated to the Philippines from Chinkang, Chuanchow, China on or about June, 1926, and arrived at the port of Manila on or about the end of June, 1926; that he has resided continuously in the Philippines for a term of nineteen years at least, immediately preceding the date of this petition; that he is able to speak and write Spanish and Visayan; that he enrolled his children in the following schools: Lim Cheong Eng, Harvardian Colleges, July, 1953, Lim Kee Cheong, Davao Chinese High School, July, 1947; that he cites Messrs. Luis T. Oñate and Manuel P. Babao, as witnesses whom he proposes to introduce in support of his petition; and that attached to the petition is a copy of his declaration of intention to become a citizen of the Philippines.

Wherefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition will be heard by this court on the 30th day of June, 1956, at 8:30 a.m.

Let this notice be published at the expense of the petitioner once a month for three consecutive months in the *Official Gazette* and once a week for three consecutive weeks and in the *Mindanao Barometer*, a newspaper of general circulation in the City of Davao where the petitioner resides, and also let the said petition and this notice be posted in a public and conspicuous place in the office of the clerk of court.

Witness the Hon. Wenceslao L. Fernan, Judge of the Court of First Instance of Davao, this 23rd day of August, 1955.

[10-12] ERIBERTO A. UNSON
Clerk of Court

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF ILOILO
ELEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

SPECIAL PROCEEDING No. 46.—*Petition for naturalization as Philippine citizen.* CHIU LIAN HAM, petitioner.

NOTICE OF PETITION FOR PHILIPPINE CITIZENSHIP

To the Honorable Solicitor General or City Fiscal of Iloilo, and to Attorney Rafael L. Almacen, 186 Aldeguer Street, Iloilo City:

Whereas, a petition for Philippine citizenship pursuant to Commonwealth Act No. 473, as amended by Commonwealth Act No. 535, has been presented to the Court of First Instance of Iloilo, by Chiu Lian Ham, who alleges that he was born in Hock Chuan, Fookien, China, on May 11, 1930, of Chinese parents, where he was then residing until he came to the Philippines on or about July 28, 1938, landing at the Port of Manila, while he was yet eight years of age, to join with his father, Chiu Ching Lee, who was then a resident of the municipality of Sara, Iloilo, before the outbreak of the last war; that upon arrival of herein petitioner at the Port of Manila, he was issued a Landing Certificate of Residence No. 3833/6960 by the Immigration authorities and is now replaced by Immigrant Certificate of Residence No. 118323, issued on August 9, 1952, by the Commissioner of Immigration; that petitioner since his arrival in the Philippines resided with his parents and then studied at the Chinese Commercial school until the outbreak of the last war, and after liberation resumed his studies at the Sun Yet Sen School and then transferred again to the Chinese Commercial School until after his graduation, and later to the Iloilo City College where he finished his first year course, which institutions of learning are duly recognized by the Philippine Government, where civics, history, and government are being taught as required subjects for study of pupils; that he knows how to speak, read and write English language and the local Visayan dialect; that petitioner is a businessman by profession and is engaged in the business of wholesale of native products with offices at Calle Iznart, City of Iloilo, with a capital asset of P20,000, more or less; that he is now 25 years of age, married to Elena Chiu, the marriage having been celebrated by the municipal judge of the City of Iloilo on June 3, 1951; that petitioner has only one small child with his wife who was born on August 13, 1952, and at present they are residing at 230 Iznart St., Iloilo City; that peti-

tioner has continuously resided in this City for a period of more than ten years and since then has never left the place for abroad even for a single moment; that he is a person of good moral character and believes in the principles underlying the Philippine Constitution and has conducted himself in a proper and irreproachable manner during the entire period of his continuous residence in the Philippines, and where he also learned to believe in the Filipino customs, traditions and ideals; that in accordance with the provisions of section 5 of Commonwealth Act No. 473, as amended, one year prior to the filing of the present petition, petitioner herein has duly filed his declaration of intention to become Filipino citizen with the Office of the Bureau of Justice, Manila, on June 25, 1954; and that he cites Atty. Manuel Locsin and Mr. Salvador Yasay, manager of the KOPPEL (Philippines) Inc., both residents of this City, of legal age, Filipino, as the witnesses whom the herein petitioner proposes to introduce in support of this petition.

Whereas, you are hereby given notice that said petition will be heard by this court on the 10th day of February 1956, A.D., at 8 o'clock in the morning, before the second branch of this court, Provincial Building, Iloilo City.

It is hereby ordered that this notice be published once a month for three consecutive months in the *Official Gazette*, Manila, and in the local newspaper *The Times*, once a week for three consecutive weeks, a newspaper, edited in the City of Iloilo, with general circulation in the city and Province of Iloilo, and that such petition and this notice be posted in a public and conspicuous place in the office of the clerk of court of this province.

Witness the Hon. Hilarion U. Jarencio, judge of the second branch of this court, this 9th day of July, 1955.

Attest:
[8-10]

CIPRIANO CABALUNA
Clerk of Court

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF ILOILO
ELEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

CASE No. 48.—*In re: Petition for Philippine citizenship by JUAN CHIU.*

NOTICE OF PETITION FOR PHILIPPINE CITIZENSHIP

To the Honorable Solicitor General, and Mr. Juan Chiu, through Atty. Rafael L. Almacen, 186 Aldeguer St., Iloilo City, attorney for the petitioner and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition for Philippine citizenship pursuant to Commonwealth Act No. 473, as amended by Commonwealth Act No. 535, has been presented to this Court of First Instance of Iloilo City, by Juan Chiu, who alleges that he was born in Iloilo

City, Philippines, on April 19, 1934; that he was issued Alien Certificate of Residence No. 238965 dated August 17, 1950 by the Immigration Officer of Iloilo City, and Immigrant Certificate of Residence No. 43168 dated April 5, 1950 by the Commissioner of Immigration of Manila, Philippines, photostatic copies of which, marked as Annex A and B are attached to the petition; that he is at present a resident of 37 Ortis St., Iloilo City; that he is at present the sales agent of the Pane Supply with a monthly compensation of P150 and the Collector of Olizen Shipping with another monthly compensation of P150, and has cash deposit in the local bank of an amount of more than P2,000; that he is able to speak, read and write English and local Ilongo dialects, that he finished his secondary course in the University of San Agustin, wherein civics, history and government of the Republic of the Philippines are being taught, and at night, studying in the College of Commerce for his degree; that he is entitled to the benefit of section 3, Commonwealth Act No. 473 (which reduces to five years the ten years of continuous residence required by paragraph two of Section 2 of said Act) for the following reasons: because since his birth, up to the present, he has never been out of the Philippines, but he continuously resided at Iznart St., Iloilo City where he was born and only transferred his present residence last year; that he is entitled to the benefit of Commonwealth Act No. 535 (which exempts any person born in the Philippines or has resided thereat for a period of thirty years from the filing of the declaration of intention) for the following reasons: because he was born in the Philippines and has received his primary and secondary education in the private schools duly recognized by the government and not limited to any race or nationality; citing Messrs. Roque Javellana and Jose C. Locsin, Jr., both citizens of the Philippines, as the witnesses whom the petitioner proposes to introduce in support of his petition;

Therefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition will be heard by this court, on the 12th day of May A. D., 1956, at Iloilo City, and

It is hereby ordered that this notice be published once a month for three consecutive months in the *Official Gazette* and once a week for three consecutive weeks in the *Yubum*, a newspaper of general circulation in the City of Iloilo, where the petitioner resides, and that such petition and this notice be posted in a public and conspicuous place in the office of the clerk of this court.

Witness the Hon. F. Imperial Reyes, Judge of the Court of First Instance of Iloilo City, this 29th day of September, in the year nineteen hundred and fifty-five.

Attest:
[10-12]

CIPRIANO CABALUNA
Clerk of Court

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF ISABELA
FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Cadastral Case No. 16. G.L.R.O. Cadastral Record No. 1055,
Echague Cadastre, lot 3753

*Re: Transfer Certificate of Title No. T-1221 in
the name of ALEJO LACAMBRA, petitioner*

NOTICE OF HEARING

To Alejo Lacambra, Mallig, Isabela; Jacobo Ventura, Echague, Isabela; the Municipal Mayor, Echague, Isabela; the Register of Deeds, Ilagan, Isabela; and to all whom it may concern:

You are hereby notified that Alejo Lacambra has filed a petition for the reconstitution of the lost original and owner's duplicate of Transfer Certificate of Title No. T-1221 issued in his name, covering lot No. 3753 of the Echague Cadastre, situated in the barrio of Camarag, municipality of Echague, Isabela, containing an area of 23.8791 hectares, and described as follows:

Bounded on the NE., by properties of Dionisio Nogal, Hipolito Balledo and Florentino Calderon; on the SE. by properties of Florentino Calderon, Domingo Lorenzo and Gultabayag Creek; on the SW., by Gultabayag Creek; and on the NW., by properties of Luis Montes and Dionisio Nogal; and that said petition has been set for hearing on the 28th day of November, 1955, at 8:30 a.m., in the session hall of this Court in the provincial capitol, in Calamagui, municipality of Ilagan, Isabela, on which date, time and place you should appear before said court and show cause why the petition should not be granted.

Ilagan, Isabela, Philippines, September 20, 1955.

EUSTACE T. SOLDA
Clerk of Court

[10, 11]

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF ISABELA
FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Petition for the reconstitution of Original Certificate of Title No. I-2955. MAXIMO GALUTERA, petitioner.

NOTICE OF HEARING

To Maximo Galutera, petitioner, Gamu, Isabela; Atty. Domingo M. Garcia, counsel for petitioner, Ilagan, Isabela; and to all whom it may concern:

A verified petition having been filed by Maximo Galutera, through counsel, asking for the reconstitution of Original Certificate of Title No. I-2956 issued in his name by the office of the Register of Deeds of Isabela alleging that the owner's duplicate was burned in the office of the Isabela Agency of the Philippine National Bank it having been offered as security for a loan of P100 which was already paid in full by petitioner; that the

original was also lost in the office of the Register of Deeds; and that the same could be reconstituted from Patent No. 32741, certified copy of which is attached to the petition;

Therefore, notice is hereby given that the petition is set for hearing on Saturday, November 12, 1955, at 8 a.m., in the session hall of this court at Ilagan, Isabela, on which time, place and date, any person having interest in the matter may appear and show cause, if any, why petition should not be granted.

Issued by the Hon. Manuel Arranz, judge of this court, this 20th day of September, 1955.

EUSTACE T. SOLDA
Clerk of Court

[10, 11]

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF LAGUNA
EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Cadastral Case No. 6, G.L.R.O. Record No. 190, lot 425,
Lumban Cadastre

In re: Reconstitution of Original Certificate of Title No. 2970. THE DIRECTOR OF LANDS, applicant, vs. CANUTO AAMPUNIN, ET AL., claimants, FELICIANO MASPOÑO, petitioner.

NOTICE

To the Register of Deeds, Santa Cruz, Laguna; Atty. Pedro V. Espiritu, Cecilio de la Cruz and Genoveva Hinojosa, all in Lumban, Laguna; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition has been filed in this court under the provisions of Republic Act No. 26, by counsel of the above-named petitioner, for the reconstitution of Original Certificate of Title No. 2970, issued in the name of the spouses Jose G. Paraiso and Ana Tabia; that owner's duplicate copy of said title was alleged to have been lost or burned during the last world war, as well as its original on file in the office of the Register of Deeds of Laguna, covering a parcel of land, more particularly described and bounded as follows:

A parcel of land (lot 425 of the Cadastral Survey of Lumban, G.L.R.O. Cadastral Record No. 190), situated in the barrio of Binayoyo, municipality of Lumban, province of Laguna. Bounded on the N., by lot 426 of Lumban Cadastre; on the E., by callejon; on the S., by lot 424 of Lumban Cadastre; and on the W., by lot 435 of Lumban Cadastre. Containing an area of 3,899 square meters, more or less.

Therefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition has been set for hearing on December 28, 1955, at 8:30 a.m., before this court in Santa Cruz, Laguna, on which date, time and place, you should appear to file your claims or objections, if any you have, to the petition.

Witness the Hon. Francisco Arca, judge of said court, this 28th day of July, 1955.

CECILIO M. BITUIN
Clerk of Court

[9, 10]

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF LAGUNA
EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Land Registration Case No. 1672, LRC (G.L.R.O.) Record No. 34877

In re: Reconstitution of Original Certificate of Title No. ——— (N.A.). VICENTE RIVERA SAYO and AMADA ARGUELLES, petitioners.

NOTICE

To the Register of Deeds, Atty. Nestor de Leon, Gonzalo and Susana Tesoro and Rustico de los Reyes, all in Santa Cruz, Laguna; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition has been filed in this court under the provisions of Republic Act No. 26, by counsel of the above-named petitioners, for the reconstitution of Original Certificate of Title No. (N. A.) issued in the name of the conjugal partnership of the spouses Vicente Rivera Sayo and Amada Arguelles; that owner's duplicate copy of said title was alleged to have been lost or burned in the house of the petitioners during the last world war, as well as its original copy on file in the office of the Register of Deeds, covering a parcel of land, more particularly described and bounded as follows:

A parcel of land (lot No. 4, plan Psu-57245), with the improvement thereon, situated in the barrio of Pagsawitan, municipality of Santa Cruz. Bounded on the NE. by the provincial road; on the SE. by property of Mariano Tesoro; on the SW. by the Sta. Cruz River; and on the NW. by property of Aquilina Dapiton. Containing an area of 1,823 square meters, more or less.

Therefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition has been set for hearing on January 19, 1956 at 8:30 a.m., before this court in Santa Cruz, Laguna, on which date, time and place, you should appear to file your claims or objections, if any you have, to the petition.

Witness the Hon. Francisco Arca, judge of said court, this 26th day of August 1955.

CECILIO M. BITUIN
Clerk of Court

[9, 10]

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF LAGUNA
EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Cadastral Case No. 200, G.L.R.O. Record No. 9, lot 88, Pagsanjan Cadastre

In re: Petition for reconstitution of Original Certificate of Title No. 8614. ROSENDO ONGLENGCO, petitioner.

NOTICE

To the Register of Deeds, Santa Cruz, Laguna; Rosendo Onglengco, 151 Lourdes, San Juan, Rizal; Jose Crisostomo, Lorenza Abanilla and Pedro A. Villarica, all in Pagsanjan, Laguna; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition has been filed in this court under the provisions of Republic Act No. 26, by the above-named petitioner, for the reconstitution of Original Certificate of Title No. 8614 issued in the conjugal partnership of the spouses Mariano Villanueva and Marta Macalalag; that owner's duplicate copy of said title was alleged to have been lost or destroyed during the last world war, as well as its original copy on file in the office of the Register of Deeds, covering a parcel of land, more particularly described and bounded as follows:

A parcel of land (lot No. 88 of the Cadastral survey of Pagsanjan, GLRO Record No. 9) situated in the poblacion, municipality of Pagsanjan, province of Laguna. Bounded on the N., by Calle Crisostomo (8.00 m. wide); on the E., by lots 86 and 87 of Pagsanjan Cadastre; on the S., by lots 87 and 92 of Pagsanjan Cadastre; and on the W., by canal. Containing an area of 135 square meters, more or less.

Therefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition has been set for hearing on January 26, 1956, at 8:30 a.m., before this court in Santa Cruz, Laguna, on which date, time and place, you should appear to file your claims or objections, if any you have, to the petition.

Witness the Hon. Francisco Arca, judge of said court, this 29th day of August 1955.

CECILIO M. BITUIN
Clerk of Court

[9, 10]

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF LAGUNA
EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Cadastral Cases Nos. 5, 4, and 6, G.L.R.O. Record Nos. 188, 184 and 190, lots 1682, 1685, 3082 and 245, Lumban Cadastre

In re: Petition for reconstitution of Original Certificates of Title Nos. 15012, 18394, 14490 and 2931. ROSENDO ONGLENGCO, petitioner.

NOTICE

To the Register of Deeds, Santa Cruz, Laguna; Rosendo Onglengco, 151 Lourdes, San Juan,

Rizal; Wenceslao Tabia, Modesta Gaza, Segundo Reyes, Candida Atienza, Clemente de Ramos, Ambrocio Espiritu, Valeriano de Ramos, Leonardo Garcia, Martin Espiritu, Luis Aquino and Escolastica Romero, all in Lumban, Laguna; Luisa Llamas and Eusebio Austria, Pagsanjan, Laguna; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition has been filed in this court under the provisions of Republic Act No. 26, by the above-named petitioner, for the reconstitution of Original Certificates of Title Nos. 15012, 18394, 14490 and 2931 issued in the name of Marta Macalagal, the wife of Mariano Villanueya; that owner's duplicates of said titles were alleged to have been lost or destroyed during the last world war, as well as its original copies on file in the office of the Register of Deeds, covering 4 parcels of land, more particularly described and bounded as follows:

1. A parcel of land (lot 1682 of the cadastral survey of Lumban, GLRO Record No. 188), situated in the barrio of Balubad, municipality of Lumban, province of Laguna. Bounded on the N., by lots 1567, 1683, 1684 and 1686 of Lumban Cadastre; on the E., by lots 1686 and 1690 of Lumban Cadastre; on the S., by lot 1681 of Lumban Cadastre; and on the W., by lots 1664 and 1567 of Lumban Cadastre. Containing an area of 6,552 square meters, more or less.

2. A parcel of land (lot 1685 of the cadastral survey of Lumban, GLRO Record No. 188), situated in the barrio of Balubad, municipality of Lumban, province of Laguna. Bounded on the N., by creek; on the E., by lots 1687 and 1566 of Lumban Cadastre; on the S., by lots 1686, 1684, 1566 and 1567 of Lumban Cadastre; and on the W., by lots 1567, 1566 and 1567 of Lumban Cadastre. Containing an area of 12,312 square meters, more or less.

3. A parcel of land (lot 3082 of the cadastral survey of Lumban, GLRO Record No. 184), situated in the barrio of Maytalang, municipality of Lumban, province of Laguna. Bounded on the N., by lot 3081 of Lumban Cadastre; on the E., by lots 3066, 3083 and 3066 of Lumban Cadastre; on the S., by lots 3083, 3066 and 3085 of Lumban Cadastre; and on the W., by lots 3084 and 3081 of Lumban Cadastre. Containing an area of 4,523 square meters, more or less.

4. A parcel of land (lot 245 of the Cadastral survey of Lumban, G.L.R.O. Record No. 190), situated in the barrio of Lewin, municipality of Lumban, province of Laguna. Bounded on the N., by lots 239 and 243, Lumban Cadastre; on the E., by lots 244, 243 and 242 of Lumban Cadastre; on the S., by Cawayan Creek; and on the W., by lot 1777 of Lumban Cadastre. Containing an area of 15,825 square meters, more or less.

Therefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition has been set for hearing on January 26,

1956, at 8:30 a.m., before this court in Santa Cruz, Laguna, on which date, time and place, you should appear to file your claims or objections, if any you have, to the petition.

Witness the Hon. Francisco Arca, judge of said court, this 29th day of August 1955.

CECILIO M. BITUIN

Clerk of Court

[9, 10]

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF LAGUNA
EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Land Registration Case No. 1870, G.L.R.O. Record No. 40374

In re: Petition for reconstitution of Original Certificate of Title No. (N. A.) BUENAVENTURA MARALIT, petitioner.

NOTICE

To the Register of Deeds, Tomas Dizon, San Pablo City; Atty. Paulino T. Loisaga, Lipa City; Marcos Barcenás, Ambrocio Reyes and Melecio Flores, San Pablo City; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition has been filed in this Court under the provisions of Republic Act No. 26 by the above-named petitioner, for the reconstitution of Original Certificate of Title No. (N. A.) issued in the name of the conjugal partnership of the spouses the petitioner herein and his wife Jacoba Aguilera; that owner's duplicate copy of said title was alleged to have been burned during the liberation of the City of Lipa on March 1945, as well as its original copy on file in the office of the Register of Deeds of Laguna, covering a parcel of land, more particularly described and bounded as follows:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-68459), with the improvements therein, situated in the barrio of Bautista, municipality of San Pablo. Bounded on the NE., by the Nangca River; on the SE., by properties of Tomas Dizon, Melecio Flores and Ambrocio Reyes; on the SW., by properties of Melecio Flores and Buenaventura Maralit; on the W., by property of Buenaventura Maralit; and on the NW., by property of Marcos Barcenás and the Nangca River. Containing an area of 474,164 square meters, more or less.

Therefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition has been set for hearing on January 19, 1956, at 8:30 a.m., before this court in San Pablo City. on which date, time and place, you should appear to file your claims or objections, if any you have, to the petition.

Witness the Hon. Francisco Arca, judge of said court, this 29th day of August 1955.

CECILIO M. BITUIN

Clerk of Court

[9, 10]

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF LAGUNA
EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Land Registration Case No. 549, G.L.R.O. Record No. 16057

In re: Reconstitution of Original Certificate of Title No. (N. A.). ALFREDO BELEN and MARCELA DIRIQUITO, petitioners.

NOTICE

To the Register of Deeds, Atty. Edon B. Brion, Felipa Belen, Juliana Belen, Juan Belen, Jose Constantino, Alfredo Belen, Francisco Diriquito, Mercedes de Rama, Eulogio Maghirang, Valentin Deacis, Antonio Gesmundo and Petronilo Balan, all in San Pablo City; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, petition has been filed in this court under the provisions of Republic Act No. 26 by counsel of the above-named petitioners, for the reconstitution of Original Certificate of Title No. (N. A.) issued in the name of Macaria Evangelista by virtue of decree No. 91022; that owner's duplicate copy of said title was alleged to have been destroyed during the last world war as well as its original on file in the office of the Register of Deeds, covering a parcel of land, more particularly described and bounded as follows:

A parcel of land (lot No. 6, plan Psu-12444), with all the buildings and improvements, except those herein expressly noted as belonging to other persons, situated in the barrio of (Poblacion), municipality of San Pablo. Bounded on the NE. by property of Felipa Belen; on the SE., by properties of Juliana Belen and Juan Belen; on the SW. by properties of Jose Constantino and Alfredo Belen; and on the NW. by property of Francisco Diriquito and Mercedes de Rama, Calle A. Bonifacio and properties of Eulogio Maghirang, Valentin Deacis, Antonio Gesmundo and Petronilo Balan. Containing an area of 1,614 square meters, more or less.

Therefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition has been set for hearing on December 26, 1955 at 8:30 a.m., before this court in Santa Cruz, Laguna, on which date, time and place, you should appear to file your claims or objections, if any you have, to the petition.

Witness the Hon. Francisco Arca, judge of said court, this 28th day of July 1955.

[9,10]

CECILIO M. BITUIN
Clerk of Court

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF LAGUNA
EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Cadastral Case No. 20, G.L.R.O. Record No. 738, lot 1344, decree No. 370518, Majayjay Cadastre

In Re: Reconstitution of Original Certificate of Title No. 10137. FLORENCIA CERA, petitioner

NOTICE

To the Register of Deeds, Atty. Nazario G. Cruz, Santa Cruz, Laguna; Pedro Norada, Jesusa Diez, Gregoria Perez, Florencio Norada and Victoria Zoleta, all in Majayjay, Laguna; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition has been filed in this court under the provisions of Republic Act No. 26, by counsel of the above-named petitioner, for the reconstitution of Original Certificate of Title No. 10137 issued in the name of Roman Diez by virtue of decree No. 370518; that owner's duplicate copy of said title was alleged to have been lost or destroyed during the last world war, as well as its original copy on file in the office of the Register of Deeds of Laguna, covering a parcel of land, more particularly described and bounded as follows:

"A parcel of land (lot 1344 of the Cadastral Survey of Majayjay, G.L.R.O. Record No. 738), situated in the barrio of Pañgalan, municipality of Majayjay, province of Laguna. Bounded on the N., by lot 1341 of Majayjay Cadastre; on the E., by lots 1342 and 1343 of Majayjay Cadastre; on the S., by lot 1347 of Majayjay Cadastre; and on the W., by lots 1347 and 1345 of Majayjay Cadastre. Containing an area of 8,774 square meters, more or less."

Therefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition has been set for hearing on February 17, 1956 at 8:30 a.m., before this court in San Pablo City, on which date, time and place, you should appear to file your claims or objections if any you have, to the petition.

Witness the Hon. Cecilia Muñoz Palma, judge of said court, this 8th day of September, 1955.

[9,10]

CECILIO M. BITUIN
Clerk of Court

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF LAGUNA
EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Cadastral Case No. 43, G.L.R.O. Record No. 1941, lots 2789 and 2815, Santa Cruz Cadastre

In re: Reconstitution of Original Certificate of Title No. (N. A.). MANUEL JALOS and MAGNO JALOS, petitioners.

NOTICE

To the Register of Deeds, Santa Cruz, Laguna; Atty. Bernardo Q. Aldana, R-306 Brias Roxas

Bldg., Escolta Manila; Maximo Lim, Vivencio Napiza, Romualdo Napiza, Isidoro Pamatmat, Flaviano Jalos, Felicitacion Jalos, Rafael Pamilacan and Antonino de los Reyes, all in Santa Cruz, Laguna; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition has been filed in this court under the provisions of Republic Act No. 26 by counsel of the above-named petitioners, for the reconstitution of Original Certificate of Title No. (N. A.) issued in the names of Crispin Jalos, Manuel Jalos and Magno Jalos in undivided equal shares; that owner's duplicate copy of said title which is in the possession of Crispin Jalos could not be located, hence, the same is considered lost or destroyed, as well as its original on file in the office of the Register of Deeds of Laguna which was lost or destroyed during the last world war, covering two parcels of land, more particularly described and bounded as follows:

1. A parcel of land (lot No. 2789 of the Cadastral Survey of Santa Cruz), with the improvements thereon, situated in the barrio of San Juan, municipality of Santa Cruz. Bounded on the NE. by lot No. 2788; on the SE. by lot No. 2790; on the SW. by lot No. 2792; and on the NW. by lot No. 2793. Containing an area of 1,151 square meters, more or less."

2. A parcel of land (lot No. 2815 of the Cadastral Survey of Santa Cruz), with the improvements thereon, situated in the barrio of Bubukal, municipality of Santa Cruz. Bounded on the NE. by lots Nos. 2817, 2816 and 2779; on the SE. by lot No. 2779; on the SW. by lots Nos. 2813; 2814 and 2819; and on the NW. by lots Nos. 2814 and 2818. Containing an area of 8,515 square meters, more or less."

Therefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition has been set for hearing on December 27, 1955, at 8:30 a.m., before this court in Santa Cruz, Laguna, on which date time and place, you should appear to file your claims or objections if any you have, to the petition.

Witness the Hon. Francisco Arca, judge of said court, this 28th day of July, 1955.

CECILIO M. BITUIN
Clerk of Court

[9, 10]

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF LAGUNA
EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT
BRANCH III
SAN PABLO CITY

Case No. ———, L.R.C. Record No. ———

Transfer Certificate of Title No. 9061. EUGENIO DALISAY, petitioner

NOTICE

To the Register of Deeds, San Pablo City, Atty.
Edon B. Brion, San Pablo City, the City

Engineer, City of San Pablo, Messrs. Rosa and Juan Hidalgo, San Pablo City, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition has been filed in this court under the provisions of Republic Act No. 26 by the above-named petitioner, for the reconstitution of Transfer Certificate of Title No. 9061 issued in the names of Eduvigis Javier and Emilia Santos, two of the defendants in Civil Case No. 8072 and the owner's duplicate of said title was either lost or destroyed during liberation as well as its original copy on file in the office of the register of deeds, covering a parcel of land, more particularly described and bounded as follows:

"A parcel of land (as shown on plan Psu-52114), situated in the poblacion, municipality of San Pablo province of Laguna. Bounded on the NE., by property of the heirs of Francisco Villegas (joint owners) proposed street; on the SE. by property of the heirs of Francisco Villegas (joint owners) proposed street; on the SW., by property of the heirs of Francisco Villegas (joint owners) claimed by Rosa and Juan Hidalgo; and on the NW., by property of the heirs of Francisco Villegas (joint owners) claimed by Rosa and Juan Hidalgo. Containing an area of 600 square meters, more or less.

Therefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition has been set for hearing on April 16, 1956 at 8:30 a.m., at San Pablo City, on which date, time and place, you should appear to file your claims or objection if any you have, to the petition.

Witness the Hon. Cecilia Muñoz-Palma, judge of said court, this 8th day of October, 1955.

FELIX G. VIYAR
Deputy Clerk of Court

[10, 11]

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF LAGUNA
EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Cadastral Case No. 26, L.R.C. (G.L.R.O.) Record No. 748,
lot 2041, Decree No. 326529, Majayjay Cadastre

In re: Petition for reconstitution of Original Certificate of Title No. (N. A.). VICTORINA RIVERA, petitioner.

NOTICE

To the Register of Deeds, Santa Cruz, Laguna; Victorina Rivera, Maximina Bukal, Fabian Opinion, Romas C. Opinion, Severino Opinion, Victor Opinion and Leoncia Argayoso, all in Majayjay, Laguna; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition has been filed in this court under the provisions of Republic Act No. 26 by the above-named petitioner, for the reconstitution of original certificate of title No. (N. A.), issued in the name of Leoncia Opinion; that owner's duplicate copy of said title was alleged to have been either lost or destroyed during the

last world war, as well as its original copy on file in the office of the Register of Deeds of Laguna, covering a parcel of land, more particularly described and bounded as follows:

A parcel of land (lot 2041 of the cadastral survey of Majayjay, G.L.R.O. Cadastral Record No. 748), situated in the barrio of Bucal, municipality of Majayjay, province of Laguna. Bounded on the N., by lots 2029, 2040 and 2039 of Majayjay Cadastre; on the E., by lots 2040, 2039 and 2037 of Majayjay Cadastre and road; on the S., by road and lots 2063 and 2043 of Majayjay Cadastre; and on the W., by lots 2043, 2042 and 2029 of Majayjay Cadastre. Containing an area of 11,303 square meters, more or less.

Therefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition has been set for hearing on March 30, 1956, at 8:30 a.m., before this court in San Pablo City, on which date, time and place, you should appear to file your claims or objections, if any you have, to the petition.

Witness the Hon. Cecilia Muñoz Palma, judge of said court, this 10th day of October, 1955.

[10, 11] CECILIO M. BITUIN
Clerk of Court

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF LAGUNA
EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Cadastral Case No. 4, L.R.C. (G.L.R.O.) Record No. 184, lot 2528, Lumban Cadastre

In re: Reconstitution of Original Certificate Title No. 16265. PIO ESTRELLA, petitioner

NOTICE

To the Register of Deeds, Atty. Tomas P. Año-nuevo, Santa Cruz, Laguna; Juan Puhawan, Dalmacio Limlengco, Lucas Aquino, Severino Padugar, Maria Padugar, Cerina Padugar and Jose Abad, all in Lumban, Laguna; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition has been filed in this court under the provisions of Republic Act No. 26, by counsel of the above-named petitioner, for the reconstitution of original certificate of title No. 16256, issued in the name of the conjugal partnership of the spouses Jose Padugar and Dionisia de Robles; that owner's duplicate copy of said title is intact but partly mutilated and missing and the original copy on file in the office of the register of deeds was burned during the last world war, covering a parcel of land, more particularly described and bounded as follows:

A parcel of land (lot No. 2628 of the cadastral survey of Lumban), with its improvements, situated in the municipality of Lumban. Bounded on the NE., by lot No. 2527; on the SE., by lot No. 2476; on the SW., by lot No. 2586; and on the NW., by lot No. 2514. Containing an area of 5,790 square meters, more or less.

Therefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition has been set for hearing on March 30, 1956, at 8:30 a.m., before this court in Santa Cruz, Laguna, on which date, time and place, you should appear to the file your claims or objections, if any you have, to the petition.

Witness the Hon. Francisco Arca, judge of said court, this 10th day of October, 1955.

[10, 11] CECILIO M. BITUIN
Clerk of Court

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF LAGUNA
EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Cadastral Case No. 200, L.R.C. (G.L.R.O.) Record No. 9, lot 329, decree No. 331019, Pagsanjan Cadastre

In re: Petition for reconstitution of Original Certificate of Title No. (N. A.). GERTRUDES COSME, petitioner.

NOTICE

To the Register of Deeds, Santa Cruz, Laguna; Gertrudes Cosme, Domingo Llamas, Mariano Abella, Gregorio Abella, Maria Fernandez, Francisco Cabati, Enrica Capistrano and Perpetuo Fernandez, all in Pagsanjan, Laguna; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition has been filed in this court under the provisions of Republic Act No. 26, by the above-named petitioner, for the reconstitution of Original Certificate of Title No. (N. A.), issued in favor of Liborio Cosme and the petitioner herein; that owner's duplicate copy of said title was alleged to have been burned in her house in Pagsanjan, Laguna, during the last war, as well as its original copy on file in the office of the register of deeds, covering a parcel of land, more particularly described and bounded as follows:

A parcel of land (lot 329 of the cadastral survey of Pagsanjan, G.L.R.O. Cadastral Record No. 9), situated in the poblacion, municipality of Pagsanjan, province of Laguna. Bounded on the N., by lots 330, 328 and 327 of Pagsanjan Cadastre; on the E., by lot 326 of Pagsanjan Cadastre; on the S. by lot 326 of Pagsanjan Cadastre and Calle Rizal 20.00 meters wide; and on the W., by lots 332 and 328 of Pagsanjan Cadastre. Containing an area of 438 square meters, more or less.

Therefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition has been set for hearing on January 23, 1956, at 8:30 a.m., before this court in Santa Cruz, Laguna, on which date, time and place, you should appear to file your claims or objections, if any you have, to the petition.

Witness the Hon. Francisco Arca, judge of said court, this 29th day of August, 1955.

[10, 11] CECILIO M. BITUIN
Clerk of Court

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF LA UNION
SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT

NATURALIZATION CASE No. 14.—*In the matter of the petition of DIONISIO B. SALAYON to be readmitted as a citizen of the Philippines under Commonwealth Act No. 63, as amended.*
DIONISIO B. SALAYON, petitioner.

NOTICE OF HEARING

To the Honorable Solicitor General, Manila; Mr. Dionisio B. Salayon, petitioner, barrio Sevilla, San Fernando, La Union, Philippines; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a verified petition to reacquire Philippine citizenship has been presented in this court by Dionisio B. Salayon, petitioner, who alleges that he is a resident of barrio Sevilla, San Fernando, La Union, Philippines; and his former address was Oakland, California, U. S. A.; that he is at present a pensioner of U.S.A. Government for disability as a U. S. Army veteran; that he was born on February 14, 1901 in barrio Sevilla, San Fernando, La Union, Philippines; that he lost his Filipino citizenship by his naturalization as an American citizen on February 24, 1947 in the Northern District of California, San Francisco City; that he is married, his wife's name is Tomasa Flores, who was born in barrio Sevilla, San Fernando, La Union, Philippines; he has one child named, Juanita F. Salayon, born on July 11, 1925 in said barrio Sevilla, San Fernando, La Union, Philippines, and who is presently living with him in the aforesaid address; that he returned to the Philippines from U. S. America on or about January 31, 1955, and arrived at the port of the City of Manila on the vessel *S/S President Wilson*; that he possesses the qualifications required by Commonwealth Act No. 63 to reacquire Philippine citizenship, and possesses none of the disqualifications prescribed in section 4 of Commonwealth Act No. 473; that he has resided in the Philippines, at least six months immediately preceding the date of his petition; that he has conducted himself in a proper and irreproachable manner during the entire period of his residence in the Philippines, in his relations with the constituted government as well as with the community in which he is living; that he is not opposed to organized government or affiliated with any association or group of persons who uphold and teach doctrines opposed to all organized government; that he is not defending or teaching the necessity or propriety of violence, personal assault or assassination for the success and predominance of men's ideas; that he is not a polygamist or believer in the practice of polygamy; that he has not been convicted of any crime involving moral turpitude; that he is not suffering from any mental alienation or incurable disease;

that the nation of which he is a citizen is not at war with the Philippines; that it is his intention to reacquire Philippine citizenship and to renounce absolutely and forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, or sovereignty, and particularly to the United States of America, of which at this time he is a citizen.

Wherefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition will be heard by this court on the 14th day of June, 1956, at 8:30 o'clock in the morning.

Let this notice be published at the request and expense of the petitioner once a month for three consecutive months in the *Official Gazette* and once a week for three consecutive weeks in the *Nueva Era*, a newspaper edited in the City of Manila, and of general circulation in the province of La Union and in the Philippines; and also let this notice and the said petition be posted in a public and conspicuous place in the office of the clerk of court, San Fernando, La Union.

Witness the Hon. Juan O. Reyes, judge of the Court of First Instance of La Union, this August 4, 1955, San Fernando, La Union.

FLORENTINO C. CARIASO

[8-10]

Clerk of Court

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF LA UNION
SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT
SAN FERNANDO

ADMINISTRATIVE CASE No. 316-R, SPECIAL PROCEEDING No. 145.—*In re: petition for the reconstitution of owner's duplicate of Original Certificate of Title of the Register of Deeds of La Union and issuance of a new certificate of title.* STANDARD VACUUM OIL COMPANY, petitioner.

NOTICE OF HEARING

To Standard Vacuum Oil Company, Manila, petitioner; Atty. Marcelino B. Florentino, counsel for the petitioner, and resident of San Fernando, La Union; Manila Railroad Company, Manila; Angel Salanga, Leon Rivera and Pantaleon Pimentel, all residents of the municipality of San Fernando, La Union, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition has been filed with this court, under the provisions of Republic Act No. 26, by Standard Vacuum Oil Company, Manila, petitioner, for the reconstitution of Original Certificate of Title, alleging to have lost the owner's duplicate while the original which was kept in the office of the Register of Deeds of La Union, was lost or destroyed due to operation of the last war. The parcel of land described in said title is situated in the barrio of Poro, municipality of San

Fernando, La Union and more described and bounded as follows:

A parcel of land (lot No. 4 of PS-15087) situated in the barrio of Poro, municipality of San Fernando, province of La Union. Bounded on the N., by Manila Railroad Company, on the E., by Angel Salanga and Leon Rivera (lots 2 and 3 of PS-15087), on the S., by national road and on the W., by Pantaleon Pimentel, containing an area of 20,057 square meters, more or less.

Therefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition has been set for November 15, 1955, at 8 o'clock a.m., before this court, at San Fernando, La Union, on which date, time and place you should appear and file your claims or objections, if you have any, to the petition.

Witness the Hon. Juan O. Reyes, judge of said court, this 29th day of August, 1955.

FLORENTINO C. CARIASO
Clerk of Court, La Union

[9, 10]

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF LA UNION
SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT

NATURALIZATION CASE No. 15.—*In the matter of the petition of FLAVIANO AGAS NAPENIAS to be re-admitted as a citizen of the Philippines under Commonwealth Act No. 63, as amended.* FLAVIANO AGAS NAPENIAS, petitioner.

NOTICE OF HEARING

To the Honorable Solicitor General, Manila; Mr. Flaviano Agas Napenias, petitioner, barrio Napaset, Luna, La Union, Philippines; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a verified petition to re-acquire Philippine citizenship has been presented in this court, by Flaviano Agas Napenias, petitioner, who alleges that he is a resident of barrio Napaset, Luna, La Union, Philippines; and his former residence was Hilo, Hawaii, Territory of Hawaii, U. S. A.; that he is at present a farmer by occupation since his arrival from the Territory of Hawaii; that he was born on August 6, 1907 at barrio Napaset, Luna, La Union, Philippines; that he was a citizen of the Philippines, but he lost his Philippine citizenship by his naturalization as an American citizen on August 30, 1950 in the Third Circuit Court of Hilo, Hawaii; that he is still single; that he returned to the Philippines from the Territory of Hawaii on or about March 15, 1955, and arrived in the Port of Manila, Philippines, on the vessel *S. S. President Wilson*; that he possesses the qualifications required by Commonwealth Act No. 63 to re-acquire Philippine citizenship, and possesses none of the disqualifications prescribed in section 4 of Commonwealth Act No. 473; that he has resided in the Philippines, at least six months immediately preceding the date of his petition; that he has conducted himself in a proper and

irreproachable manner during the entire period of his residence in the Philippines, in his relations with the constituted government as well as with the community in which he is living; that he is not opposed to organized government or affiliated with any association or group of persons who uphold and teach doctrines opposed to all organized government; that he is not defending or teaching the necessity or propriety of violence, personal assault or assassination for the success and predominance of men's ideas; that he is not a polygamist or believer in the practice of polygamy; that he has not been convicted of any crime involving moral turpitude; that he is not suffering from any mental alienation or incurable disease; that the nation of which he is a citizen is not at war with the Philippines; that it is his intention to re-acquire Philippine citizenship and to renounce absolutely and forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, or sovereignty, and particularly to the United States of America, of which at this time he is a citizen.

Wherefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition will be heard by this court on the 17th day of July, 1956, at 8:30 o'clock in the morning.

Let this notice be published at the request and expense of the petitioner once a month for three consecutive months in the *Official Gazette* and once a week for three consecutive weeks in the *Nueva Era*, a newspaper edited in the City of Manila, and of general circulation in the Province of La Union and in the Philippines; and also let this notice and the said petition be posted in a public and conspicuous place in the office of the clerk of court, San Fernando, La Union.

Witness the Hon. Juan O. Reyes, Judge of the Court of First Instance of La Union, this September 16, 1955, San Fernando, La Union.

FLORENTINO C. CARIASO
Clerk of Court

[10-12]

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF LANAO
FIFTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

SPECIAL PROCEEDINGS No. 93.—*In the matter of the petition for the reconstitution of certificate of Title No. (N. A.) of the Register of Deeds of Lanao.* PABLO HOFER, petitioner.

NOTICE OF HEARING

To Pablo Hofer, Malabang, Lanao, the Director of Lands, Manila, for lots 116, 616, 617, 160, 1061, 1067, 1057 and public land, the Director of National Highways, and/or % the District Highway Engineer, Manila and Dansalan City, respectively, for the lot 1121, and the Balabagan Coconut Estate and company, Malabang, Lanao, for lot 1062; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition has been filed with this court under the provisions of Republic Act No. 26, by Pablo Hofer, for the reconstitution of Original Certificate of Title, issued in the name of the herein petitioner, by the Register of Deeds of Lanao, alleged to have been lost or destroyed in the said register of deeds, covering a parcel of lands situated at the municipality of Malabang, province of Lanao, more particularly described as follows:

1. A parcel of land (lot 1058 of Malabang Pls-126), situated in the municipality of Malabang, province of Lanao. Bounded on the NE., by public land and lots 1057 and 1121, Malabang Pls-126; on the SE., by lots 1061 and 1062, Malabang Pls-126; on the SW., by lot 1067, Malabang Pls-126 and public land; on the W., by public land and lot 116, Malabang Pls-126; and on the NW., by creek containing an area of 1,096.158 square meters, more or less.

2. A parcel of land (lot 1059 of Malabang Pls-126), situated in the municipality of Malabang, province of Lanao. Bounded on the NE., by lot 616 and 617, Malabang Pls-126; on the SE., by lot 1060, Malabang Pls-126; and on the SW., by lot 1121, Malabang Pls-126; containing an area of 24,256 square meters, more or less.

Wherefore, you are hereby given notice that the said petition has been set for hearing on the 7th day of April, 1956, at 8 o'clock in the morning, before this Court of First Instance at Dansalan City, Philippines, on which date, time and place, you should appear and file your claims or objection, if any you have, to the petition.

Witness the Hon. Segundo Apostol, judge of this court, this 11th day of October, 1955.

[10, 11]

DIOSDADO DOROTHEO

Clerk of Court

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF LANA O
FIFTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

SPECIAL PROCEEDINGS No. 92.—*In the matter of the reconstitution of original certificate of title.*
ELEUTERIO T. ENGRACIA, petitioner.

NOTICE OF HEARING

To Baraason Creek and Creek % District Engineer's Office, Camp Keithley, Dansalan City, Juan Lagcao, Tubod, Iligan City, Creek % District Engineer's Office, Camp Keithley, Dansalan City; Esteban Medina, Lapayan, Kauswagan, Lanao, heirs of Artemio Lagcao, Lapayan, Kauswagan, Lanao, Eleuterio T. Engracia, Kauswagan, Lanao; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition has been filed with this court under the provisions of Republic Act No. 26, by Eleuterio T. Engracia, for the reconstitution of original certificate of title, issued in the name of

the herein petitioner, by the Register of Deeds of Lanao, alleged to have been lost or destroyed in the office of said register of deeds, covering a parcel of land situated at barrio Lapayan, Kauswagan, Lanao, more particularly described as follows:

A parcel of land situated at Libertad, formerly of the municipality of Ilagan (now municipality of Kauswagan), province of Lanao. Bounded on the NE., by Baraason Creek and creek (no name); on the SE., by property of Juan Lagcao, creek and property of Esteban Medina; on the SW., by properties of Esteban Medina and heirs of Artemio Lagcao and Baraason Creek; and on the NW., by Baraason Creek, containing an area of 177,401 square meters, more or less.

Wherefore, you are hereby given notice that the said petition has been set for hearing on the 14th day of March, 1956, at 8 o'clock in the morning, before this Court of First Instance at Iligan City, Philippines, on which date, time and place, you should appear and file your claims or objection, if you have any, to the petition.

Witness the Hon. Segundo Apostol, judge of the said court, this 11th day of October, 1955.

DIOSDADO DOROTHEO

Clerk of Court

[10, 11]

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF MAASIN, LEYTE
THIRTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

CASE No. N-24.—*In the matter of the petition of JAO KU alias TE TEAU REN to be admitted a citizen of the Philippines.*

NOTICE OF PETITION FOR PHILIPPINE CITIZENSHIP

To the Honorable Solicitor General and to Messrs. Filemon Saavedra and Joaquin G. Chung, Jr. attorneys for the petitioner, Maasin, Leyte; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition for Philippine citizenship pursuant to Commonwealth Act No. 473 as amended, has been presented in this Court, by Jao Ku alias Te Teau Ren who alleges that he is a resident of Maasin, Leyte; that his trade or profession is employee of the Southern Leyte Shipping, since October, 1954, in which he has an average annual income of ₱1,800; that he was born on December 5, 1908 in Amoy, China; for which he is a citizen of the Republic of China (Nationalist), under whose laws, Filipinos may become naturalized citizens; that he is married and his wife's name is Paciencia Amamio who was born in Sogod, Leyte, Philippines, and now resides at the Poblacion of the municipality of Maasin, Leyte; that he has eight children, named Norberto, Renato, Oscar, Celestina, Ismael, Remedios, Gerardo and Eleuterio all surnamed Te, born in Sogod, Leyte, on April 6, 1934, born in Sogod, Leyte, on December 22, 1936, born in Silago, Leyte, on October 10, 1938, born in Silago, Leyte, on April 7, 1940, born in Sogod, Leyte, on June 17, 1942,

born in Sogod, Leyte, on October 10, 1944, born in Sogod, Leyte, on October 17, 1946 and born in Maasin, Leyte, on April 18, 1954; that he emigrated to the Philippines from Amoy, China, on June 9, 1925, and arrived at the port of Cebu City, on the vessel *Suisang*; that he has resided in the Philippines, continuously for 30 years at least, immediately preceding the date of this petition; that he speaks and write English and Cebu Visayan-dialect; that he enrolled his children, namely Norberto Te in Colegio de San Jose, City of Cebu; Renato Te in Cebu Institute of Technology, City of Cebu, Oscar Te, Cebu City Colleges, City of Cebu, Celestina Te, Saint Joseph College, Maasin, Leyte, Ismael Te, Maasin Community Central School, Maasin, Leyte, Remedios Te, Maasin Community Central School, Maasin, Leyte, and Gerardo Te, Maasin Community Central School, Maasin, Leyte; that he is entitled to the benefit of section 3 of Commonwealth Act No. 473 for being married to a Filipino woman; that he believes in the principles underlying the Philippine Constitution; that he has all the qualifications required under section 2, and none of the disqualifications under section 4, of Commonwealth Act No. 473; that he has not been convicted of any crime involving moral turpitude and that attached to his petition are affidavits of Messrs. Manuel and Zenon Lecaros of Maasin, Leyte, as witnesses whom he proposes to introduce in support of his petition.

Wherefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition will be heard by this Court on the 21st day of April, 1956, at 8:30 a.m.

Let this notice be published at the request and expense of the petitioner once a month for three consecutive months, in the *Official Gazette*, and once a week for three consecutive weeks in *La Prensa*, edited at Cebu City, a newspaper of general circulation in the province of Leyte, and let the said petition and this notice be posted in a public and conspicuous place in the office of the clerk of court.

Witness the Hon. Filomeno Ybañez, judge of this court at Maasin, Leyte, on this 22nd day of June, 1955.

Attest:

[8-10]

GAVINO D. GAVIOLA

Clerk of Court

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF LEYTE
THIRTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT
FIFTH BRANCH (ORMOC CITY)

Cadastral Case No. 19, C.L.R.O. Cadastral Record No. 1456.
Lots Nos. 332 and 179, Ormoc Cadastre

Re: Reconstitution of Original Certificates of Title Nos. 19087 and 19099 of the Register of Deeds of Ormoc City, Philippines. POTENCIANO LARRAZABAL, petitioner.

NOTICE

To the Register of Deeds of Ormoc City; Felix Catingub, (unknown address); the City Mayor,

Ormoc City, Nicetas Abenoja, Ormoc City, Emiliana Arcuino, Agua Dulce Street, Ormoc City, Priscila Arcuino, Carrio, Tinagan Ipil, Ormoc City, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition has been filed with this court, under the provisions of Republic Act No. 26, by Potenciano Larrazabal, through Atty. Emilio C. Penserga, for the reconstitution of the originals as well as the owner's duplicates of Original Certificates of Title Nos. 19087 and 19099, registered in the names of Anatolio Arcuino, et al., covering real properties known as lots Nos. 332 and 179, respectively, both of the Cadastral Survey of Ormoc, situated in the poblacion of the City of Ormoc, province of Leyte, and bounded as follows:

Lot No. 332.—Bounded on the NE. by calle San Vicente; on the SE. by lot No. 178; on the SW. by lot No. 179; and on the NW. by lot No. 180, with an area of 21 square meters, more or less.

Lot No. 179.—Bounded on the NE. by lot No. 332; on the SE. by lot No. 177; on the SW. by lots Nos. 166 and 163; and on the NW. by lot No. 162, with an area of 441 square meters, more or less.

Therefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition has been set for hearing on Saturday, November 26, 1955, at 8 o'clock a.m., before this court in Bonifacio Street, Ormoc City, Philippines, on which date, time and place, you should appear and file your claims or objections, if any you have, to the petition.

Witness the Hon. Ignacio Debuque, judge of said court, this 25th day of July, 1955.

LEONARDO C. DEJAÑO

Deputy Clerk of Court

[9, 10]

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF LEYTE
THIRTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT
BRANCH I
TACLOBAN CITY

Reconstitution of Original Certificate of Title No. 140 under decree No. 4597 per Republic Act No. 26. THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS vs. A. C. GROOVER, applicant. THE PROVINCE OF LEYTE, petitioner.

NOTICE

To Messrs. Clemente Claro, No. 23 M. H. del Pilar Ext., Leonardo Cinco, No. 31 M. H. del Pilar Ext., Paciencia Custodio, No. 35 M. H. del Pilar Ext., Braulio Malpas, No. 37 M. H. del Pilar Ext., and German Fernandez, M. H. del Pilar Ext. all of Tacloban City; Soledad Cagmatan, No. 54 Jones St., and Rupa Cuaton, No. 54 (A) Jones St. both of Tacloban City; Marcelino Alminario, No. 39 M. H. del Pilar Ext., Tacloban City, Sixto Realino, No.

50(A) Jones St., and Amelia Aburque, No. 50 Jones St. both of Tacloban City, Inocencio Ramirez, Nicanor Selga, Nasareo Closa, Bulgario Lelis, Jesus Lequin, Daniel Cinco, and Esteban Belino, all of Jones St., Tacloban City; Bonifacio Maceda, Jones and M. H. del Pilar Ext., Tacloban City, Dorotea I. Rosello, M. H. del Pilar St., Tacloban City, Demetrio Alibangbang, near Leyte Provincial Hospital, Tacloban City, Bernardo Escalera and Eustaquio Nicolas, both of them near the Provincial Hospital, Tacloban City, Dr. A. N. Casilan, Real St., Tacloban City; Arturo Narido, Base K near Provincial Hospital, Tacloban City; Sergio Rocha and Genaro Pabilona, both near Provincial Hospital, Tacloban City; Enrique Aguilar and Vicente Diaz, both of Base K near Provincial Hospital, Tacloban City; Gervacio Ampuyas, near Provincial Hospital, Base K, Tacloban City; Eugenio Bisbal, near Provincial Hospital, Tacloban City; Teotimo Amoroto, near Provincial Hospital, Base K, all of Tacloban City; Alfonso Ador, Teodoro Salvaña, Julio Ramos, Domingo Songalia, Jose Abolencia, Ricardo Malpas, Bernardo Alvarez, Domingo Tolibas, Roque Lonsaga, Octaviano Alvarez, Genaro Montilla, Patrocinia Sablad, Felicidad Salas, Tomas Bismal, Candido Roble, Teodoro Delalamon, Rosito Catanduanes, Arcadio Velasco, Ramon Tolibas, Leopoldo Opiniano, Felipe Cartaga, Bernardo Agustin, Dionisio Tomalon, Anacorita Badilla, Valentina Galos, Cirilo Monteroso, Agueda Armada, Zosimo Almarines, Dolores Artelano, Clodualdo Quijano, Babencia Francisco, Restituto Zabala, Fortunato Aguirre, Restituto Abella and Maria Toledo, all of Base K, Tacloban City (two camarins); Felix Billain, Base K, Tacloban City; Glicerio Seno, Maria Rosole, Natividad Bagon, Hilario Cabilan, Demetria de Alagdon, Teodorico Panes, Gavino Cipriano, Epifanio Canaber, Soledad Sipocado, and Lorenzo Ferrer, all of Nafco, Base K, Tacloban City, Filemon Gler, behind Leyte Provincial Jail, Tacloban City, Pedro Rubio, Catalina Jamile and Gloria Dajoya, M. H. del Pilar Ext., Tacloban City, Pedro Gallego and Dr. A. Bañez, both of Tacloban City; Pastor Llemos, Ceferino Mercado, Virgilio Bañez, Napoleon Amor, Inocencio Cabradilla, Aquilino Gasang, Diosdado Sabal, Andres Juntilla, Pastor Monteroso, Salvador Cabildo, Epifania de Andres and Epifanio de Andres, all of Base K, Tacloban City.

Whereas, an amended petition has been filed in this court under Republic Act No. 26, by Acting Provincial Fiscal, Vicente N. Cusi, Jr., in representation of the province of Leyte for the reconstitution of the original certificate of title No. 140 of the register of deeds for the province of the provincial treasurer; that the original cer-

Leyte, the owner's duplicate of which was destroyed during the last war while under the custody of the Provincial Treasurer; that the Original Certificate of title under the custody of the register of deeds was likewise destroyed during the last war; that no co-owner's, mortgagee's or lessee's duplicate had been issued; that the property has no encumbrance whatsoever; that no deed or other instrument affecting said property has been presented for registration; that the location, area and boundaries of the property involved in this amended petition are as follows:

"Un terreno situado entre la calle Allen y la playa de la Bahia de Tacloban, municipio de Tacloban. Linda por el O. y N. con la Bahia de Tacloban; por el E. con propiedad de Potenciana Tabique, con la Reserva Militar y con terrenos municipales; y por el SO. con terrenos municipales, con la calle Allen, con la calle Pelayo y con propiedad de la Compania General de Tabacos de Filipinas. Partiendo de un punto marcado 1 en el plano y sobre el terreno con una piedra, cuyo punto es la intersección del lado N. de la calle Allen y el lado E. de la calle Pelayo; y desde dicho punto 1 N. 25° 38' E., veinte y siete metros con treinta centímetros (27.30) al punto 2; desde este punto N. 63° 26' O., treinta y cinco metros con treinta centímetros (35.30) al punto 3; desde este punto N. 38° 01' E., cincuenta metros (50) al punto 4; desde este punto N. 31° 17' E., ciento cinco metros con cincuenta centímetros (105.50) al punto 5; desde este punto N. 41° 30' E., veinte y dos metros (22) al punto 6; desde este punto N. 63° 19' E., veinte y dos metros con cincuenta centímetros (22.50) al punto 7; desde este punto N. 68° E., veinte metros con ochenta centímetros (20.80) al punto 8; desde este punto N. 80° 03' E., treinta y siete metros con diez centímetros (37.10) al punto 9; desde este punto N. 85° 28' E., sesenta y cinco metros con setenta centímetros (65.70) al punto 10; desde este punto S. 84° 06' E., doscientos dos metros con sesenta centímetros (202.60) al punto 11; desde este punto S. 8° 16' O., setenta y ocho metros con cincuenta centímetros (78.50) al punto 12; desde este punto S. 12° 42' O., cuarenta y nueve metros con diez centímetros (49.10) al punto 13; desde este punto S. 4° 11' E., doscientos noventa y cuatro metros con setenta centímetros (294.70) al punto 14; desde este punto N. 60° 26' O., doscientos noventa y tres metros con treinta centímetros (293.30) al punto 15; desde este punto N. 64° 36' O., ciento ochenta y cinco metros con cincuenta centímetros (185.50) al punto de partida; midiendo una extensión superficial de ciento once mil ciento sesenta y cuatro metros con veinte y seis decímetros cuadrados (111,164.26), excluida el area de la Reserva del Faro del Gobierno Insular, la de la propiedad de Cesario Carrocino y la de la calle Pelayo, describiendose a continuación las referentes a las dos

primeras propiedades "Descripción de la Reserva del Faro; Partiendo de un punto marcado G en el plano, cuyo punto se halla al S. 23° 35' O. y diez y seis metros con veinte y nueve centímetros (16.29) del centro de la torre del Faro; y desde dicho punto G N. 29° 55' O., veinte y tres metros con diez centímetros (23.10) al punto A; desde este punto N. 41° 12' E. veinte y cinco metros con cuarenta y cuatro centímetros (25.44) al punto B; desde este punto N. 66° 19' E., veinte y nueve metros con cuarenta y nueve centímetros (29.49) al punto C; desde este punto S. 85° 58' E., ochenta y dos metros con treinta centímetros (82.30) al punto D; desde este punto S. 25° 46' O., cincuenta y tres metros con veinte y cinco centímetros (53.25) al punto E desde este punto S. 60° 56' O., treinta y siete metros con setenta centímetros (37.70) al punto F, desde este punto N. 70° 10' O., sesenta y un metros con ochenta centímetros (61.80) al punto de partida; midiendo una extensión superficial de seis mil cincuenta y seis metros con cuarenta y tres decímetros cuadrados (6,056.43)." "Descripción de la propiedad perteneciente a Cesareo Carrocino: Partiendo de una punto marcado A en el plano, cuyo punto se halla al N. 24° 52' E. y setenta y nueve metros con sesenta y cuatro centímetros (79.64) del mismo punto 1 de la propiedad del solicitante; y desde dicho punto A S. 65° E., cincuenta y un metros (51) al punto B; desde este punto N. 25° E., diez y seis metros con treinta centímetros (16.30) al punto C; desde punto N. 66° O., cincuenta y un metros con veinte centímetros (51.20) al punto D; desde este punto S. 23° O., quince metros con treinta y cinco centímetros (15.35) al punto de partida; midiendo una extensión superficial de setecientos ochenta y dos metros con ochenta decímetros cuadrados (782.80)." Todos los puntos nombrados se hallan marcados en el plano y sobre el terreno los puntos 2 y 3 con rocas, el punto 4 con un poste, el punto 13 con un árbol marcado con una X y el punto 15 es el angulo SE. de la carcel "Bilibid". Cerva de los puntos 11, 12 y 14 se encuentran mojones de cemento marcados M. R.; la orientación seguida es la verdadera, siendo la declinación magnetica de 1° 16' E. y la fecha de la medición 8 al 20 de Julio de 1907."

Therefore, you are hereby given notice that the said amended petition has been set for hearing on November 26, 1955, at 8 o'clock a.m., before this court, in the provincial capitol, Tacloban City, on which date, time and place you should appear and file your claim or objection, if any, to the aforesaid petition.

Witness the Hon. S. C. Moscoso, judge of this court, this 26th day of August, 1955.

JOAQUIN HACBANG

Clerk of Court

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF LEYTE
THIRTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT
BRANCH I
TACLOBAN CITY

CASE No. 37.—*In the matter of the petition of LIU KIAM SIAN to be admitted a citizen of the Philippines.*

NOTICE OF PETITION FOR PHILIPPINE CITIZENSHIP

To the Honorable Solicitor General, Manila, and Atty. Antonio C. Veloso, counsel for the applicant, Tacloban City, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition for Philippine citizenship pursuant to Commonwealth Act No. 473 as amended has been presented in this Court of First Instance of Leyte at Tacloban City, by Liu Kiam Sian who alleges that he was born on February 25, 1919, in Kokhi, Fookien, China; that he is at present a citizen or subject of China; that his residence is Tacloban City, Philippines, with post office address being Box No. 15, and now temporarily residing at 336 Ilang-ilang St., Manila; that he has continuously resided in the Philippines for a term of 25 years at least, immediately preceding the date of this petition, to wit, since 1930 and in the City of Tacloban, Philippines, for a term of one year at least, immediately preceding the date of this petition, to wit, since the year 1953; that his trade or profession is assistant cashier-treasurer in which he has been engaged since 1949 and from which he derives an average annual income of ₱6,000; that he is married to Chua Su Bin, who was born in Manila, with whom he has children, and the name, date and place of birth, and place of residence of each of said children are as follows: 1. Andrew Liu, April 18, 1948, Manila, Tacloban; 2. Catherine Chua Liu, July 7, 1950, Manila, Tacloban; 3. Paul Chua Liu, December 1, 1953, Manila, Tacloban; and 4. Zenaida Liu, June 17, 1955, Manila, Tacloban; that he emigrated to the Philippines from China on or about the 27th day of August, 1930, and arrived at the Port of Manila, Philippines, on the vessel *Anking*; that he is able to speak and write English and Tagalog; that he has all the qualifications required under section 2, and none of the disqualifications under section 4, of Commonwealth Act No. 473; citing Artemio Mate and Gregorio Palacio, both of legal age and residing at Tacloban City, who are Filipino citizens, will appear and testify as his witnesses at the hearing of his petition herein.

Therefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition will be heard by this court on the 21st day of April, 1956, at 8:00 a.m., and

It is hereby ordered that this notice be published at the expense of the petitioner in the *Official Gazette*, once a month for three consecutive months, and in the *Nueva Era*, once a week for three consecutive weeks, a newspaper of general

circulation in the province of Leyte, where the petitioner resides, and also let the said petition and notice be posted in a public and conspicuous place in the office of the clerk of court.

Witness the Hon. S. C. Moscoso, judge of this court, this 2nd day of September, 1955, at Tacloban City, Philippines.

Attest:
[10-12]

JOAQUIN HACBANG
Clerk of Court

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF MANILA
SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT
BRANCH I

CASE No. 27569.—*In the matter of the petition of LIM TEE alias JAIME LIM TEE to be admitted a citizen of the Philippines.*

NOTICE OF PETITION FOR PHILIPPINE CITIZENSHIP

To the Honorable Solicitor General and to Mr. Jose A. Uy, attorney for the petitioner, 1135 Don Quijote, Sampaloc, Manila, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition for Philippine citizenship pursuant to Commonwealth Act No. 473 as amended, has been presented in this court, by Lim Tee *alias* Jaime Lim Tee, who alleges that he is a resident of No. 949 Folgueras Street, Manila; that he was born on October 19, 1915, in Amoy, China; that his trade or profession is merchant and his average annual income during the last three years amounted to P20,000 more or less; that he is married; that his wife's name is Rosita Yu, who was born in Iloilo City and now resides at 949 Folgueras Street, Manila; that he has four children named Lily Lim, Alice Lim, Jane Lim and Jimmy Lim, all born in Manila, on November 15, 1947, January 9, 1949, September 11, 1951 and April 12, 1953, respectively; that he emigrated to the Philippines from Amoy, China, on or about October 7, 1922 and arrived at the port of Manila on the vessel *Taisan*; that he has resided continuously in the Philippines for a period of almost thirty-three years, and in the City of Manila for more than one year at least preceding the filing of the petition; that he is able to speak and write English and Tagalog, besides the Chinese language; that he is the owner of a real estate with an assessed value of P10,000 more or less; that he enrolled his child of school age named Lily Lim at the St. Stephen Girls School; that he is exempted from filing a declaration of intention for having been a resident of the Philippines continuously for more than thirty years; and that he cites Messrs. Antonio Villamin and Mrs. Lydia Briones, as witnesses whom he proposes to introduce in support of his petition.

Wherefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition will be heard by this court on the 5th day of June, 1956, at 8.30 a.m.

Let this notice be published at the request and expense of the petitioner in the *Official Gazette* and once a week for three consecutive weeks in the *Voz de Manila*, a newspaper of general circulation in the City of Manila, where the petitioner resides, and also let the said petition and this notice be posted in a public and conspicuous place in the office of the clerk of court.

Witness the Hon. Froilan Bayona, Judge of the Court of First Instance of Manila, this 22nd day of September, in the year nineteen hundred and fifty-five.

Attest:

MACARIO M. OFILADA
Clerk of Court

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF MANILA
SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT
BRANCH X

CASE No. 27570.—*In the matter of the petition of UY SIU TIONG to be admitted a citizen of the Philippines.*

NOTICE OF PETITION FOR PHILIPPINE CITIZENSHIP

To the Honorable Solicitor General and to the petitioner, Mr. Uy Siu Tiong, 400 Pennsylvania Street, Manila, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition for Philippine citizenship pursuant to Commonwealth Act No. 473 as amended has been presented in this court, by Uy Siu Tiong, who alleges that he is a resident of No. 400 Pennsylvania Street, Manila; that he was born on April 25, 1908, in Amoy, China; that his trade or profession is merchant, in which he has been engaged since 1946, and from which he derives an average annual income of about P10,000; that he is married; that his wife's name is Tan Siok Ying, who was born in China and now resides at No. 400 Pennsylvania Street, Manila; that he has nine children, named Felisa Uy *alias* Co Giok Kim, Macario Uy *alias* Co Chun Ching, Juan Uy *alias* Co Chun Guan, Jose Uy *alias* Co Chun Kiat, Uy Siu Kim, Segundo Uy, Paulina Co, Sally Uy and Milagros Co, all born in Manila, on August 17, 1938, December 8, 1939, December 27, 1940, March 12, 1946, March 22, 1946, November 19 1947, December 2, 1949, April 2, 1951 and November 27, 1953, respectively; that he emigrated to the Philippines from Amoy, China in the month of November, 1922 and arrived at the port of Manila on the vessel *Anking*; that he has resided continuously in the Philippines for a term of about thirty-three years, and in the City of Manila for a term of one year at least, immediately preceding the date of the petition; that he is able to speak and write English, Tagalog and Chinese; that he enrolled his children named Felisa Uy *alias* Co Giok Kim at the Far Eastern University, Macario Uy *alias* Co Chun Ching, Juan Uy *alias* Co Chun Guan, Jose Uy

alias Co Chun Kiat and Segundo Uy at the San Beda College, and Uy Siu Kim and Paulina Co at the Hope Christian High School; and that he cites Messrs. Delfin Mercado and Bernardo Fombuena, as witnesses whom he proposes to introduce in support of his petition.

Wherefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition will be heard by this court on the 15th day of May, 1956, at 8:30 a.m.

Let this notice be published at the request and expense of the petitioner, in the *Official Gazette* and once a week for three consecutive weeks in the *Voz de Manila*, a newspaper of general circulation in the City of Manila, where the petitioner resides, and also let the said petition and this notice be posted in a public and conspicuous place in the office of the clerk of court.

Witness the Hon. Higinio B. Macadaeg, Judge of the Court of First Instance of Manila, this 23rd day of September, in the year nineteen hundred and fifty-five.

Attest: MACARIO M. OFILADA
Clerk of Court

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF MANILA
SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT
BRANCH XIII

CASE No. 27583.—*In the matter of the petition of CHAN SU HOK alias FRANCISCO CHAN SU HOK to be admitted a citizen of the Philippines.*

NOTICE OF PETITION FOR PHILIPPINE CITIZENSHIP

To the Honorable Solicitor General and to Mr. Valentin Gutierrez, attorney for the petitioner, Borja Building, Rizal Avenue, Manila, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition for Philippine citizenship pursuant to Commonwealth Act No. 473 as amended, has been presented in this court, by Chan Su Hok *alias* Francisco Chan Su Hok, who alleges that he is a resident of No. 888 Sanchez, Tondo, Manila; that he was born on October, 13, 1896, in Amoy, China; that his trade or profession is business with store in Cebu City, and of which business he is co-owner and his capital invested therein is about ₱20,000 from which he derives an annual income of ₱8,000 more or less; that he is married to Chua Eng Tee, who was born in China and now resides at No. 888 Sanchez, Tondo, Manila; that he has five children, named Johnson, Helen, Watson, Lillian and Hanson Chan, all born in Manila, on March 6, 1938, April 17, 1944, December 1, 1946, March 20, 1949 and October 23, 1951, respectively; that the first child born of him and his wife, who was given the name of Corazon Chan, died in December, 1952, in China; that he has continuously resided in the Philippines during the period from his arrival on January 14, 1911, in Manila up to the present time or more than thirty years;

that he is able to speak, read and write English and Tagalog; that he enrolled his children of school age, Johnson Chan at the University of Santo Tomas, and the other three Helen, Watson and Lillian Chan at the Anglo Chinese School; that he filed a petition for naturalization in the Court of First Instance of Manila docketed as Civil Case No. 8024, but which was not granted; that he cites Messrs. Tomas de Guzman, and Eufracio L. Bermudez, as witnesses whom he proposes to introduce in support of his petition; and that he is exempted from filing a declaration of intention for having resided in the Philippines for over thirty years.

Wherefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition will be heard by this court on the 10th day of May, 1956, at 1:00 p.m.

Let this notice be published at the request and expense of the petitioner, in the *Official Gazette* and once a week for three consecutive weeks in the *Daily Record*, a newspaper of general circulation in the City of Manila, where the petitioner resides, and also let the said petition and this notice be posted in a public and conspicuous place in the office of the clerk of court.

Witness the Hon. Bienvenido A. Tan, Judge of the Court of First Instance of Manila, this 24th day of September, in the year nineteen hundred and fifty five.

Attest: MACARIO M. OFILADA
Clerk of Court

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF MANILA
SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT
BRANCH III

CASE No. 27590.—*in the matter of the petition of ONG HIO to be admitted a citizen of the Philippines.*

NOTICE OF PETITION FOR PHILIPPINE CITIZENSHIP

To the Honorable Solicitor General and to the petitioner, Mr. Ong Hio, 338-A Int., Echague Street, Manila, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition for Philippine citizenship pursuant to Commonwealth Act No. 473 as amended, has been presented in this court, by Ong Hio, who alleges that he is a resident of No. 338-A Int., Echague Street, Manila; that he was born on October 14, 1912, in Amoy, China; that his trade or profession is merchant, in which he has been engaged since before the war, and from which he derives an average annual income of more than ₱5,000; that he is married; that his wife's name is Chua Go, who was born in Chinggang, China, and now resides at 338-A Int., Echague Street, Manila; that he has seven children, named Mary Ong, Lucio Ong, Rosa Ong, Ong Siok Yin, Ong Pue Ti, Ong Siok Bee and Ong Pue Guan, all born in

Manila, on October 4, 1936, December 6, 1937, June 18, 1939, September 23, 1941, June 20, 1944, November 20, 1946 and April 19, 1950, respectively; that he emigrated to the Philippines from Amoy, China, on or about December 2, 1918 and arrived at the port of Manila on the vessel *Tai Sing*; that he has resided continuously in the Philippines for a term of one year at least, immediately preceding the date of the petition; that he is able to speak and write English and Tagalog; that he enrolled his children named Lucio Ong at the Far Eastern University, Rosa Ong at the Philippine Chinese High School, Mary Ong at the Quiapo Anglo Chinese School and Far Eastern University up to 1951, and Ong Siok Yin, Ong Pue Ti, Ong Siok Bee and Ong Pue Guan, at the Quiapo Anglo Chinese School; that he did not file his declaration of intention to become a citizen of the Philippines, because he has resided in this country for more than thirty years; and that he cites Messrs. German N. Esguerra and Ricardo de Castro, as witnesses whom he proposes to introduce in support of his petition.

Wherefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition will be heard by this court on the 16th day of May, 1956, at 8:30 a.m.

Let this notice be published at the request and expense of the petitioner, in the *Official Gazette* and once a week for three consecutive weeks in the *Daily Record*, a newspaper of general circulation in the City of Manila, where the petitioner resides, and also let the said petition and this notice be posted in a public and conspicuous place in the office of the clerk of court.

Witness the Hon. Rafael Amparo, Judge of the Court of First Instance of Manila, this 26th day of September, in the year nineteen hundred and fifty-five.

Attest: MACARIO M. OFILADA
Clerk of Court

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF MANILA
SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT
BRANCH XV

CASE NO. 27598.—*In the matter of the petition of SEVERO CHUA to be admitted a citizen of the Philippines.*

NOTICE OF PETITION FOR PHILIPPINE CITIZENSHIP

To the Honorable Solicitor General and to Mr. Cesar D. Blankas, attorney for the petitioner, R-303 Samanillo Building, Manila, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition for Philippine citizenship pursuant to Commonwealth Act No. 473 as amended, has been presented in this court, by Severo Chua, who alleges that he is a resident of No. 628 Elcano Street, Manila; that he was born on June 20, 1915, in Chinkang, Fookien, China; that his trade

or profession is merchant, in which he has been engaged since 1948, and from which he derives an average annual income of around P5,000; that he is married; that his wife's name is Tiu Bon Tuan, who was born in China and now resides at 628 Elcano Street, Manila; that he has two children named Chua Pin San and Chua Bin San, both born in Manila, on September 25, 1948 and March 25, 1953, respectively; that he arrived in the Philippines from China on the 25th day of March, 1927, at the port of Manila, on the vessel *Susana*; that he has resided continuously in the Philippines for not less than ten years, and that since 1927 he stayed in the City of Manila up to the present time; that he is able to speak and write English and one of the principal languages of the Philippines, which is the national language; that he is the proprietor and manager of the Severo Trading situated at 628 Elcano Street, Manila, which is worth more than twenty thousand pesos; that he enrolled his minor son who is of school age in the St. Stephens School, the name of said minor is Chua Pin San; that he cites Messrs. Juan P. Lapada and Amado B. Velasco, as witnesses whom he proposes to introduce in support of his petition; and that attached to the petition is a copy of his declaration of intention to become a citizen of the Philippines.

Wherefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition will be heard by this court on the 21st day of May, 1956, at 8:30 a.m.

Let this notice be published at the request and expense of the petitioner in the *Official Gazette* and once a week for three consecutive weeks in the *Manila Times*, a newspaper of general circulation in the City of Manila, where the petitioner resides, and also let the said petition and this notice be posted in a public and conspicuous place in the office of the clerk of court.

Witness the Hon. Edilberto Soriano, Judge of the Court of First Instance of Manila, this 26th day of September, in the year nineteen and fifty-five.

Attest: MACARIO M. OFILADA
Clerk of Court

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF MANILA
SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT
BRANCH VIII

CASE NO. 27628.—*In the matter of the petition of JOSE NGO to be admitted a citizen of the Philippines.*

NOTICE OF PETITION FOR PHILIPPINE CITIZENSHIP

To the Honorable Solicitor General and to Mr. Edilberto C. Casano, attorney for the petitioner, Marvel Building, Manila, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition for Philippine citizenship pursuant to Commonwealth Act No. 473 as amended, has been presented in this court, by Jose Ngo, who alleges that he is a resident of No. 908 Int. A, Albuquerque, Tondo, Manila; that he was born on June 19, 1929, in Manila; that his trade or profession is assistant manager, "Chua Giok Shirt Factory", in which he has been engaged since 1953, and from which he derives an average annual income of around P7,384; that he is married; that his wife's name is Felisa Ong, who was born in Manila, and now resides at 908-Int. A, Albuquerque, Tondo, Manila; that he has no child; that he has resided continuously in the Philippines for a term of five years, and in the City of Manila for a term of one year at least, immediately preceding the date of the petition; that he is able to speak and write English and Tagalog; that he cites Messrs. Marcelo N. Muñoz and Alfonso S. Arceo, as witnesses whom he proposes to introduce in support of his petition; and that attached to the petition is his Declaration of Intention to become a citizen of the Philippines.

Wherefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition will be heard by this court on the 25th day of May, 1956, at 8:30 a.m.

Let this notice be published at the request and expense of the petitioner in the *Official Gazette*, and once a week for three consecutive weeks in the *Nueva Era*, a newspaper of general circulation in the City of Manila, where the petitioner resides, and also let the said petition and this notice be posted in a public and conspicuous place in the office of the clerk of court.

Witness the Hon. Vicente Santiago, Judge of the Court of First Instance of Manila, this 29th day of September, in the year nineteen hundred and fifty-five.

Attest: MACARIO M. OFILADA
Clerk of Court

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF MANILA
SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT
BRANCH III

CASE No. 27635.—*In the matter of the petition of MARIANO CUATICO alias MARIANO CUA TIUQUO to be admitted a citizen of the Philippines.*

NOTICE OF PETITION FOR PHILIPPINE CITIZENSHIP

To the Honorable Solicitor General and to Mr. Jose H. Simpa, attorney for the petitioner, % Halili Transit, Balintawak, Quezon City, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition for Philippine citizenship pursuant to Commonwealth Act No. 473 as amended, has been presented in this court, by Mariano Cuatico alias Mariano Cua Tiuquo, who alleges that he is a resident of No. 191-A Invernes Street, Manila; that he was born on October 22,

1903, in Binondo, Manila; that his trade or profession is bank cashier and businessman, in which he has been engaged since 1939—cashier; 1950—businessman, and from which he derives an average annual income of P20,000; that he is married; that his wife's name is Lourdes Yap, who was born in La Carlota, Negros Occidental, and now resides at 191-A Invernes Street, Manila; that he has three children, named Regina Cuatico, Guillermo Cuatico and Elena Cuatico, all born in Manila, on September 7, 1924, February 9, 1928 and December 29, 1929, respectively; that he has resided continuously in the Philippines for a term of fifty-two years, and in the City of Manila, for a term of one year at least, immediately preceding the date of the petition; that he is able to speak and write English and Tagalog; that he is the owner of real estate situated in Manila and Lucena, Quezon Province, worth P60,000 in co-ownership with his ten brothers and sisters; that he enrolled his children named Regina Cuatico at the Arellano High School, Guillermo Cuatico at the University of Santo Tomas, and now taking post graduate course in New York, U. S. A., and Elena Cuatico at the Far Eastern University and University of the East; that he is entitled to the benefit of section 6 of Commonwealth Act No. 473 as amended by Act 535, for having been born in the Philippines and having resided therein for more than thirty years; and that he cites Messrs. Basilio Francisco and Zosimo Reymundo, as witnesses whom he proposes to introduce in support of his petition.

Wherefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition will be heard by this court on the 18th day of May, 1956, at 8:30 a.m.

Let this notice be published at the request and expense of the petitioner in the *Official Gazette*, and once a week for three consecutive weeks, in the *Daily Record*, a newspaper of general circulation in the City of Manila, where the petitioner resides, and also let the said petition and this notice be posted in a public and conspicuous place in the office of the clerk of court.

Witness the Hon. Rafael Amparo, Judge of the Court of First Instance of Manila, this 29th day of September, in the year nineteen hundred and fifty-five.

Attest: MACARIO M. OFILADA
Clerk of Court

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF MANILA
SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT
BRANCH IX

CASE No. 27653.—*In the matter of the petition of MOHANDAS DOULATRAM SEHWANI to be admitted a citizen of the Philippines.*

NOTICE OF PETITION FOR PHILIPPINE CITIZENSHIP

To the Honorable Solicitor General and to Mr. Salvador Sales, attorney for the petitioner, 1180

Musa Street, Sampaloc, Manila, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition for Philippine citizenship pursuant to Commonwealth Act No. 473 as amended, has been presented in this court, by Mohandas Doulatram Sehwan, who alleges that he is a resident of No. 444 Aviles Street, Manila; that he was born on November 11, 1931, in Silay, Occidental Negros, Philippines; that his trade or profession is merchant, in which he has been engaged since 1952, and from which he derives an average annual income of about P6,000; that he is single; that he is a native born Indian citizen or subject, and had graduated from the High School in San Beda College, and at present second year in the College of Commerce at the University of the East; that he has resided continuously in the Philippines since his birth or for a term of more than twenty-three years, and in the City of Manila, for a term of one year at least, immediately preceding the date of the petition; that he is able to speak and write English, Tagalog and Ilongo; and that he cites Mrs. Avelina L. Osias and Dr. Luis Reyes, as witnesses whom he proposes to introduce in support of his petition.

Wherefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition will be heard by this court on the 19th day of May, 1956, at 10:00 a.m.

Let this notice be published at the request and expense of the petitioner in the *Official Gazette*, and once a week for three consecutive weeks in the *Daily Record*, a newspaper of general circulation in the City of Manila, where the petitioner resides, and also let the said petition and this notice be posted in a public and conspicuous place in the office of the clerk of court.

Witness the Hon. Fidel Ibañez, Judge of the Court of First Instance of Manila, this 3rd day of October, in the year nineteen hundred and fifty-five.

Attest: MACARIO M. OFILADA
Clerk of Court

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF MANILA
SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT
BRANCH II

CASE No. 27654.—*In the matter of the petition of RAMCHAND DOULATRAM SEHWANI to be admitted a citizen of the Philippines.*

NOTICE OF PETITION FOR PHILIPPINE CITIZENSHIP

To the Honorable Solicitor General and to Mr. Salvador Sales, attorney for the petitioner, 1180 Musa Street, Sampaloc, Manila, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition for Philippine citizenship pursuant to Commonwealth Act No. 473 as amended, has been presented in this court, by Ramchand Doulatram Sehwan, who alleges that he is a

resident of No. 444 Aviles Street, Manila; that he was born on March 24, 1935 in the City of Manila; Philippines; that he is single; that he has resided continuously in the Philippines since his birth or for a term of at least twenty years, and in the City of Manila, for a term of one year at least, immediately preceding the date of the petition; that his trade or profession is merchant, in which he has been engaged since 1954, and from which he derives an average annual income of about P6,000; that he is able to speak and write English and Tagalog; that he cites Mrs. Avelina L. Osias and Dr. Luis Reyes, as witnesses whom he proposes to introduce in support of his petition; and that attached to the petition is his diploma of his graduation from the High School of the San Beda College.

Wherefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition will be heard by this court on the 18th day of May, 1956, at 8:30 a.m.

Let this notice be published at the request and expense of the petitioner in the *Official Gazette*, and once a week for three consecutive weeks in the *Daily Record*, a newspaper of general circulation in the City of Manila, where the petitioner resides, and also let the said petition and this notice be posted in a public and conspicuous place in the office of the clerk of court.

Witness the Hon. Francisco E. Jose, Judge of the Court of First Instance of Manila, this 3rd day of October, in the year nineteen hundred and fifty-five.

Attest: MACARIO M. OFILADA
Clerk of Court

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF MANILA
SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT
BRANCH XII

CASE No. 27683.—*In the matter of the petition of DOMINGO LIM to be admitted a citizen of the Philippines.*

NOTICE OF PETITION FOR PHILIPPINE CITIZENSHIP

To the Honorable Solicitor General and to Mr. Jose A. Uy, attorney for the petitioner, 1151 Don Quijote, Sampaloc, Manila, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition for Philippine citizenship pursuant to Commonwealth Act No. 473 as amended, has been presented in this court, by Domingo Lim, who alleges that he is a resident of No. 832 Jaboneros Street, Manila; that he was born on April 7, 1929, in the City of Manila; that his trade or profession is assistant manager of the firm, Lim Yee Wan Hardware, and his average annual income during the last three years amounted to P5,000 more or less; that he is single; that he obtained his elementary and secondary education from the Philippine Chinese High School and the Far Eastern University, respectively; that

he obtained the degree of Bachelor of Science in Commerce from the same university; that he has resided continuously in the Philippines for a period of twenty-six years, and in the City of Manila, for more than one year at least, immediately preceding the date of the filing of the petition; that he is able to speak and write English and Tagalog, besides the Chinese language; that he is exempted from the filing of a declaration of intention to become a citizen of the Philippines, for having been born in the City of Manila, and having obtained his elementary and secondary education in schools and colleges recognized by the Government; and that he cites Messrs. Virgilio S. Nabong, Melanio P. Calpo and Anicetas L. Nabong, as witnesses whom he proposes to introduce of his petition.

Wherefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition will be heard by this court on the 7th day of June, 1956, at 8:30 a.m.

Let this notice be published at the request and expense of the petitioner in the *Official Gazette* and once a week for three consecutive weeks in the *Nueva Era*, a newspaper of general circulation in the City of Manila, where the petitioner resides, and also let the said petition and this notice be posted in a public and conspicuous place in the office of the clerk of court.

Witness the Hon. Bonifacio Ysip, Judge of the Court of First Instance of Manila, this 5th day of October, in the year nineteen hundred and fifty-five.

Attest:

MACARIO M. OFILADA
Clerk of Court

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF MANILA
SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT
BRANCH V

CASE No. 27684.—*In the matter of the petition of TAN HOI to be admitted a citizen of the Philippines.*

NOTICE OF PETITION FOR PHILIPPINE CITIZENSHIP

To the Honorable Solicitor General and to Miss Edna N. Marquez, attorney for the petitioner, 40 Plaridel Street, Quezon City, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition for Philippine citizenship pursuant to Commonwealth Act No. 473 as amended, has been presented in this court, by Tan Hoi, who alleges that he is a resident of No. 838 O'Donnell Street, Manila; that he was born on August 18, 1915, in Canton, China; that his trade or profession is manager of the Panciteria Moderna, in which he has been engaged since 1946, and from which he derives an average annual income of ₱3,600; that he is married; that his wife's name is Wong Tue Siam, who was born in Baguio City, and now resides at 838 O'Donnell Street, Manila; that he has one child with his

present wife, named Philip W. Tan, born on August 27, 1954, in Quezon City; that with his first wife Chee Shi, who died in Canton, China, on July 19, 1917, he has two children, named William Tan, born September 27, 1937 in Canton, China; and Tan Nam, born October 10, 1949; William Tan resides at 509 Ronquillo, Manila; and Tan Nam resides at 117 Burham Street, Hongkong; that he emigrated to the Philippines from Canton, China, on or about August 17, 1929, and arrived at the port of Manila on a vessel of the *Russian Line*, Canadian Steamship Co., that he has resided continuously in the Philippines, for a term of twenty-four years, and in the City of Manila, for a term of one year at least, immediately preceding the date of the petition; that he is able to speak and write English and Tagalog; that he has no real property, but his wife is earning ₱1,440 yearly as cashier of Lido Restaurant located at Teodora Alonso Street, Manila; that his eldest son William Tan is presently studying in the second year at the Feati High School; that he cites Messrs. Mariano Ramirez and Anastacio F. Corabio, as witnesses whom he proposes to introduce in support of his petition; and that attached to the petition is a copy of his declaration of intention to become a citizen of the Philippines.

Wherefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition will be heard by this court on May 21, 1956, at 9:00 a.m.

Let this notice be published at the request and expense of the petitioner in the *Official Gazette* and once a week for three consecutive weeks in the *El Debate*, a newspaper of general circulation in the City of Manila, where the petitioner resides, and also let the said petition and this notice be posted in a public and conspicuous place in the office of the clerk of court.

Witness the Hon. Gregorio S. Narvasa, Judge of the Court of First Instance of Manila, this 5th day of October, in the year nineteen hundred and fifty-five.

Attest:

MACARIO M. OFILADA
Clerk of Court

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF MANILA
SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT
BRANCH X

CASE No. 27685.—*In the matter of the petition of DAVID DAY to be admitted a citizen of the Philippines.*

NOTICE OF PETITION FOR PHILIPPINE CITIZENSHIP

To the Honorable Solicitor General and to Messrs. SyCip, Salazar, Atienza, Luna & Caparas, attorneys for the petitioner, R-502 Trade and Commerce Building, Manila, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition for Philippine citizenship pursuant to Commonwealth Act No. 473 as amended, has been presented in this court, by David Day, who alleges that he is a resident of No. 1008 C. Aragon, Singalong, Manila; that he was born in Shanghai, China, on May 11, 1923; that he is a credit investigator and an insurance underwriter of Great Pacific Life Assurance Corporation, from which he derives an average annual income of P5,000, more or less; that he is married; that his wife's name is Aida Velez, who was born in Cebu, Philippines, and now resides at No. 1008 C. Aragon, Singalong, Manila; that he has one child named Daniel Day, born in Manila on February 2, 1955; that he emigrated to the Philippines from Shanghai, China, and arrived at the port of Manila on board the *Empress of Russia*, on or about the month of September, 1937; that he has resided continuously in the Philippines, and in the City of Manila, where the petition is filed, for more than seventeen years, immediately preceding the date of the petition; that he is able to speak and write English and Tagalog; that he cites Messrs. Alejandro D. Resurreccion and Juan C. Canave, as witnesses whom he proposes to introduce in support of his petition; and that attached to the petition is a copy of his declaration of intention to become a citizen of the Philippines.

Wherefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition will be heard at this court on May 15, 1956, at 8:30 a.m.

Let this notice be published at the request and expense of the petitioner in the *Official Gazette* and once a week for three consecutive weeks in the *Daily Record*, a newspaper of general circulation in the City of Manila, where the petitioner resides, and also let the said petition and this notice be posted in a public and conspicuous place in the office of the clerk of court.

Witness the Hon. Higinio B. Macadaeg, Judge of the Court of First Instance of Manila, this 5th day of October, in the year nineteen hundred and fifty-five.

Attest: MACARIO M. OFILADA
Clerk of Court

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF MANILA
SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

CIVIL CASE No. 27250.—*In the matter of the adoption of the minor, MARGARITA EDCOR. ALDARITA B. PEREGRINO, petitioner.*

ORDER

A verified petition for adoption having been filed by Alderita B. Peregrino, through Attys. Sixto S. J. Carlos and Valentin E. Escutin, praying that after due notice, publication and hearing, Margarita Edcor, one year of age, be declared, for all

legal intents and purposes, the child of the petitioner.

It is hereby ordered that the said petition be set for hearing on December 3, 1955, at 8:30 a.m., before Branch VI of this court, and that this order be published in the *Official Gazette*, and a newspaper of general circulation, once a week for three consecutive weeks, at the expense of the petitioner, so that all persons interested may appear on the date, hour and place above set forth, to show cause, if any, why the aforementioned petition should not be granted.

It is hereby further ordered that a copy of this order, together with a copy of the petition, served upon the Honorable Solicitor General.

So ordered.

Manila, Philippines, October 5, 1955.

HERMOGENES CONCEPCION

Judge

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF MANILA
SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT
BRANCH XIII

CASE No. 27814.—*In the matter of the petition of MANUEL SO alias TAN DEIT to be admitted a citizen of the Philippines.*

NOTICE OF PETITION FOR PHILIPPINE CITIZENSHIP

To the Honorable Solicitor General and to Mr. Simplicio U. Tapia, attorney for the petitioner, R-319 Gonzaga Building, Rizal Avenue, Manila, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition for Philippine citizenship pursuant to Commonwealth Act No. 473 as amended, has been presented in this court, by Manuel So alias Tan Deit, who alleges that he is a resident of No. 441 Evangelista Street, Quiapo, Manila; that he was born on May 1, 1918, in Chuan Chiu, Amoy, China; that his trade or profession is businessman, in which he has been engaged since 1949 and from which he derives an average annual income of P5,000 more or less; that he is married; that his wife's name is Remedios B. Santos, who was born in San Miguel, Bulacan, Philippines, and now resides at 441 Evangelista, Quiapo, Manila; that he has three children, named Manuel So, Jr., Felix So and Angelito So, all born in Manila, on May 15, 1950, March 23, 1953, and February 6, 1955, respectively; that he emigrated to the Philippines from Amoy, China, on or about the year 1937, and arrived at the port of Manila on the vessel *Ang King*; that he has resided continuously in the Philippines for a term of seventeen years, and in the City of Manila, for a term of one year at least, immediately preceding the date of the petition; that he is able to speak and write English and Tagalog; that he has not yet enrolled his children in schools because they are not yet of school age; that he

cites Messrs. Iluminado G. Roxas, Mariano F. Almeda, Jr. and Jesus Carrasco, as witnesses whom he proposes to introduce in support of his petition; and that attached to the petition is his declaration of intention to become a citizen of the Philippines.

Wherefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition will be heard by this court on the 24th day of May, 1956, at 1:00 p.m.

Let this notice be published at the request and expense of the petitioner in the *Official Gazette*, and once a week for three consecutive weeks in the *Bagong Buhay*, a newspaper of general circulation in the City of Manila, where the petitioner resides, and also let the said petition and this notice be posted in a public and conspicuous place in the office of the clerk of court.

Witness the Hon. Bienvenido A. Tan, Judge of the Court of First Instance of Manila, this 11th day of October, in the year nineteen hundred and fifty-five.

Attest: MACARIO M. OFILADA
Clerk of Court

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF MANILA
SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT
BRANCH XV

CASE NO. 27842.—*In the matter of the petition of Go TIONG AC to be admitted a citizen of the Philippines.*

NOTICE OF PETITION FOR PHILIPPINE CITIZENSHIP

To the Honorable Solicitor General and to Mr. Jordan Techico, attorney for the petitioner, suites 201-202 Ban Chuan Building, 562 T. Penpin, corner Ongpin, Manila, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition for Philippine citizenship pursuant to Commonwealth Act No. 473 as amended, has been presented in this court, by Go Tiong Ac, who alleges that he is a resident of No. 828 Juan Luna Street, Manila; that he was born on May 2, 1910, in Amoy, China; that his trade or profession is merchant, in which he has been engaged since the year 1946, and from which he derives an average annual income of between P10,000 to P28,000; that he is married; that his wife's name is Chua Cheng Tee, who was born in China and now resides at No. 828 Juan Luna, Manila; that he has three children, named James Go Ki Siong, born in China, on January 21, 1931, David Go and Victor Go, both born in Manila, on February 12, 1941 and November 23, 1942, respectively; that he emigrated to the Philippines, from Amoy, China, on or about the year 1925, and arrived at the port of Manila on the vessel *Susana*; that he has resided continuously in the Philippines for a term of thirty years immediately preceding the date of the petition, to wit, since 1925, in the City of Manila, Philippines; that he only left for Amoy, China, on two or three

occasions previously for a short stay for family visit and for business purposes without relinquishing his residence in the Philippines; that he is able to speak and write English and Tagalog; that he is the owner of a real estate situated at No. 828 Juan Luna Street, Tondo, Manila, worth P144,3000 more or less; that he enrolled his children named James Go Ki Siong at the Uson College, David Go and Victor Go at the Santo Tomas University; that he cites Messrs. Teodosio R. Diño and Vicente Merced, as witnesses whom he proposes to introduce in support of his petition; and that attached to the petition is his declaration of intention to become a citizen of the Philippines.

Wherefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition will be heard by this court on the 4th day of June, 1956, at 8:30 a.m.

Let this notice be published at the request and expense of the petitioner in the *Official Gazette*, and once a week for three consecutive weeks in the *Voz de Manila*, a newspaper of general circulation in the City of Manila, where the petitioner resides, and also let the said petition and this notice be posted in a public and conspicuous place in the office of the clerk of court.

Witness the Hon. Edilberto Soriano, Judge of the Court of First Instance of Manila, this 14th day of October, in the year nineteen hundred and fifty-five.

Attest: MACARIO M. OFILADA
Clerk of Court

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF MANILA
SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT
BRANCH VI

CASE NO. 27851.—*In the matter of the petition of NG LIN HUAT to be admitted a citizen of the Philippines.*

NOTICE OF PETITION FOR PHILIPPINE CITIZENSHIP

To the Honorable Solicitor General and to Messrs. Macapagal, Capili & Nuqui, R-329 Madrigal Building, Manila, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition for Philippine citizenship pursuant to Commonwealth Act No. 473 as amended, has been presented in this court, by Ng Lin Huat, who alleges that he is a resident of No. 855 Juan Luna Street, Manila; that he was born on September 9, 1917, in Hui-An, China; that his trade or profession is salesman at El "32" Umbrella factory, in which he has been engaged since 1952, and from which he derives an average annual income of P6,000; that he is married; that his wife's name is Rosa Chua Chiacio, who resides at 855 Juan Luna Street, Manila; that he has three children, named Josephine Ng, Rufino Ng and Ramon Ng, all born in Manila, on June 22, 1949, May 31, 1951 and June 23, 1953,

respectively; that he emigrated to the Philippines from China in the year 1921, and arrived at the port of Manila on the vessel *Susana*, and since the petitioner has resided in the Philippines for more than thirty-four years, he is therefore, exempted from filing a declaration of intention; that he has resided continuously in the Philippines, for more than ten years, and in the City of Manila, for a term of one year, at least, immediately preceding the date of the petition; that he is able to speak and write, English and Tagalog; that he enrolled his children named Josephine Ng and Rufino Ng at the Immaculate Conception Anglo-Chinese Academy; and that he cites Messrs. Leonardo V. Llanera and Jose Licuanan, as witnesses whom he proposes to introduce in support of his petition.

Wherefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition will be heard by this court on the 7th day of June, 1956, at 8:30 a.m.

Let this notice be published at the request and expense of the petitioner in the *Official Gazette*, and once a week for three consecutive weeks in the *Nueva Era*, a newspaper of general circulation in the City of Manila, where the petitioner resides, and also let the said petition and this notice be posted in a public and conspicuous place in the office of the clerk of court.

Witness the Hon. Hermogenes Concepcion, Judge of the Court of First Instance of Manila, this 15th day of October, in the year nineteen and fifty-five.

Attest: MACARIO M. OFILADA
Clerk of Court

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF MANILA
SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT
BRANCH X

CASE NO. 27857.—*In the matter of the petition of LIM CHIN TAY alias YU SE AN to be admitted a citizen of the Philippines.*

NOTICE OF PETITION FOR PHILIPPINE CITIZENSHIP
To the Honorable Solicitor General and to Mr. Jorge A. Pascua, attorney for the petitioner, 89-A Loreto, Sampaloc, Manila, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition for Philippine citizenship pursuant to Commonwealth Act No. 473 as amended, has been presented in this court, by Lim Chin Tay *alias* Yu Se An, who alleges that he is a resident of No. 1039 Oroquieta Street, Manila; that he was born on February 15, 1931, in Kulangsu, Fookien, China; that his trade or profession is salesman, in which he earns a monthly income of no less than P450; that he is single; that he emigrated to the Philippines from China on August 20, 1938, and arrived at the port of Manila on the vessel *Tjinigara*; that since his emigration to the Philippines in August, 1938,

or for a period of more than seventeen years, he has continuously lived in the City of Manila; that he is able to speak, read and write the English and Tagalog languages, besides his own Chinese language; that he is at present enrolled as a student in the Mapua Institute of Technology, from which institution he is supposed to graduate during the current school term; that he filed his declaration of intention to become a Filipino citizen on June 10, 1954; and that he cites Messrs. Vicente Ma. Villaseran and Alberto Pajarillo, as witnesses whom he proposes to introduce in support of his petition.

Wherefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition will be heard by this court on June 5, 1956, at 8:30 a.m.

Let this notice be published at the request and expense of the petitioner in the *Official Gazette*, and once a week for three consecutive weeks in the *Nueva Era*, a newspaper of general circulation in the City of Manila, where the petitioner resides, and also let the said petition and this notice be posted in a public and conspicuous place in the office of the clerk of court.

Witness the Hon. Higinio B. Macadaeg, Judge of the Court of First Instance of Manila, this 15th day of October, in the year nineteen hundred and fifty-five.

Attest: MACARIO M. OFILADA
Clerk of Court

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF MANILA
SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT
BRANCH II

CASE NO. 27858.—*In the matter of the petition of YU SEH KENG alias JOHNNIE YU SE KENG to be admitted a citizen of the Philippines.*

NOTICE OF PETITION FOR PHILIPPINE CITIZENSHIP
To the Honorable Solicitor General and to Mr. Jorge A. Pascua, attorney for the petitioner, 189-A Loreto, Sampaloc, Manila, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition for Philippine citizenship pursuant to Commonwealth Act No. 473 as amended, has been presented in this court, by Yu Seh Keng *alias* Johnnie Yu Se Keng, who alleges that he is a resident of No. 1039 Oroquieta Street, Manila, where he began to reside since 1935; that previous to 1935, he and his family resided at Poblete Street, Manila; that he is a merchant by occupation doing business in the City of Manila; that he is at the same time the Vice-president of the Newton Commercial Company, Inc., and his office is at R-105 Chaco Building, Manila; that he was born in Yu Chu, China, on January 15, 1915; that he is married to Victorina Chingtao, who is now residing at 1039 Oroquieta, Manila, and by whom he has three children, named Willie Yu Ah Se, born in Amoy, China, on May 25,

1936, Denny Yu and Lawrence (Larry) Yu, both born in Manila, on May 9, 1940 and September 10, 1948, respectively; that from Amoy, China, he arrived in the Philippines on June 17, 1930 on the vessel *Anking*, with the City of Manila as the place of debarkation; that he is able to read, write and speak the English and Tagalog languages; that he enrolled his son, Willia Yu Ah Seh, at the University of Philippines, and his son, Denny Yu is enrolled at the De La Salle College; that his youngest son, Lawrence Yu, is not yet studing but he will enroll at the De La Salle College; that he filed his declaration of intention to become a Filipino citizen on January 9, 1954; and that he cites Messrs. Juan O. Martinez and Julian S. de Guia, as witnesses whom he proposes to introduce in support of his petition.

Wherefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition will be heard by this court on the 7th day of June, 1956, at 8:30 a.m.

Let this notice be published at the request and expense of the petitioner, in the *Official Gazette*, and once a week for three consecutive weeks in the *Nueva Era*, a newspaper of general circulation in the City of Manila, where the petitioner resides, and also let the said petition and this notice be posted in a public and conspicuous place in the office of the clerk of court.

Witness the Hon. Francisco E. Jose, Judge of the Court of First Instance of Manila, this 15th day of October, in the year nineteen hundred and fifty-five.

Attest:

MACARIO M. OFILADA
Clerk of Court

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF MASBATE
TENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

CIVIL CASE No. 637.—*In the matter of the petition of LIM SAN TIAO alias LIM ENG PENG, to be admitted as a citizen of the Philippines.*

NOTICE OF PETITION FOR PHILIPPINE CITIZENSHIP

To the Honorable Solicitor General, Manila, Mr. Lim San Tiao alias Lim Eng Peng, Masbate, Masbate, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition for naturalization pursuant to Commonwealth Act No. 473, as amended, has been presented to this court by Lim San Tiao alias Lim Eng Peng, who alleges that his present place of residence is Zurbito St., municipality of Masbate, province of Masbate, Philippines, and his former residence was Amoy, China; that he is the owner of real estate situated in Zurbito Street, Masbate, Masbate, Philippines, worth P42,380; that he is at present employed as cashier of the "Lim Eng Biao Store", at Zurbito Street, Masbate, Masbate, with an annual salary of P3,600; that he was born on the 1st day of March, 1902, at Amoy, China, and that at present he is a citizen of the Republic of China; that he is married, and his

wife's name is Yu Ng Ty, who was born in Amoy, China, on March 4, 1908, and now resides at Masbate, Masbate, Philippines; that he has eight children and the names, date and places of birth and place of residence of each said children is as follows: Elizabeth Kim (F) November 17, 1930, Masbate, Masbate, Manila; Victoria Lim (F) January 18, 1932, Manila, Masbate, Masbate; Anita Lim (F) August 29, 1934, Masbate, Masbate, Masbate; Basilio Lim (M) March 22, 1937, Manila, Masbate, Masbate; Roberto Lim (M) March 28, 1939, Masbate, Masbate, Masbate, Masbate; Justiniano Lim (M) August 23, 1940, Masbate, Masbate, Masbate, Masbate; Nenita Lim (F) August 11, 1942, Masbate, Masbate, Masbate, Masbate; Janet Yu Lim (F) October 30, 1947, Masbate, Masbate, Masbate, Masbate; that he emigrated to the Philippines from Amoy, China, on or about the 5th day of May, 1914, and arrived at the port of Manila, Philippines, on the vessel *SS Tai Seng*; that he returned to China twice to study, the last time being in 1927 and came back to the Philippines on July 28, 1928 from Amoy, China, and arrived again at the port of Manila, on the vessel *SS Susana*; that he resided continuously in the Philippines for a term of 27 years at least, immediately preceding the date of this petition, to wit, since July 28, 1928, and in the municipality of Masbate, province of Masbate, Philippines, for a term of one year at least, immediately preceding the date of this petition, to wit, since the year 1928; that he is able to speak and write English, Tagalog, and Visayan, all principal languages of the Philippines; that he enrolled his children in the following schools: Victoria Lim, University of the East, June, 1955; Anita Lim, Philippine Women's University, June, 1955; Basilio Lim, University of the Philippines, June, 1955; Roberto Lim, FEATI School of Technology, June, 1955; Justiniano Lim, Philippine Chinese High School, June, 1955; Nenita Lim, Philippine Chinese High School, June, 1955; Janet Yu Lim, Philippine Chinese Republican School, June, 1955; public and private schools recognized by the Bureau of Private Schools of the Philippines, where Philippine history, government and civics are taught or prescribed as part of the school curriculum, during the entire period of his residence in the Philippines; that he has all the qualifications required by Commonwealth Act No. 473; that he is of good moral character and believes in the principles underlying the Philippine Constitution; that he has conducted himself in a proper and irreproachable manner during the entire period of his residence in the Philippines in his relation with the constituted government as well as with the community in which he is living; that he has mingled socially with the Filipinos, and has evinced a sincere desire to learn and embrace the customs, traditions, and ideals of the Filipinos during the entire period of his residence in the Philippines; that he is not opposed to organized government or affiliated with

any association or group of persons who uphold and teach doctrines opposing all organized governments; that he is not defending or teaching the necessity or propriety of violence, personal assault, or assassination for the success and predominance of men's ideas; that he is not a polygamist or a believer in the practice of polygamy; that he has not been convicted of a crime involving moral turpitude; that he is not suffering from mental alienation or incurable or contagious disease; that the Republic of China of which he is a citizen it not at war with the Philippines; that he has complied with the requirement of section 5 of Commonwealth Act No. 473, having filed with the office of the Solicitor General of the Philippines; a declaration under oath that it is bono fide his intention to become a citizen of the Philippines, on June 4, 1954; that it is his intention in good faith to become a citizen of the Philippines and to renounce absolutely and forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state or sovereignty, and particularly to the Republic of China of which at this time he is a citizen; that he will reside continuously in the Philippines from the date of the filing of his petition up to the time of his admission to Philippine citizenship. He cites Messrs. Juan Alforte and Dr. Antonio Navea, both of legal ages and residents of Masbate, Masbate, Philippines, as witnesses whom the petitioner proposes to introduce in support of his petition.

Therefore, you are hereby given notice that the said petition will be heard before this court, on the 24th day of February, 1956, at 8:30 o'clock in the morning.

Let this notice be published at the expense of the petitioner once a month for three consecutive months in the *Official Gazette*, Manila, and once a week for three consecutive weeks in the *Nueva Era*, a newspaper edited in the City of Manila, and of general circulation in the province of Masbate, where the petitioner resides, and also let said petition and this notice be posted in a public and conspicuous place in the office of the clerk of court.

Witness the Hon. Pascual Santos, Judge of the Court of First Instance of Masbate, this 26th day of July, 1955.

LINO BAJAR
Clerk of Court

[8-10]

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF MISAMIS OCCIDENTAL
SIXTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

NATURALIZATION CASE No. 35.—*In the matter of the petition for admission to Philippine citizenship. SERAFIN UY, petitioner.*

NOTICE OF PETITION FOR PHILIPPINE CITIZENSHIP
To the Honorable Solicitor General, Manila; Mr. Serafin Uy, Clarin, Misamis Occidental, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a verified petition for Philippine citizenship has been presented to this Court of First Instance of Misamis Occidental by Serafin Uy who alleges, that he was born on August 18, 1932 in the municipality of Clarin, Misamis Occidental, and is actually residing thereat; that he is single and that his trade or profession is that of a "Hipe de Viaje and mechanic of the Lim Chiocho Nut Buyer and Seller" from which he derives an average annual income of ₱1,440; that he is at present a citizen or subject of the Republic of China under whose laws Filipinos may become naturalized citizens or subjects thereof; that he has resided continuously in the Philippines and has never gone abroad; that he believes in the principles underlying the Philippine Constitution, has conducted himself in a proper and reproachable manner during the entire period of his residence in the Philippines in his relation with the constituted government, as well as with the community in which he lives; that he has mingled socially with the Filipinos, has learned and embraced the customs, traditions and ideals of the Filipinos; that he has all the qualifications required under section 2 and none of the disqualifications under section 4 of Commonwealth Act No. 473; that it is his intention in good faith to become a citizen of the Republic of the Philippines and renounce absolutely and forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state or sovereignty, and particularly to the Republic of China of which at this time he is supposed to be a citizen or subject; that he will reside continuously in the Philippines from the date of the filing of his petition up to the time of his admission to Philippine citizenship.

He is able to speak and write the English language and the Visayan (Cebuano) dialect, citing Messrs. Jose U. Ochate and Capistrano Pananguit, both of legal ages and residents of Clarin, Misamis Occidental, who are Filipino citizens whom the petitioner proposes to introduce as his witnesses in support of his petition.

Therefore, you are hereby given notice that the said petition will be heard by this Court of First Instance of Misamis Occidental at its session hall in the Capitol Building in Oroquieta on May 25, 1956, at 8 a.m.

Let this notice be published at the expense of the petitioner in the *Official Gazette* for three consecutive issues and in the *Nueva Era*, a newspaper edited in the City of Manila and of general circulation in the province of Misamis Occidental where the petitioner resides, for three consecutive weeks, and also let the said petition and this notice be posted in a public and conspicuous place in the office of the clerk of court.

Witness the Hon. Patricio C. Ceniza, judge of said court, this 30th day of July, 1955, in Oroquieta, Misamis Occidental.

[8-10]

VICENTE ROA
Clerk of Court

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF MOUNTAIN PROVINCE
SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT
BONTOC

NATURALIZATION CASE No. 6.—*In the matter of the petition of Ng Diap alias JUAN CHAN to be admitted a citizen of the Philippines. Ng Diap alias CHAN, petitioner.*

NOTICE OF HEARING OF PETITION FOR
PHILIPPINE CITIZENSHIP

To the Honorable Solicitor General, Manila, Philippines, and Ng Diap *alias* Juan Chan, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a verified petition for naturalization pursuant to Commonwealth Act No. 473, as amended by Act No. 535, has been presented to this court by Ng Diap *alias* Juan Chan, who alleges that he was born on January 7, 1924, in Chinkang, China; that his present place of residence is Bauko, Mountain Province, and his former residences are Candon, Ilocos Sur and San Fernando, La Union; that his trade or profession was that of a merchant or businessman having been engaged since 1946, from which he derived an average annual income of ₱2,000 and at present a merchant of Bauko, Mountain Province; that he is married to Lomista Landodok, who was born in Bauko, Mountain Province, Philippines, and now resides in Bauko, Mountain Province, with whom he has five children, the name, date and place of birth, and place or residence of each are as follows: (1) Carolina, born on August 11, 1945 and resides at the same place, (2) Juanito, born, on March 21, 1947 and resides at Bauko, Mountain Province, (3) Leonardo, born on November 10, 1948, at Bauko, Mountain Province and resides at the same place, (4) Marianito, born on December 30, 1950, at Bauko, Mountain Province, and resides at the same place, and (5) Neneta, born on May 5, 1954, at Bauko, Mountain Province and resides at the same place; that he can speak and write English and Ilocano; that he is not disqualified in accordance with section 4 of Act 473 as amended which reduces to five years the ten years continuous residence required by paragraph two of section 2 of said Act, for the reason that he is married to a Filipina woman; that he believes in the principles underlying the Philippine Constitution; has conducted himself in a proper and irreproachable manner during the entire period of his residence in the Philippines in his relations with the constituted government as well as with the community in which he lives; that he has mingled socially with the Filipinos, and has evinced to a sincere desire to learn and embrace the customs, traditions, and ideals of the Filipinos; that he has all the qualifications required under section 2, and none of the disqualifications under section 4, of Commonwealth Act No. 473; that he enrolled his children Carolina to Otucan Public School, Bauko, in 1950–51 and 1951–1952, Chinese Patriotic School, Baguio City, in 1952–1953; 1953–

1954 and 1954–1955; La Union Chinese School, San Fernando, La Union, in 1955–1956; Juanito to Chinese Patriotic School, Baguio City, in 1953–1954 and 1954–1955; La Union Chinese School San Fernando, La Union, in 1955–1956; Leonardo to Chinese Patriotic School, Baguio City, 1954–1955, La Union Chinese School, San Fernando, La Union, in 1955–1956, recognized by the government and his other children are not yet of school age; that it is his intention in good faith to become a citizen of the Philippines and to renounce absolutely and forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state or sovereignty, particularly to the Republic of China, of which at this time he is a citizen or subject; that he will reside continuously in the Philippines, as he had heretofore resided, from the date of the filing of this petition up to the time of his admission to Philippine citizenship; that he cites Atty. Jose Bondad, of legal age, Filipino, residing at Sagada, Mountain Province, who are both Filipinos, as witnesses whom he proposes to introduce in support of his petition.

Wherefore, you are hereby given notice that the said petition will be heard by this Court of First Instance of Bontoc, Mountain Province, on June 7, 1956, at 8:30 o'clock in the morning, at its session hall at Bontoc, Mountain Province.

Let this notice be published at the expense of the petitioner, once a month for three consecutive months in the *Official Gazette* and once a week for three consecutive weeks in the *Baguio Midland Courier*, a newspaper of general circulation in Mountain Province, where the petitioner resides and also let the said petition and notice be posted in a public and conspicuous place in the office of the clerk of court and in the Municipal Building of Bauko, Mountain Province.

Witness the Hon. Jesus de Veyra, judge of this court, this 6th day of October, 1955, at Bontoc, Mountain Province.

[10–12] BERNABE CASTRO
Deputy Clerk of Court

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF NEGROS OCCIDENTAL
TWELFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

CIVIL CASE No. 3551.—*In the matter of the petition for Philippine citizenship by CHOA CHIU, petitioner.*

NOTICE OF PETITION FOR PHILIPPINE CITIZENSHIP

To the Honorable Solicitor General, Manila, Choa Chiu, Bacolod City, Philippines, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition for Philippine citizenship pursuant to Commonwealth Act No. 473, as amended by Commonwealth Act No. 535, has been presented to this Court of First Instance of Negros Occidental, by Choa Chiu, who alleges: that he is a resident of No. 32 Washington St., Bacolod City,

Philippines; that he is a businessman or merchant by occupation dealing in glassware and textiles and is the owner of the Golden Palace, Bacolod City, with a capital of P30,000, from which he derives an income of P7,000; that he was born in Ching kang, China, on the 10th of June, 1909; that he immigrated to the Philippines from Ching kang, China, on board the vessel *SS Heng An* arriving at the port of Manila on February 27, 1928; that upon his arrival at the port of Manila his immigrant certificate of residence was issued to him by the Bureau of Immigration; that he is married and his wife's name is Ong Poc Ha, who was born on July 5, 1914 in Teng Tao, China, and lives with him in Bacolod City; that he has children and their names, date and place of birth are as follows: Juanito Choa, November 7, 1942, Bacolod City; Juanita Choa, January 18, 1945, Bacolod City; Johnny Choa, July 14, 1949, Bacolod City; Lourdes Choa, January 19, 1951, Bacolod City; Joseph Choa, April 8, 1955, Bacolod City; that his said children with the exception of Joseph Choa, who is not yet of school age, are presently enrolled in the Taytung High School, Bacolod City, duly recognized by the government of the Philippines and where Philippine history, government and civics are taught; that his last foreign residence was Ching kang, China; that he has resided continuously in the Philippines for more than ten years immediately preceding the date of this application, to wit, since 1928 and in the City of Bacolod for a term of twenty-four years preceding the date of this petition; that he can speak and write English and Visayan (Ilongo) dialect; that previous to this petition he has not filed any petition for naturalization in any Court; that he has duly filed his declaration of intention on July 16, 1954, pursuant to section 12 of the naturalization law; and that Felix Ferrer, Filipino citizen, of legal age, and residing in Bacolod City and Enrique Mariño, Filipino citizen, of legal age, and residing in Bacolod City will appear and testify as witnesses in support of his petition at the hearing thereof.

Therefore, you are hereby notified that said petition will be heard before this court on Thursday, May 17, 1956, at 8:30 o'clock in the morning.

It is hereby ordered that this notice be published at the expense of the petitioner once a month for three consecutive months in the *Official Gazette* and once a week for three consecutive weeks in the *The News Clipper*, a newspaper of general circulation in the province of Negros Occidental and in the City of Bacolod where the petitioner resides, and that such petition and this notice be posted in a public and conspicuous place in the office of the clerk of this court.

Witness the Hon. Eduardo D. Enriquez, Judge of the Court of First Instance of Negros Occidental, this 29th day of July, 1955.

JOSE AZCONA
Clerk of Court

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF NEGROS OCCIDENTAL
TWELFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

CIVIL CASE No. 3612.—*In the matter of the petition of BENITO ONG to be admitted citizen of the Philippines.*

NOTICE OF PETITION FOR PHILIPPINE CITIZENSHIP

To the Honorable Solicitor General, Manila, Philippines; Benito Ong, Rizal Street, Bacolod City, Philippines, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition for admission as Philippine citizen pursuant to Commonwealth Act No. 473, as amended, has been filed in this court, by Benito Ong, who alleges that his present place of residence is Rizal Street, Bacolod City, Philippines, and his former residence was Luzuriaga Street, Bacolod City, Philippines; that since August, 1947 up to December, 1953, he has been employed as a sales manager of a commercial business establishment from which he derived an annual income of P2,800 for the year 1953; and since January, 1954 up to the present time he has engaged himself in business from which he derived an annual income of P4,200; that he was born on the 12th day of September, 1930, in Iloilo City, Philippines, and is at present a citizen and subject of the Republic of China, under whose laws Filipinos may become naturalized citizens or subjects thereof; that he is single; that since birth up to the present time he has stayed, resided and lived continuously in the Philippines, and in the City of Bacolod, Philippines, for a term of one year at least immediately preceding the date of this petition to wit, since the year 1947; that he is able to speak and write English and the Ilongo dialect; that he believes in the principles underlying the Philippine Constitution; that he has conducted himself in a proper and irreproachable manner during the entire period of his residence in the Philippines, in his relations with the constituted government as well as with the community in which he is living; that he has mingled socially with the Filipinos, and has evinced a sincere desire to learn and embrace the customs, traditions, and ideals of the Filipinos; that he has all the qualifications required under section 2, and none of the disqualifications under section 4 of Commonwealth Act No. 473; that he is not opposed to organized government or affiliated with any association or group of persons who uphold and teach doctrines opposing all organized governments; that he is not defending or teaching the necessity or propriety of violence, personal assault or assassination for the success and predominance of men's ideas; that he is not a polygamist nor a believer in the practice of polygamy; that he has not been convicted of any crime involving moral turpitude; that he is not suffering from any incurable, contagious disease; that he has not heretofore made petition for citizenship in any court; that Ramiro J. Garcia, of legal age, residing at Bacolod City, Philippines, and Julian V. Tagle, of legal age, residing at Bacolod City,

Philippines, who are Filipino citizens, will appear and testify as his witnesses at the hearing of his petition.

Therefore, you are hereby notified that said petition will be heard before this court, on Wednesday, July 11, 1956, at 8:30 a.m.

It is hereby ordered that this notice be published at the expense of the petitioner once a month for three consecutive months in the *Official Gazette* and once a week for three consecutive weeks in the *Civismo*, a newspaper of general circulation in the City of Bacolod, and in the province of Negros Occidental, where the petitioner resides, and that this notice together with the petition be posted in a public and conspicuous place in the office of the clerk of this court.

Witness the Hon. Edgardo D. Enriquez, judge of this court, this 16th day of September, 1955.

JOSE AZCONA
Clerk of Court

[10-12]

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF NEGROS OCCIDENTAL
TWELFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Bureau of Lands No. H-51142, Patent No. 22038, a parcel of land situated in the municipality of Himamaylan, Negros Occidental.

Reconstitution of Original Certificate of Title No. 776. CELESTINO SAUSA, petitioner

NOTICE

To Celestino Sausa, Himamaylan, Negros Occidental; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition has been filed with this court under the provisions of Republic Act No. 26, by Celestino Sausa, Himamaylan, Negros Occidental, for reconstitution of the original as well as the owner's duplicate of Original Certificate of Title No. 776, issued in the name of Eustaquio Sausa, by the Register of Deeds of this province, alleged to have been lost or destroyed in the office of said Register of Deeds, covering a parcel of land situated in the municipality of Himamaylan, Negros Occidental, described and bounded on the north, by public land; on the east, by property claimed by Eustaquio Sausa; and on the south and west, by public land, containing an area of 15.9442 hectares.

Therefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition has been set for hearing on December 17, 1955, at 8:30 a.m., before this court in the provincial capitol of Negros Occidental, on which date, time and place you should appear and file your claims or objections, if you have any, to the petition.

Witness the Hon. Felix V. Makasiar, judge of said court, this 3rd day of September, 1955.

JOSE AZCONA
Clerk of Court

[10, 11]

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF NEGROS OCCIDENTAL
TWELFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Cadastral Case No. 4, L.R.C. Cadastral Record No. 68, lot No. 1416-A-2 Bago Cadastre

Cadastral Case No. 1, L.R.C. Cadastral Record No. 25, lot No. 651. Valladolid Cadastre

Cadastral Case No. 11, L.R.O. Cadastral Record No. 100, lot No. 99, Isabela Cadastre

Reconstitution of Transfer Certificates of Title Nos. 25971 and 6099 and Original Certificate of Title No. 9978. FRANCISCO ESTEBAN, JR., petitioner.

NOTICE

To Soledad Montilla, Juana Montilla, Julian Montilla Bonifacia Montilla, Enriqueta Montilla, Clotilde Montilla and Agustin Montilla, all of Pulupandan, Negros Occidental; Rogaciano Algara, et al, Pontevedra, Negros Occidental; Miguel Caram, Isabela, Negros Occidental; Jesus Nietes, Magallon, Negros Occidental; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition has been filed with this court under the provisions of Republic Act No. 26, by Francisco Esteban, Jr., Isabela, Negros Occidental, for the reconstitution of the originals as well as the owner's duplicates of Transfer Certificates of Title Nos. 25971 and 6099 and Original Certificate of Title No. 9978, issued the first in the name of Enriqueta Montilla, the second in the name of Petronila Montilla, and the third in the names of Agustin Montilla, Bonifacia Montilla and Enriqueta Montilla, by the register of deeds of this province, alleged to have been lost or destroyed in the office of said register of deeds, covering respectively lots Nos. 1416-A-2, 651 and 99, situated in the municipalities of Bago, Valladolid and Isabela, province of Negros Occidental, described and bounded as follows:

Lot No. 1416-A-2 of the subdivision plan Psd-12349, being a portion of lot No. 1416-A described on plan Swo-3096, G. L. R. O. Cadastral No. 681.—Bounded on the NE. by lots Nos. 1416-D-2 and 1416-D-1 of plan Psd-11588, 1416-B-Cwo-3096; on the SW. by lot No. 1416-C, Swo-3096 and private road; and on the NW. by lot No. 1416-A-1 of the subdivision plan; containing an area of 9,283 square meters, more or less.

Lot No. 615.—Bounded on the N., NE. and S. by property of the heirs of Juan Moyco (lot No. 637); and on the W. properties of Eleuteria Espinosa et al., (lot No. 638) and Augustina Moyco (lot No. 643); containing an area of 13,303 square meters, more or less.

Lot No. 99.—Bounded on the NE. by lot No. 1175 and a road; on the SE. by lot No. 1173 and the Guntubhan River and lot No. 97; on the SW. by lots Nos. 97 and 94; and on the NW. by lot No.

1396; containing an area of 27,423 square meters, more or less.

Therefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition has been set for hearing on December 24, 1955, at 8:30 a.m., before this court in the provincial capitol of Negros Occidental, on which date, time and place you should appear and file your claims or objections, if you have any, to the petition.

Witness the Hon. Felix V. Makasiar, judge of said court, this 20th day of September, 1955.

[10, 11] JOSE AZCONA
Clerk of Court

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF NEGROS OCCIDENTAL
TWELFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Cadastral Case No. 11, L.R.C. Cadastral Record No. 100, lot No. 274, Isabela Cadastre

Reconstitution of Original Certificate of Title No. 10148. INOCENTES BORRAMEO, petitioner

NOTICE

To the Municipal Government, Magdaleno Peña and Jacinto Zaldivar, all of Isabela, Negros Occidental; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition has been filed with this court under the provisions of Republic Act No. 26, by Inocentes Borrimeo of Isabela, Negros Occidental, for the reconstitution of the original as well as the owner's duplicate of Original Certificate of Title No. 10148, issued in the name of Jacoba Ramos, by the register of deeds of this province, alleged to have been lost or destroyed in the office of said register of deeds, covering lot No. 274 of Isabela Cadastre, situated in the municipality of Isabela, province of Negros Occidental, described and bounded on the E., by calle Rizal (now Remigio Montilla); on the S., by lot No. 273; on the W., by lot No. 1340; and on the NW., by lot No. 1340, containing an area of 482 square meters, more or less.

Wherefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition has been set for hearing on December 17, 1955, at 8:30 a.m., before this court in the provincial capitol of Negros Occidental, on which date, time and place you should appear and file your claims or objections, if you have any, to the petition.

Witness the Hon. Jose Teodoro, Sr., judge of said court, this 20th day of September, 1955.

[10, 11] JOSE AZCONA
Clerk of Court

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF NEGROS OCCIDENTAL
TWELFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Cadastral Case No. 7, L.R.C. (G.L.R.O.) Record No. 75, lot No. 135, Saravia Cadastre

Re: Petition for reconstitution of Transfer Certificate of Title No. 10982. CONCEPCION L. CUAYCONG, as Co-Executrix of the Testate Estate of the late DON DELFIN MAHINAY and as Executrix of the Testate Estate of the late DÑA. REMEDIOS LOPEZ VDA. DE MAHINAY, petitioner.

NOTICE

To Madam Josefina D. Albaladejo, Mr. Macario Alejandrino, Mr. Juan Felizardo, all of Saravia, Negros Occidental; Mr. Manuel S. Hofileña of Silay, Negros Occidental; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition has been filed with this court, under the provisions of Republic Act No. 26, by Atty. Julian T. Hernaez, counsel for the herein petitioner, for the reconstitution of the original as well as the owner's duplicate of Transfer Certificate of Title No. 10982, registered in the name of Delfin Mahinay, covering a real property (known as lot No. 135 of Saravia Cadastre), situated in the municipality of Saravia, Negros Occidental, and bounded on the NE. by calle Estrella to Victorias; on the SE. by calle Progreso; on the SW. by lots Nos. 136 and 134; and on the NW. by lots Nos. 132 and 133, with an area of 1,418 square meters, more or less.

Therefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition has been set for hearing on January 7, 1956, at 8:30 a.m., before this court in the provincial capitol of this province, on which date, time and place, you should appear and file your claims or objections, if you have any, to the petition.

Witness the Hon. Jose Teodoro, Sr., judge of said court, this 28th day of September, 1955.

[10, 11] JOSE AZCONA
Clerk of Court

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF NEGROS OCCIDENTAL
TWELFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Cadastral Case No.—, L.R.C. (G.L.R.O.) Record No.—, lot No. 134, Kabankalan Cadastre

Re: Reconstitution of Transfer Certificate of Title No. T-18490. PHILIPPINE NATIONAL BANK, petitioner.

NOTICE

To the Municipal Government of Kabankalan, % the Municipal Mayor; Mr. Abraham Adad; Mr. Vicente Abanilla; and Mr. Remigio Mo-

leta, all of Kabankalan, Negros Occidental; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition has been filed with this court, under the provisions of Republic Act No. 26, by Atty. Porfirio D. Biaco, counsel for the herein petitioner, for the reconstitution of the original as well as the owner's duplicate of Transfer Certificate of Title No. T-18490, registered in the name of Jesus Y. Perez, covering a real property (known as lot No. 134 of Kabankalan Cadastre), situated in the municipality of Kabankalan, Negros Occidental, and bounded on the NE., by calle Rizal; on the SE., by lot No. 135; on the SW., by lot No. 136; and on the NW., by lot No. 140, with an area of 598 square meters, more or less.

Therefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition has been set for hearing on January 7, 1956, at 8:30 a.m., before this court in the provincial capitol of this province, on which date, time and place, you should appear and file your claims or objections, if you have any, to the petition.

Witness the Hon. Jose Teodoro, Sr., judge of said court, this 26th day of September, 1955.

JOSE AZCONA
Clerk of Court

{10, 11}

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF NEGROS OCCIDENTAL
TWELFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

CIVIL CASE No. 3642.—*In the matter of the petition of SY YONG HU to be admitted a citizen of the Philippines.*

NOTICE OF PETITION FOR PHILIPPINE CITIZENSHIP

To the Solicitor General, Manila, Philippines; Mr. Sy Yong Hu, Sagay, Negros Occidental; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition for Philippine citizenship pursuant to Commonwealth Act No. 473, as amended by Commonwealth Act No. 535, has been presented to this Court of First Instance of Negros Occidental, by Sy Yong Hu, who alleges: that his full name is Sy Yong Hu; that his present place of residence is municipality of Sagay, province of Negros Occidental, Philippines; that his trade or profession is business and farming in which he has been engaged since 1923 and from which he derives an average annual net income of P6,206.32; that he was born on the 24th day of April, 1902, in Amoy, China; that he is at present a citizen or subject of China under whose laws Filipinos may become naturalized citizens or subjects thereof; that he is a widower, his wife's name is Sy Ho Te; that she was born in China and died in Sagay, Negros Occidental, on December 24, 1948; that he has children, and the name, date and place of birth and place of residence of each of said children are as follows: Thelma

Sy, December 16, 1929, Sagay, Negros Occidental; Jose Sy, December 20, 1931, Sagay, Negros Occidental; Jayme Sy, September 17, 1934, Sagay, Negros Occidental; Marciano Sy, May 14, 1937, Sagay, Negros Occidental; Willie Sy, July 12, 1939, Sagay, Negros Occidental; Vicente Sy, January 9, 1934, Sagay, Negros Occidental; Jesus Sy, September 6, 1945, Sagay, Negros Occidental; that he emigrated to the Philippines from China on or about the first week of November, 1920 and arrived at the port of Iloilo City on or about November 17, 1920, on the vessel *Tay Ben*; and that since said date, he has lived in the Philippine Islands almost continuously, except for occasional vacation trips to China in 1925 to get married, and in 1929 to bring his wife to the Philippines, and since then, he has resided continuously in the Philippines for at least 26 years immediately preceding the date of this petition, to wit: since 1929 to date in the municipality of Sagay, Negros Occidental, Philippines; that he has duly filed his declaration of intention to become a citizen of the Philippines at least one year prior to the filing of this petition; that he is able to speak and write English language and Visayan dialect; that he has enrolled his children in the following schools: (1) Thelma Sy, of legal age, married to Yap Asay, had studied in the Sagay Primary School for about five years; (2) Jose Sy, had studied at the Sagay Primary School for about four years, Tay Tung School for about three years, a school duly recognized by the Philippine Government and where the subjects of Philippine history, government and civic are taught, Silliman High School for about two years and graduated at the Sagay High School in the 1953-1954 school year; (3) Jayme Sy had studied at the Sagay Primary School for about three years, Tay Tung School for about three years, a school duly recognized by the Philippine Government and where the subjects of Philippine history, government and civic are taught, and graduated at the Silliman High School in the 1954-1955 school year; (4) Marciano Sy had studied at the Sagay Primary School for about two years, Tay Tung School for about five years, a school duly recognized by the Philippine Government and where the subjects of Philippine history, government and civic are taught and is at present a fourth year student in Sagay High School, Sagay, Negros Occidental; (5) Willy Sy had studied successively at the Sagay Primary School, Sagay Intermediate School, and at the Sagay High School, and is at present enrolled and attending the third year at Sagay High School, Sagay, Negros Occidental; (6) Vicente Sy had studied at the Sagay Primary School and is at present enrolled and attending the first year at the Sagay High School, Sagay, Negros Occidental; and (7) Jesus Sy had studied at the Sagay Primary School and is at present enrolled and attending the third grade of the Sagay Primary School; that he believes in the principles underlying the Philippine

Constitution; that he has conducted himself in a proper and irreproachable manner during the entire period of his residence in the Philippines in his relations with the constituted Government as well as with the community in which he is living; that he has mingled socially with the Filipinos, and have evinced a sincere desire to learn and embrace the customs, traditions, and ideals of the Filipinos; that he is not opposed to organized government or affiliated with any association or group of persons who uphold and teach doctrines opposing all organized government; that he is not defending or teaching the necessity or propriety of violence, personal assault, or assassination for the success and predominance of men's ideas; that he is not a polygamist nor a believer in the practice of polygamy; that it is his intention in good faith to become a citizen of the Philippines and to renounce absolutely and forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty and particularly to China, of which at this time he is a citizen or subject; that he has not heretofore made petition for citizenship to any court; that Carlos Hilado, of legal age, residing at Bacolod City, Philippines, and Tereso Canoy, also of legal age, residing at Sagay, Negros Occidental, Philippines, who are Filipino citizens, will appear and testify as his witnesses at the hearing of his herein petition.

Therefore, you are hereby notified that the said petition will be heard before this court on Wednesday, August 15, 1956, at 8:30 o'clock in the morning.

It is hereby ordered that this notice of hearing be published at the expense of the petitioner once a week for three consecutive weeks in the *News Clipper*, a newspaper of general circulation in the province of Negros Occidental where the petitioner resides, and once a month for three consecutive months in the *Official Gazette*, and that said petition and this notice be posted in a public and conspicuous place in the office of the clerk of this court.

Witness the Hon. Eduardo D. Enriquez, Judge of this Court of First Instance of Negros Occidental, this 8th day of October, 1955.

JOSE GRECIA
Acting Clerk of Court

[10-12]

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF NEGROS OCCIDENTAL
TWELFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Cadastral Case No. 16, L.R.C. (G.L.R.O.) Record No. 139,
lots Nos. 95 and 111, Binalbagan Cadastre

*Re: Reconstitution of Transfer Certificates of Title
Nos. 2626 and 2627. AUGURIO and ROSARIO, all
surnamed ABETO, petitioners.*

NOTICE

To Pedro Yulo y Regalado, % Mr. Jose Montalvo,
Judicial Administrator, Binalbagan, Negros Oc-

cidental; Teopisto Ciocon, Jr., San Juan, Baco-
lod City; Alejandro Gelera et al, % Miss Cefe-
rina Gelera, Administratrix, Enclaro, Binalba-
gan, Negros Occidental; Crisanto Gimado, et al.,
% Miss Lucila Gepelango, Enclaro, Binalbagan,
Negros Occidental; and to all whom it may
concern:

Whereas, a petition has been filed with this court, under the provisions of Republic Act No. 26, by the above mentioned petitioners, for the reconstitution of the originals as well as the owner's duplicates of Transfer Certificates of Title Nos. 2626 and 2627, registered in the name of Albina Maraño de Abeto, covering real properties (known as lots Nos. 95 and 111, all of Binalbagan Cadastre), situated in the municipality of Binalbagan, Negros Occidental, and bounded as follows:

Lot No. 95.—Bounded on the NE. by lot No. 39 and the Aguisan River; on the SE. by lots Nos. 99 and 96; on the SW. by lot No. 96 and the municipal road; and on the NW. by lots Nos. 93 and 94, with an area of 115,671 square meters, more or less.

Lot No. 111.—Bounded on the NE. by the municipal road; on the SE. by lot No. 110; on the SW. by the Guimaras Strait; and on the NW. by lot No. 112, with an area of 18,176 square meters, more or less.

Therefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition has been set for hearing on January 14, 1956, at 8:30 a.m., before this court in the provincial capitol of this province, on which date, time and place, you should appear and file your claims or objections, if you have any, to the petition.

Witness the Hon. Felix V. Makasiar, judge of said court, this 6th day of October, 1955.

JOSE GRECIA
Deputy Clerk of Court

[10,11]

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF NEGROS OCCIDENTAL
TWELFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Cadastral Case No. 9, L.R.C. Record No. 86, lots Nos. 769-A
and 878-B, Silay Cadastre

*Reconstitution of Transfer Certificates of Title Nos.
T-28365 and T-26363. VIRGILIO GASTON, peti-
tioner.*

NOTICE

To Rosario Gaston and German Gaston, Silay,
Negros Occidental; and to all whom it may con-
cern:

Whereas, a petition has been filed with this court under the provisions of Republic Act No. 26, by Virgilio Gaston, for the reconstitution of the original and owner's duplicates of Transfer Certificates of Title Nos. T-28365 and T-26363, issued in the name of Victor Gaston y Makiling, married to Rufina Concepcion, by the Register of Deeds of this province, alleged to have been lost or destroyed in the office of said Register of Deeds, covering respectively lots Nos. 769-A and 878-B of Silay Cadastre,

situated in the municipality of Silay, province of Negros Occidental, bounded and described as follows:

Lot No. 769-A.—Bounded on the NW., by lot No. 770; on the NE., by lot No. 878-B of the subdivision plan; on the S. by Hinalinan River; and on the W., by lot No. 769-B of the subdivision plan; containing an area of 412,919 square meters, more or less.

Lot No. 878-B.—Bounded on the NE., by the Sangay Creek; on the SE., by lot No. 878-A of the subdivision plan; and on the NW., by lot No. 903, containing an area of 511,376 square meters, more or less.

Therefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition has been set for hearing on January 28, 1956, at 8:30 a.m., before this court in the provincial capitol building of Negros Occidental, on which date, time and place you should appear and file your claims or objections, if you have any, to the petition.

Witness the Hon. Jose Teodoro, Sr., judge of said court, this 10th day of October, 1955.

JOSE GRECIA

[10, 11]

Acting Clerk of Court

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF NEGROS OCCIDENTAL
TWELFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Cadastral Case No. 11, L.R.C. Record No. 100, lot No. 339,
Isabela Cadastre

Reconstitution of Original Certificate of Title No. 10620. ISABELO MIRANDA, petitioner

NOTICE

To Joaquin Villar, Isabela, Negros Occidental; Bonifacia M. Vda. de Veraguth, Pulupandan, Negros Occidental; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition has been filed with this court under the provisions of Republic Act No. 26, by Isabelo Miranda, for the reconstitution of the original as well as the owner's duplicate of Original Certificate of Title No. 10620, issued in the name of Florentina Gatuslao, a widow, by the Register of Deeds of this province, alleged to have been lost or destroyed in the office of said Register of Deeds, covering lot No. 339 of Isabela Cadastre, situated in the municipality of Isabela, Negros Occidental, described and bounded on the N. by Calle Gomez and lot No. 338; on the E. by lot No. 333; on the S. by lots Nos. 333, 330 and 329; and on the W. by calle Lopez Jaena; containing an area of 3,174 square meters, more or less.

Therefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition has been set for hearing on February 4, 1956, at 8:30 a.m., before this court in the provincial capitol of Negros Occidental, on which date, time and place you should appear and file your claims or objections, if you have any, to the petition.

Witness the Hon. Felix V. Makasiar, judge of said court, this 10th day of October, 1955.

[10, 11]

JOSE GRECIA

Acting Clerk of Court

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF NEGROS OCCIDENTAL
TWELFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

CIVIL CASE No. 3576.—*In the matter of the petition of TING (TY) KONG HENG to be admitted as citizen of the Philippines.*

NOTICE OF HEARING OF PETITION FOR PHILIPPINE
CITIZENSHIP

To the Honorable Solicitor General; Ting (Ty) Kong Heng, No. 42-B, San Sebastian Street, Bacolod City, Philippines; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition for Philippine citizenship pursuant to Commonwealth Act No. 473, as amended by Commonwealth Act No. 535, has been presented to this Court of First Instance of Negros Occidental, by Ting (Ty) Kong Heng, who alleges; that his full name is Ting (Ty) Kong Heng; that he is a businessman or merchant by occupation, dealing in General Hardware; that he is the manager of the Bacolod Lumber Yard owned by Chua Siu Chiock, Bacolod City, with a capital of ₱70,000, from which he derives an annual income of ₱9,000; that he is married, the name of his wife is Conchita Ko Chua, who was born on March 2, 1921, in Iloilo City; that his wife is residing with him in Bacolod City; that he has six children with his wife, their names, dates and places of births are as follows: Emelia Ting, June 28, 1943, Bacolod City, 12 years; Betty Ting, October 3, 1946, Bacolod City, 9 years; Maureen Ting, November 9, 1947, Bacolod City, 7 years; Anning Ting, May 20, 1949, Bacolod City, 6 years; Tiokling Ting, April 22, 1952, Bacolod City, 3 years; Ting Kong Heng, Jr., February 17, 1954, Bacolod City, 1 year; that all his said children with the exception of Tiokling Ting and Ting Kong Heng, Jr. are presently enrolled in the Tay Tung High School, Bacolod City, duly recognized by the government of the Philippines, and where Philippine history, government and civics are taught; that he is 35 years of age, having been born on April 17, 1921, in Khi-Chuy, China; that he is at present a citizen or subject of China, under whose laws Filipinos may become naturalized citizens or subjects thereof; that his last foreign residence was Khi-Chuy, China; that he has resided continuously in the Philippines since 1931, and in the City of Bacolod for a term of twenty-four years preceding the date of this petition; that he is able to speak and write English and Visayan, (Ilongo) dialect; that he is not opposed to the organized government or affiliated with any association or group of persons who uphold and teach doctrines op-

posing all organized government; that he is not defending or teaching the necessity or propriety of violence, personal assault, or assassination for the success and predominance of men's ideas; that he is not a polygamist nor a believer in the practice of polygamy; that he has not been convicted of any crime involving moral turpitude; that he is not suffering from any incurable, contagious disease; that the nation of which he is a citizen or subject is not at war with the United States or the Philippines; that he has not heretofore filed any petition for naturalization in any court; that Dr. Santiago Ochoa, Filipino citizen, of legal age, and residing in Bacolod City, and Dr. Jose C. Monreal, Filipino citizen, of legal age, and residing in Bacolod City, will appear and testify as his witnesses at the hearing of his petition, a copy of their joint affidavit is attached to the herein petition; that he filed his declaration of intention on August 2, 1954, pursuant to section 12 of the Naturalization Law.

Therefore, you are hereby notified that the said petition will be heard before the branch of this court on June 21, 1956, at 8:30 o'clock in the morning.

It is hereby ordered that this notice of hearing be published at the expense of the petitioner once a month for three consecutive months in the *Official Gazette* and once a week for three consecutive weeks in the *El Civismo*, a newspaper of general circulation in the province of Negros Occidental, where the petitioner resides, that said petition and this notice be posted in a public and conspicuous place in the office of the clerk of court of this court.

Witness the Hon. Eduardo D. Enriquez, Judge of this Court of First Instance of Negros Occidental, 12th Judicial District, this 22nd day of August, 1955.

JOSE AZCONA
Clerk of Court

[9-11]

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF NEGROS OCCIDENTAL
TWELFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

CIVIL CASE No. 3578.—*In the matter of the petition of CHUA GIAN TIOK to be admitted a citizen of the Philippines.*

NOTICE OF HEARING OF PETITION FOR PHILIPPINE
CITIZENSHIP

To the Honorable Solicitor General, Manila, Mr. Chua Gian Tiok *alias* Benjamin Chua, 83 Luzuriaga Street, Bacolod City, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition for Philippine citizenship pursuant to Commonwealth Act No. 473 as amended by Commonwealth Act No. 535, has been presented to this Court of First Instance of Negros

Occidental by Chua Gian Tiok *alias* Benjamin Chua, who alleges: that he is a merchant, a trade or profession in which he has been engaged for about ten years, and from which he derives an average annual income of between P4,000 to P8,000; that he was born on the 22nd day of February, 1917, in Chinggang, China, and now he resides in the City of Bacolod, Philippines, with postal and business address at 83 Luzuriaga Street; that he was legally married to Estrella Lo, a Chinese subject who was born in the City of Iloilo, Philippines, on May 25, 1927, and who now resides with him in the City of Bacolod; that they have six children, the names, date and place of birth of whom are as follows: Johnny Chua, August 6, 1945, Bacolod City, Bacolod City; Rizalina Chua, December 30, 1946, Bacolod City, Bacolod City; Corazon Chua, June 19, 1948, Bacolod City, Bacolod City; William Chua, March 4, 1950, Bacolod City, Bacolod City; Victor Chua, November 1, 1951, Bacolod City, Bacolod City; James Chua, July 15, 1953, Bacolod City, Bacolod City; that he emigrated to the Philippines from the port of Amoy, China, on the vessel *S.S. Canton*, arriving at the port of Manila on or about the 15th day of June, 1933; that he has resided continuously in the Philippines for a period of twenty-two years, at least, immediately preceding the date of this petition, namely, since 1933; and in the City of Bacolod for at least ten years immediately preceding the date of this petition; that he is able to speak and write English and Visayan (Hiligaynon), one of the principal Philippine dialects; that he has enrolled all his children of school age in a school recognized by the Government of the Philippines, where the subjects of Philippine History, Government and Civic are taught; that he believes in the principles underlying the Philippine Constitution; that he has conducted himself in a proper and irreproachable manner during the entire period of his residence in the Philippines; that he is not opposed to organized government nor affiliated with any association or group of persons who uphold and teach doctrines inimical to all organized governments; that he is not defending or teaching the necessity or propriety of violence, personal assault or assassination for the success or predominance of men's ideas; that he is not a polygamist nor a believer in the practice of polygamy; that he has not been convicted of any crime involving moral turpitude; that he has not heretofore filed any petition for citizenship in any court, either in this jurisdiction or elsewhere; that he has duly filed his declaration of intention to become a citizen of the Philippines at least one year prior to the filing of this petition; that Messrs. Gerardo S. Ramos and Ramon Totengco, Filipinos, of legal ages, married, and residents of the City of Bacolod, Philippines, will appear and testify as his witnesses at the hearing of this petition.

Therefore, you are hereby notified that said petition will be heard before this court on June 22, 1956, at 8:30 in the morning.

It is hereby ordered that this notice be published at the expense of the petitioner once a month for three consecutive months in the *Official Gazette*, and once a week for three consecutive weeks in the *News Clipper*, a newspaper of general circulation in the province of Negros Occidental, where the petitioner resides, and that such petition and this notice be posted in a public and conspicuous place in the office of the clerk of this court.

Witness the Hon. Eduardo D. Enriquez, Judge of the Court of First Instance of Negros Occidental, this 24th day of August, 1955.

JOSE AZCONA
Clerk of Court

[9-11]

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF NEGROS OCCIDENTAL
TWELFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Cadastral Case No. 4, LRC Record No. 68, lot No. 1530,
Bago Cadastre

*Reconstitution of Transfer Certificate of Title No.
31610. NICANOR ELIX, petitioner*

NOTICE

To Esperidion Presbetero, Pascual Elefante and Antonio Soberano, all of Bago, Negros Occidental; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition has been filed with this court under the provisions of Republic Act No. 26, by Nicanor Elix, for the reconstitution of the original as well as the owner's duplicate of Transfer Certificate of Title No. 31610, issued in the name of Nicanor Elix, by the Register of Deeds of this province, alleged to have been lost or destroyed in the office of said Register of Deeds, covering lot No. 1530 of Bago Cadastre, situated in the municipality of Bago, province of Negros Occidental, bounded and described on the NE. and NW. by lot No. 1526; on the SE. by lot No. 1531; and on the SW. by property of Fortunato Hulleza; with an area of 6,882 square meters, more or less.

Therefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition has been set for hearing on November 26, 1955, at 8:30 a.m., before this court in the provincial capitol of Negros Occidental, on which date, time and place you should appear and file your claims or objections, if you have any, to the petition.

Witness the Hon. Felix V. Makasiar, judge of said court, this 11th day of August, 1955.

JOSE AZCONA
Clerk of Court

[9,10]

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF NEGROS OCCIDENTAL
TWELFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Cadastral Case No. 13, L.R.C. Record No. 105, lot No. 1809,
Hinigaran Cadastre

*Reconstitution of Transfer Certificate of Title No.
11526. ANGELA L. COLMENARES, petitioner*

NOTICE

To Arturo Colmenares, Cebu City, Philippines; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition has been filed with this court under the provisions of Republic Act No. 26, by Angela L. Colmenares, for the reconstitution of the original as well as the owner's duplicate of Transfer Certificate of Title No. 11526, issued in the name of Michelin & Cie of Clermont Fermand, France, by the Register of Deeds of this province, alleged to have been lost or destroyed in the office of said register of deeds, covering lot No. 1809 of Hinigaran Cadastre, situated in the municipality of Hinigaran, province of Negros Occidental, described and bounded on the NE., SE. and NW., by lot No. 1809; and on the SW. by the Sibuco Creek; containing an area of 652,201 square meters, more or less.

Therefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition has been set for hearing on December 3, 1955, at 8:30 a.m., before this court in the provincial capitol of Negros Occidental, on which date, time and place, you should appear and file your claims or objections, if you have any, to the petition.

Witness the Hon. Felix V. Makasiar, judge of said court, this 20th day of August, 1955.

JOSE AZCONA
Clerk of Court

[9,10]

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF NEGROS OCCIDENTAL
TWELFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Cadastral Case No. 34, L.R.C. (C.L.R.O.) Record No. 519, lots
Nos. 3304 and 3305, San Carlos Cadastre

Re: Reconstitution of Homestead Original Certificate of Title No. 1249. CESAR L. LOCSIN, petitioner.

NOTICE

To Faviolo G. Agravante, % Mr. Cesar Fagarido, Juan Cachopero, % Mr. Pedro Cachopero, and Serafin M. Jimenea, % Office of the Capitol Subdivision, Inc., all of Bacolod City; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition has been filed with this court, under the provisions of Republic Act No. 26, by Cesar L. Locsin of Silay, Negros Occidental, through counsel, for the reconstitution of the original as well as the owner's duplicate of homestead Original Certificate of Title No. 1249, reg-

istered in the name of Aquilino Porciuncula, covering real properties (known as lots Nos. 3304 and 3305 of San Carlos Cadastre), situated in the municipality of San Carlos, Negros Occidental, and bounded as follows:

Lot No. 3304.—Bounded on the N. and E., by roads; on the SW., by lot No. 2; and on the NW., by lot No. 1031, with an area of 6.4758 hectares.

Lot No. 3305.—Bounded on the NE., by lot No. 1; on the E., by road; on the S., by lot No. 3288; and on the NW., by lot No. 1032, with an area of 15.6936 hectares.

Therefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition has been set for hearing on December 3, 1955, at 8:30 a.m., before this court in the provincial capitol of this province, on which date, time and place, you should appear and file your claims or objections, if you have any, to the petition.

Witness the Hon. Felix V. Makasiar, judge of said court, this 17th day of August, 1955.

JOSE AZCONA
Clerk of Court

[9,10]

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF NEGROS OCCIDENTAL
TWELFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Cadastral Case No. 38, L.R.C. (G.L.R.O.) Cadastral Record No. 979, lot No. 2684, Cauayan Cadastre

Re: Reconstitution of Original Certificate of Title No. 29281. (Spouses) JUSTO HULGUIN and DELFINA RECTO DE HULGUIN, *petitioners.*

NOTICE

To Angel Quezon, Simeon Hulguin, Santos Bautista, Leoncia Muyco de Docto, Marcos Samillano and Daniel Canastillo, all of Linaon, Cauayan, Negros Occidental; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition has been filed with this court, under the provisions of Republic Act No. 26, by the spouses, Justo Hulguin and Delfina Recto de Hulguin, through counsel, for the reconstitution of the original as well as the owner's duplicate of Original Certificate of Title No. 29281, registered in the name of Tito Daguia, covering a real property (known as lot No. 2684 of Cauayan Cadastre), situated in the municipality of Cauayan, Negros Occidental, and bounded on the N., by lot No. 2612; on the NE., by lots Nos. 2616 and 2685; on the SE. by lots Nos. 2644 and 2666; on the SW., by lots Nos. 2741, 2742 and 2683; and on the NW., by lots Nos. 2683 and 2619, with an area of 48,274 square meters, more or less.

Therefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition has been set for hearing on December 3, 1955, at 8:30 a.m., before this court in the

provincial capitol of this province, on which date, time and place, you should appear and file your claims or objections, if you have any, to the petition.

Witness the Hon. Felix V. Makasiar, judge of said court, this 13th day of August, 1955.

JOSE AZCONA
Clerk of Court

[9,10]

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF NEGROS OCCIDENTAL
TWELFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Cadastral Case No. 17, G.L.R.O. Cadastral Record No. 163, lots Nos. 1753 and 1716, Kabankalan Cadastre

Re: Reconstitution of Original Certificate of Title Nos. 20178 and 20163. ASUNCION GARIANDO, *petitioner.*

NOTICE

To Julian de Oca, heirs of Daniel Bocol, Esperanza Tabligan, Eusebio Manlapao, Conrado Gariando and Francisca Montalvo, all of Kabankalan, Negros Occidental; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition has been filed with this court, under the provisions of Republic Act No. 26, by Asuncion Gariando of Kabankalan, Negros Occidental, for the reconstitution of the originals as well as the owner's duplicates of Original Certificates of Title Nos. 20178 and 20163, registered in the names of the spouses, Sabas Gariando and Clara Matula, covering real properties (known as lots Nos. 1753 and 1716, all of Kabankalan Cadastre), situated in the Municipality of Kabankalan, Negros Occidental, and bounded as follows:

Lot No. 1753.—Bounded on the NE. by lot No. 1183; on the E. by lots Nos. 1184 and 1755; on the S. by lots 1751 and 1752; on the SW. by lot No. 1731; on the W. by lot No. 1730; and on the NW. by the Magaynga Creek, with an area of 147,088 square meters, more or less.

Lot No. 1716.—Bounded on the NE. by lot No. 1244; on the SE. by lots Nos. 1729, 1728, 2379, 1725, 1734 and 2043; on the SW. by lots Nos. 2056, 2043, 2042 and 2044; and on the NW. by lots Nos. 1653, 1715, 1664 and 1244, with an area of 194,264 square meters, more or less.

Therefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition has been set for hearing on November 26, 1955, at 8:30 a.m., before this court in the provincial capitol of this province, on which date, time and place, you should appear and file your claims or objections, if you have any, to the petition.

Witness the Hon. Jose Teodoro, Sr., judge of said court, this 1st day of August, 1955.

JOSE AZCONA
Clerk of Court

[9,10]

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF NEGROS OCCIDENTAL
TWELFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Cadastral Case No. 30, L.R.C. (G.L.R.O.) Record No. 303,
lot No. 777, Escalante Cadastre

*Re: Reconstitution of Original Certificate of Title
No. 25240. GAUDENCIO BANA-AY, petitioner*

NOTICE

To the heirs of Andres Pabalate, heirs of Estanislao Bana-ay, Crispulo Pabalate and Claros Pabalate; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition has been filed with this court, under the provisions of Republic Act No. 26, by the herein petitioner, for the reconstitution of the original as well as the owner's duplicate of Original Certificate of Title No. 25240, registered in the names of Dionisia Apatan, Leonilon Manaay and Laurencio Manaay, covering a real property (known as lot No. 777 of Escalante Cadastre), situated in the municipality of Escalante, Negros Occidental, and bounded on the NE., by lots Nos. 769 and 778; on the SE. and SW., by lot No. 779; and on the NW., by lot No. 1580, with an area of 15,233 square meters, more or less.

Therefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition has been set for hearing on December 10, 1955, at 8:30 a.m., before this court in the provincial capitol of this province, on which date, time and place, you should appear and file your claims or objections, if you have any, to the petition.

Witness the Hon. Felix V. Makasiar, judge of said court, this 27th day of August, 1955.

JOSE AZCONA
Clerk of Court

[9, 10]

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF NEGROS OCCIDENTAL
TWELFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Cadastral Case No. 10, L.R.C. (G.L.R.O.) Record No. 97,
lot No. 244, Talisay Cadastre

*Re: Reconstitution of Original Certificate of Title
No. 9557. ENRIQUE BAGAPORO, petitioner*

NOTICE

To Felix Antiporda, Perfecto Garcia and Leopoldo Jayme, all of Talisay, Negros Occidental; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition has been filed with this court under the provisions of Republic Act No. 26, by Enrique Bagaporo of Talisay, Negros Occidental, for the reconstitution of the original as well as the owner's duplicate of Original Certificate of Title No. 9557, registered in the name of the spouses Arcadio Bagaporo and Marcela Sanico, covering real property (known as lot No. 244 of Talisay Cadastre), situated in the municipality of Talisay, Negros Occidental, and bounded on the NE., by calle Libertad; on the SE., by lot No. 243; on the SW., by lots Nos. 245 and 246; and on the NW.,

by calle Fallorina, with an area of 664 square meters, more or less.

Therefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition has been set for hearing on December 24, 1955, at 8:30 a.m., before this court in the provincial capitol of this province, on which date, time and place, you should appear and file your claims or objections, if you have any, to the petition.

Witness the Hon. Jose Teodoro, Sr., judge of said court, this 6th day of September, 1955.

JOSE AZCONA
Clerk of Court

[9, 10]

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF NEGROS OCCIDENTAL
TWELFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Cadastral Case No. 34, (G.L.R.O.) L.R.C. Record No. 519, lot
No. 3106, San Carlos Cadastre

*Re: Reconstitution of Original Certificate of Title
No. (N. A.). EMILIANO DE LA VIÑA, petitioner*

NOTICE

To Mr. Juan Uriarte Zamacona, San Carlos, Negros Occidental; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition has been filed with this court, under the provisions of Republic Act No. 26, by Atty. Jose M. Estacion, counsel for the herein petitioner, for the reconstitution of the original as well as the owner's duplicate of Original Certificate of Title No. (N. A.), registered in the name of the deceased Jose de la Viña y Cruz and his widow, Maria Española, covering a real property (known as lot No. 3106 of San Carlos Cadastre), situated in barrio of Canlupa-an, municipality of San Carlos, Negros Occidental, and bounded on the N. by lot 3100; on the E. by lot 3107; on the S. by road; and on the W. by lot 3105, all of San Carlos Cadastre, with an area of 81,301 square meters, more or less.

Therefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition has been set for hearing on February 4, 1956, at 8:30 a.m., before this court in the provincial capitol of this province, on which date, time and place, you should appear and file your claims or objections, if you have any, to the petition.

JOSE GRECIA
Acting Clerk of Court

[10, 11]

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF NEGROS OCCIDENTAL
TWELVE JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Cadastral Case No. 14 G.L.R.O. Cadastral Record No. 117,
lots Nos. 320 and 305, Pontevedra Cadastre.

*Re: Reconstitution of Original Certificates of Title
Nos. 11487 and 11478. GUILLERMO GENISE,
petitioner.*

NOTICE

To Antipas Imbang, Aurea Geoligue, Paz Geolingo, heirs of Benita Gicana, heirs of Sim-

plicio Antol, heirs of Herman Geoligue, Gabriel Geollegue, Doroteo Gelsanao, Rufino Gautier, Simeon Gapulan and Pastor Esleyer, all of Miranda, Pontevedra, Negros Occidental; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition has been filed with this court under the provisions of Republic Act No. 26, by Guillermo Genise, through counsel, for the reconstitution of the originals as well as the owner's duplicates or Original Certificates of Title Nos. 11487 and 11478 registered in the name of Gervasio Gesulgon, covering real properties (known as lots Nos. 320 and 305 respectively, all of Pontevedra Cadastre), situated in the municipality of Pontevedra, Negros Occidental, and bounded as follows:

Lot No. 320. Bounded on the NE. by lot No. 321; on the S. by lots Nos. 338, 335, 336 and 333; on the SW. by lots Nos. 332 and 316; and on the NW. by lot No. 319, with an area of 7,041 square meters, more or less.

Lot No. 305. Bounded on the NE. by lot No. 306; on the SE. by lots Nos. 319, 316 and 315; on the W. by lot No. 303; and on the NW. by lots Nos. 297, 290, 289 and 288, with an area of 8,066 square meters, more or less.

Therefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition has been set for hearing on October 8, 1955, at 8:30 a.m., before this court in the provincial capitol of this province, on which date, time and place, you should appear and file your claims or objections, if you have any, to the petition.

Witness the Hon. Jose Teodoro, Sr., judge of said court this 13th day of June, 1955.

JOSE AZCONA
Clerk of Court

[10, 11]

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF NEGROS ORIENTAL
TWELFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

CASE No. 1043.—*In re petition for Philippine citizenship by JULIO SY*

NOTICE OF PETITION FOR PHILIPPINE CITIZENSHIP

To the Honorable Solicitor General and Mr. Lenin R. Victoriano, attorney for the petitioner, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition for Philippine citizenship pursuant to Commonwealth Act No. 473, as amended by Commonwealth Act No. 535, has been presented to this Court of First Instance of Negros Oriental by Julio Sy, who alleges that he was born in Dumaguete City; that he is a resident of Dumaguete City; that his trade or profession is that of businessman as manager of Bian Yek Commercial, in which he has been engaged since January, 1954; that he is single; that he is able to speak and write English and Visayan; that he is entitled to the benefit of section 3, Commonwealth Act No.

473 (which reduces to five years the ten years of continuous residence required by paragraph two of section 2 of said Act) for the following reason: Born in the Philippines; that he is entitled to the benefit of Commonwealth Act No. 535 (which exempts any person born in the Philippines or has resided thereat for a period of thirty years from the filing of the declaration of intention) for the following reasons: He was born in the Philippines and have received his primary and secondary education in public schools or those recognized by the Government and not limited to any race or nationality; citing Messrs. Aniceto V. Dorado and Avelino Quiamco, both citizens of the Philippines, as the witnesses whom the petitioner proposes to introduce in support of his petition.

Therefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition will be heard by this court, on the 12th day of May, 1956, at 8:30 a.m., and

It is hereby ordered that this notice be published once a month for three consecutive months in the *Official Gazette* and once a week for three consecutive weeks in the *Vanguard*, a newspaper of general circulation in the province of Negros Oriental, where the petitioner resides, and that such petition and this notice be posted in a public and conspicuous place in the office of the clerk of court.

Witness the Hon. Inocencio Rosal, Judge of the Court of First Instance of Negros Oriental, this 28th day of July, in the year nineteen hundred and fifty-five.

Attest:
[8-10]

CASTULO CABALLES
Acting Clerk of Court

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF NEGROS ORIENTAL
SPECIAL CASE No. 1057.—*In re petition for Philippine citizenship by DIONISIO DY TEVES*

NOTICE OF PETITION FOR PHILIPPINE CITIZENSHIP

To the Honorable Solicitor General and Mr. Felix M. Lagrito, attorney for the petitioner, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition for Philippine citizenship pursuant to Commonwealth Act No. 473, as amended by Commonwealth Act No. 535, has been presented to this Court of First Instance of Negros Oriental, by Dionisio Dy Teves, who alleges that he was born in Bais, Negros Oriental, on March 13, 1921; that he is a resident of Jones Avenue, Bais, Negros Oriental; that his trade or profession is that of general merchant, in which he has been engaged since 1945; that he is married; that his wife's name is Rosa Tan, who was born in Iloilo City and now resides at Jones Avenue, Bais, Negros Oriental; that he has children, and the name, date and place of birth, and place of residence of each of said children are as follows: 1. Dionisio Dy Teves, Jr., Bais, Negros Oriental, December 8, 1949, Bais, Negros Oriental, 2. Antonio Dy Teves, Bais, Negros Oriental, February 6, 1951, Bais, Negros Oriental; 3. Rosario Dy Teves, Bais,

Negros Oriental, July 25, 1952, Bais, Negros Oriental; and 4. Ramon Dy Teves, Bais, Negros Oriental February 28, 1954, Bais, Negros Oriental; that he is able to speak and write English and Cebuano Visayan dialect; that he is the owner of a retail store, situated in Bais, Negros, Oriental; worth P17,000; that he has enrolled his children of school age in the following schools: Dionisio Dy Teves, Jr., at the Sacred Heart Academy of Bais, Negros Oriental, in June, 1955 as Grade I; that he is entitled to the benefit of section 3, Commonwealth Act No. 473 (which reduces to five years the ten years of continuous residence required by paragraph two of section 2 of said Act) for the following reasons: I was born in the Philippines; that he is entitled to the benefit of Commonwealth Act No. 535 (which exempts any person born in the Philippines or has resided thereat for a period of thirty years from the filing of the declaration of intention) for the following reasons: I was born in the Philippines; citing Messrs. Dr. Jose R. Romero M.D., and Manuel Montenegro both citizens of the Philippines, as the witnesses whom the petitioner proposes to introduce in support of his petition.

Therefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition will be heard by this court, on the 7th day of July, A. D., 1956, at 8:30 a.m., and

It is hereby ordered that this notice be published once a month for three consecutive months in the *Official Gazette*, and once a week for three consecutive weeks in the *People*, a newspaper of general circulation in the province/City of Negros Oriental where the petitioner resides, and that such petition and this notice be posted in a public and conspicuous place in the office of the clerk of this court.

Witness the Hon. Inocencio Rosal, Judge of the Court of First Instance of Negros Oriental, this 30th day of September, in the year nineteen hundred and fifty-five.

Attest:

[10-12]

J. C. HERNANDO

Clerk of Court

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF NUEVA ECIIJA

CASE NO. 22.—*In re petition for Philippine citizenship by Po Y Kiok*

NOTICE OF PETITION FOR PHILIPPINE CITIZENSHIP

To the Honorable Solicitor General and Mr. Feliciano R. Bautista, San Jose, Nueva Ecija, attorney for the petitioner, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition for Philippine citizenship pursuant to Commonwealth Act No. 473, as amended by Commonwealth Act No. 535 and Republic Act No. 530, has been presented to this Court of First Instance of Nueva Ecija, by Po Y Kiok, who alleges that he was born in Amoy, China on

December 27, 1912, or that he emigrated to the Philippines from China on or about the 28th day of October, 1921, and arrived at the port of Manila, Philippines, on the vessel *Susana*; that he is resident of San Jose, Nueva Ecija; that his trade or profession is that of merchant, in which he has been engaged since 1932; that he is married; that his wife's name is Teodora de la Cruz, who was born in San Jose, Nueva Ecija and now resides at San Jose, Nueva Ecija; that he has children, and the name, date and place of birth, and place of residence of each of said children are as follows: Mercedes Po, born July 21, 1938 at San Jose, Nueva Ecija; Constancio Po, born March 29, 1942, San Jose, Nueva Ecija; Angelito Po, born September 28, 1944, San Jose, Nueva Ecija; Victoria Po, born February 24, 1947, San Jose, Nueva Ecija; Virginia Po, born April 12, 1949, San Jose, Nueva Ecija; Menita Po, born May 19, 1951, San Jose, Nueva Ecija; and Perla Po, born March 15, 1953, San Jose, Nueva Ecija, all residing at San Jose, Nueva Ecija; that he is able to speak and write English and Tagalog; that he is the owner of real estate, situated in San Jose, Nueva Ecija, worth P5,000; that he has enrolled his children of school age in the following schools: Mercedes Po, Constancio Po, Angelito Po, and Virginia Po are all enrolled in St. Joseph College, San Jose, Nueva Ecija; that he is entitled to the benefit of section 3, Commonwealth Act No. 473 (which reduces to five years the ten years of continuous residence required by paragraph two of section 2 of said Act) for the following reason: being married to a Filipino woman; that he is entitled to the benefit of Commonwealth Act No. 535 (which exempts any person born in the Philippines or has resided thereat for a period of thirty years from the filing of the declaration of intention) for the following reason: has resided continuously in the Philippines for a period of thirty years; citing Messrs. Arturo B. Pascual and Eulogio Sta. Maria, both citizens of the Philippines, as the witnesses whom the petitioner proposes to introduce in support of his petition;

Therefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition will be heard by this court, on the 10th day of July, A.D., 1956, at 8:30 a.m.

It is hereby ordered that this notice be published once a month for three consecutive months in the *Official Gazette*, and once a week for three consecutive weeks in the *Examiner*, a newspaper of general circulation in the province of Nueva Ecija, where the petitioner resides, and that such petition and this notice be posted in a public and conspicuous place in the office of the clerk of this court.

Witness the Hon. L. Pasicolan, Judge of the Court of First Instance of Nueva Ecija, this 20th day of September, in the year nineteen hundred and fifty-five.

Attest:

[10-12]

RICARDO L. CASTELO •

Clerk of Court

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF NUEVA VIZCAYA
FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT

CASE NO. 139.—*Petition for the reconstitution of the Original and owner's duplicate of Certificate of Title No. (unknown), free patent No. 4739. TOMASA GARCIA and ESPERANZA GARCIA, petitioners.*

NOTICE

To the Commissioner, Land Registration Commission, Manila; the Register of Deeds, Bayombong, Nueva Vizcaya; Honorata Lavilla, Catalina Zamora, Esmeraldo Leal, Lorenzo Pabia, Pasiona Guentab, Mariano Mallo, Ventura Gonzales and Vicente Leal, all of Bambang, Nueva Vizcaya, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition has been filed with this court under the provisions of Republic Act No. 26 by Tomas Garcia and Esperanza Garcia, for the reconstitution of the Original and owner's duplicate of Certificate of Title No. (unknown), free patent No. 4739 in the name of Maximino Garcia, covering a real property situated in the barrio of Domang, Bambang, Nueva Vizcaya, alleged to have been lost in the Office of the Register of Deeds and bounded on the NE. by properties of Honorata Lavilla and Catalina Zamora; on the SE. by property of Esmeraldo Leal; on the SW. by property of Lorenzo Pabia; and on the NW. by properties of Pasiona Guentab, Mariano Mallo, Ventura Gonzales and Vicente Leal, with an area of 0.9777 hectares, more or less.

Therefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition has been set for hearing on December 17, 1955, at 8 o'clock in the morning, before this court, at Bayombong, Nueva Vizcaya, on which date, time and place you should appear and file your objections or claims, if you have any, to said petition.

Witness the Hon. José R. de Venecia, judge of said court, this 25th day of August, 1955, at Bayombong, Nueva Vizcaya.

MIGUEL M. GUEVARA
[9, 10] Clerk of Court

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF NUEVA VIZCAYA
FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Cadastral Case No. 21, L.R.C. Record No. 1115

Petition for the reconstitution of the original and owner's duplicate of Certificate of Title No. (N. A.), MIGUEL PINAROC ET AL., petitioners.

NOTICE

To the Commissioner, Land Registration Commission, Manila; Miguel Pinaroc, Juana Rico and Catalino Ralutin, all of Bagabag, Nueva Vizcaya, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition has been filed with this court under the provisions of Republic Act No. 26 by Miguel Pinaroc and Catalino Ralutin, for the reconstitution of the original and owner's duplicate of Certificate of Title No. (N. A.) in the name of Jose Pinaroc, covering a real property situated in the barrio of Tuao, Bagabag, Nueva Vizcaya, alleged to have been lost in the office of the Register of Deeds and bounded on the NE., by Miguel Pinaroc; on the E., by Juana Rico; on the SW., by Catalino Ralutin; and on the W., by national highway, with an area of 1 hectare, 36 ares and 10 centares, more or less.

Therefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition has been set for hearing on December 10, 1955, at 8 o'clock in the morning, before this court, at Bayombong, Nueva Vizcaya, on which date, time and place you should appear and file your objections or claims, if you have any, to said petition.

Witness the Hon. Jose R. de Venecia, judge of said court, this 6th day of September, 1955, at Bayombong, Nueva Vizcaya.

MIGUEL M. GUEVARA
[9, 10] Clerk of Court

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF NUEVA VIZCAYA
FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Cadastral Case No. 20, L.R.C. Record No. 1114, lot No. 996

Petition for the reconstitution of the original and owner's duplicate of certificate of title covered by Free Patent No. 4508, LEANDRO LORIA, petitioner.

NOTICE

To the Commissioner, Land Registration Commission, Manila; Gaspara Ganaban, Ramon Lumauig, Tomas Dumelod, Severino Mongado, all of Bagabag, Nueva Vizcaya; Atty. Luis Rañon, counsel for petitioner, Bambang, N. Vizcaya, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition has been with this court under the provisions of Republic Act No. 26 by Leandro Loria, for the reconstitution of the original and owner's duplicate of certificate of title covered by Free Patent No. 4508 in the name of Antonio Carabbacan, covering a real property situated in

the municipality of Bagabag, Nueva Vizcaya, alleged to have been lost in the office of the Register of Deeds and bounded on the NE. by Gaspara Ganaban; on the SE. by Ramon Lumaug and Tomas Dumelod; and on the SW. by Severino Mongado, containing an area of 92 area and 85 centares, more or less.

Therefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition has been set for hearing on February 4, 1956, at 8 o'clock in the morning, before this court, at Bayombong, Nueva Vizcaya, on which date, time and place you should appear and file your objections or claims if you have any to said petition.

Witness the Hon. José R. de Venecia, judge of said court, this 30th day of September, 1955, at Bayombong, Nueva Vizcaya.

ALEJO LUMICAO

Deputy Clerk of Court

[10, 11]

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF PALAWAN
SEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

CASE NO. 22.—*In the matter of the petition of MANUEL PE LIM to be admitted a citizen of the Philippines.*

NOTICE OF PETITION FOR PHILIPPINE CITIZENSHIP

To the Honorable Solicitor General, Manila, Atty. Juan D. Bautista, attorney for the petitioner, 35 Don Pedro, Makati, Rizal, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition for Philippine citizenship pursuant to Commonwealth Act No. 473, as amended, has been presented in this court, by his Atty. Juan D. Bautista, who alleges: that he was born in Taytay, Palawan on or about October 10, 1924, and is at present a citizen or subject of Nationalist China, under whose laws Filipinos may become naturalized citizens or subjects thereof; that his present residence is at El Nido, Palawan; that his present trade is merchant, in which he has been engaged since 1945 and from which he derives an average annual income of not less than ₱5,000; that he is married to Sofia Magalona, a Filipino citizen, and was born in El Nido, Palawan and have children, namely; Raynaldo Lim, born March 25, 1949, Rosalinda Lim, born February 2, 1951, and Edgar Lim, born March 11, 1953; and that he shall enroll all of them in the elementary school of El Nido, Palawan, as soon as they become of school age; that he has resided continuously in the Philippines for a period of 30 years immediately preceding the date of this petition and that he has likewise intended to reside in the Philippines throughout his life time; that he has received his primary and intermediate education at the public elementary school in El Nido, Palawan and taken his high school course in one of the recognized private schools in Manila; that he can

speak and write the English language and Tagalog and Cuyono dialects; that he possesses all the required qualifications prescribed in sections 2 and 3 of Commonwealth Act No. 473 and that he has none of the disqualifications provided for in section 4 of said Act as amended by Act No. 533; and that he proposes to introduce Messrs. Francisco Bobis, Municipal Mayor of El Nido, Palawan and Agustin Seastres, both of age, residents of said municipality and province and will appear and testify as his witnesses at the hearing of his herein petition.

Wherefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition will be heard by this court at its session hall in Curon, Palawan, on the 4th day of June, 1956, at 8:30 o'clock in the morning.

Let this notice be published at the expense of the petitioner once a month for three consecutive months in the *Official Gazette* and once a week for three consecutive weeks in *The Daily Record*, a newspaper of general circulation in the province of Palawan, wherein the petitioner resides, and also let said petition and this notice be posted in a public and conspicuous place in the municipal building of El Nido, Palawan.

Witness the Hon. Juan L. Bocar, Judge of the Court of First Instance of Palawan, this 27th day of July, in the year nineteen hundred and fifty-five, at Puerto Princesa, Palawan.

PIO L. DIMACULANGAN

[8-10]

Clerk of Court

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF PALAWAN
SEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Case No. 44 (or Case No. 19, L.R.C. (G.L.R.O.) No. 13438, Lots Nos. 1 and 2, Plan Swo-27641

LUTGARDA SANDOVAL, petitioner

ORDER

A verified petition having been filed by Lutgarda Sandoval, through counsel, asking for the reconstitution of original certificate of title No. (N. A.), supposed to cover the parcels of land described on plan II-7483 (Swo-27641), issued in the name of Joaquina L. de Sandoval married to Antonio Sandoval, now deceased, alleging that she is one of the heirs of the deceased registered owner; that the owner's duplicate and the original of said certificate of title were lost as a consequence of the last war;

That these properties covering the said lots are bounded and described as follows:

A parcel of land (lot 1 as shown on plan II-7483, G.L.R.O. record No. 13438), situated in the sitios of Culuban, Alacac and Diandanao, barrio of San Nicolas, municipality of Coron, province of Palawan, Island of Busuanga. Bounded on the N. and NE., by municipal road; on the SE., by property of Vicente Sandoval; and on the SW., by

Pasaca River; containing an area of 38,891 square meters, more or less.

A parcel of land (lot 2 as shown on plan II-7483, G.L.R.O. record No. 13438), situated in the sitios of Culuban, Alacac and Diandanao, barrio of San Nicolas, municipality of Coron, Province of Palawan, Island of Busuanga. Bounded on the NE., by public land; on the SE., by municipal road and properties of Dionicio Sabalo, Geronimo Anapoda and Antonio Sandoval y Rodriguez; on the SW., by municipal road, Pasaca River and public land; and on the W. and NW., by public land; containing an area of 5,461,095 square meters, more or less.

It is hereby ordered that this petition be set for hearing on June 4, 1956, at 8 o'clock in the morning, before this court at Coron, Palawan, and any interested person may appear on the date, time and place aforementioned, and show cause why said petition should not be granted.

Let this order be published, at the expense of the petitioner, in the *Official Gazette*, edited in the City of Manila, which has a general circulation in the province of Palawan, for three consecutive issues of the *Official Gazette*, before the date of hearing.

So ordered.

Puerto Princesa, Palawan, August 5, 1955.

JUAN L. BOCAR
Judge

[8-10]

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF PALAWAN
SEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

CASE NO. 24.—*In the matter of the petition of EDUARDO SIY PE to be admitted citizen of the Philippines.*

NOTICE OF PETITION FOR PHILIPPINE CITIZENSHIP

To the Honorable Solicitor General, Manila, the petitioner, Eduardo Siy Pe, Araceli, Palawan, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition for Philippine citizenship pursuant to Commonwealth Act No. 473, as amended has been presented in this court by Eduardo Siy Pe, who alleges that he was born in the municipality of Araceli, Province of Palawan, on the 13th day of October, 1930, and at present a citizen or subject of Nationalist China under whose laws Filipinos may become naturalized citizens or subjects thereof; that his present residence is at Araceli, Palawan; that his present trade or profession is a commercial broker, in which he has been engaged since the year 1954, and from which he had earned and deriving an average annual income of not less than ₱6,000; that he is married to Rosa So, a Chinese mestiza who was born in Echague, Manila, and is now re-

siding in 822 Fulgueras, Manila, and have children, namely Leocadia So Pe, born December 9, 1953, in Manila, and her residence is 822 Fulgueras, Manila, that he has resided continuously in the Philippines for a term of not less than 25 years immediately preceding this petition, to wit: from 1930 to 1944, in Araceli, Palawan; from 1945 to 1951, in Manila, studying; and from 1952 to the present, in Araceli, Palawan, for a term of not less than one year at least immediately preceding the filing of this petition; that he is able to speak and write English, Tagalog and Cuyono, having studied and finished elementary course at Saint Mary Academy, Manila, a private school duly recognized by the Government, and his secondary education at the University of the East, Manila, also recognized by the government, and now a commercial broker; that the scope of trade as a commercial broker is Araceli, Palawan, and Manila, from which he earns not less than ₱5,000 annually; that he will enroll his child or children either in public schools or private schools duly recognized by the Government, as soon as she or they become of school age if ever he shall have more than the one at present; that he is entitled to the benefit of section 3 of Commonwealth Act No. 473 and its amendments which reduce to five years continuous residence required by paragraph two of section 2 of said Act, for the following reasons: 1. That he was born in the Philippines and 2. That he is married to a Filipina, a Chinese-Filipina mestiza; that he is not suffering from any incurable or contagious diseases; that he will reside continuously in the Philippines from the date of filing his first petition up to the time of his admission to Philippine citizenship; and that he shall present Jose Guayco and Donato Negosa, both of legal age, residents of Araceli, Palawan, Filipino citizens and prominent inhabitants of said place, as his witnesses to testify in his favor.

Wherefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition will be heard by this court at its session hall in Puerto Princesa, Palawan, on the 12th day of July, 1956, at 8:30 o'clock in the morning.

Let this notice be published at the expense of the petitioner, once a month for three consecutive months in the *Official Gazette* and once a week for three consecutive weeks in the *Daily Record*, a newspaper of general circulation in the province of Palawan, wherein the petitioner resides, and also let said petition and this notice be posted in a public and conspicuous place in the municipal building of Araceli, Palawan.

Witness the Hon. Juan L. Bocar, Judge of the Court of First Instance of Palawan, this 17th day of October, in the year nineteen hundred and fifty-five, at Puerto Princesa, Palawan.

PIO L. DIMACULANGAN
Clerk of Court

[10-12]

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF PANGASINAN
THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT
FOURTH BRANCH
DAGUPAN CITY, PHILIPPINES

CIVIL CASE NO. D-200.—*In the matter of the petition of BENITO TAN LIU DUAN to be admitted a citizen of the Philippines.* BENITO TAN LIU DUAN, petitioner.

NOTICE OF PETITION FOR PHILIPPINE CITIZENSHIP

To the Honorable, the Solicitor General, Manila; Atty. Hugo S. Estrada, counsel for petitioner, Calasiao, Pangasinan; Mr. Benito Tan Liu Duan, Dagupan City, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition for Philippine citizenship, pursuant to Commonwealth Act No. 473, as amended by Act No. 535, has been presented to this Court of First Instance of Pangasinan, Fourth Branch, by Benito Tan Liu Duan, who alleges that his present place of residence is Torres Bugallon Avenue, Dagupan City, Philippines, that his trade is a hardware merchant in which he has been engaged since 1937, and from which he derives an average annual income of P7,000, for being a partner owner of the Tan Commercial Co., Dagupan City; that he was born on the twenty-eighth day of December, 1917 in Amoy, Fookien, China; that he is at present a citizen of China, under whose laws Filipinos may become naturalized citizens or subjects thereof; that he is married to Co Chia, who was born in Manila, Philippines, and now resides at Dagupan City, with four children, namely Alex Tan, born on March 31, 1941 at Dagupan City, Helen Tan, born on August 10, 1944 in Manila, William, Tan born on April 9, 1949, and Benito Tan, Jr., born on November 14, 1953, both at Dagupan City and residing at the same place; that he emigrated to the Philippines from Amoy, China, on or about the 25th day of May, 1922, and arrived at the port of Manila, on the vessel *SS Anking*; that he has resided continuously in the Philippines for a term of 33 years at least, and in the City of Dagupan for a term of one year at least, immediately preceding the date of this petition, to wit, since the year 1922; that he is able to speak and write English and Tagalog languages and the Pangasinan dialect; that he has enrolled his school-age children in the Northwestern Educational Institution, namely Alex and Helen, both surnamed Tan, both enrolled in the elementary department of said school; that he believes in the principles underlying the Philippine Constitution; that he has conducted himself in a proper and irreproachable manner during the entire period of his residence in the Philippines in his relations with the constituted government as well as with the community in which he is living; that he has mingled socially with the Filipinos and has evinced a sincere desire to learn and embrace the customs, traditions, ideals of the Filipinos; that he has all the qualifications required under section

2, and none of the disqualifications under section 4, of Commonwealth Act No. 473; that he is not opposed to organized government or affiliated with any association or group of persons who uphold and teach the doctrines opposing all organized governments; that he is not defending the necessity or propriety of violence, personal assault or assassination for the success and predominance of men's ideas; that he is not a polygamist nor a believer in the practice of polygamy; that he has not been convicted of any crime involving moral turpitude; that he is not suffering from any incurable contagious disease; that the nation of which he is a citizen or subject is not at war with the United States or the Philippines; that it is his intention in good faith to become a citizen of the Philippines and to renounce absolutely and forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state or sovereignty, and particularly to China of which at this time he is a citizen or subject; that he will reside continuously in the Philippines from the date of the filing of his petition up to the time of his admission to the Philippine citizenship and that he has not heretofore made petition for citizenship to any court.

Wherefore, you are hereby given notice that the said petition will be heard by this court, Fourth Branch, presided over by Honorable Emanuel M. Muñoz, on the 15th day of February, 1956, at 8:30 o'clock in the morning, at Dagupan City.

Let this notice be published at the expense of the petitioner once a month for three consecutive months in the *Official Gazette*, and once a week for three consecutive weeks in the *Pangasinan Courier*, a newspaper of general circulation in the province of Pangasinan, where the petitioner resides, and also let the said petition and this notice be posted in a public and conspicuous place in the office of the clerk of court.

Witness the Hon. Emanuel M. Muñoz, judge of this court, Dagupan City, this 16th day of July, 1955.

VICENTE A. UNGSON

Clerk of Court

[8-10]

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF PANGASINAN
THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT
FIFTH BRANCH, URDANETA

CIVIL CASE NO. T-188.—*In re: Petition for naturalization as Philippine citizen.* LUIS TIU YEE LUN, petitioner.

NOTICE OF PETITION FOR PHILIPPINE CITIZENSHIP

To the Honorable, the Solicitor General, Manila, and Luis Tiu Yee Lun, Bonifacio St., Tayug, Pangasinan, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition for Philippine citizenship pursuant to Commonwealth Act No. 473, as amended by Act No. 535, has been presented to this Court of First Instance of Pangasinan, by Luis Tiu Yee Lun, a chinaman, who alleges that

he was born in Amoy, China, on May 31, 1903, and at present a citizen or subject of China (Nationalist); that his present place of residence is Bonifacio Street, Tayug, Pangasinan, where he has been residing for about thirty-five years up to the present; that he is a merchant by profession; that the petitioner is married and can speak the national language, Tagalog and a little Ilocano dialect; that he believes in the principles underlying the Philippine Constitution; that he conducted himself in a proper and irreproachable manner during the entire period of his residence in the Philippines in his relations with the constituted government as well as with the community wherein he lives; that he has mingled socially with the Filipinos and has evinced a sincere desire to learn and embrace the customs, traditions and ideals of the Filipino people; that it is his intention in good faith to become a citizen of the Philippines and to renounce absolutely and forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign power and particularly to the Republic of China of which he is at present a citizen or subject; and that he will reside continuously in the Philippines from the date of the filing of his petition up to the time of his admission to Philippine citizenship; citing Messrs. Ramon de Dios, Municipal Mayor of Tayug, Pangasinan, and Dalmacio S. Miranda, a professor in Luna Colleges, Tayug, Pangasinan, also to whom the petitioner proposes to introduce in support of his petition.

Wherefore, you are hereby given notice that the said petition will be heard in the fifth branch of this court at Tayug, Pangasinan, on the 7th day of May, 1956, at 7:45 o'clock in the morning.

It is hereby ordered that this notice be published at the expense of the petitioner once a month for three consecutive months in the *Official Gazette*, Manila, and once a week for three consecutive weeks in the *Pangasinan Courier*, a newspaper of general circulation in the province of Pangasinan; and that said petition and this notice be posted in a public and conspicuous place in the office of the clerk of court.

Witness the Hon. Emanuel M. Muñoz, Judge of the Court of First Instance of Pangasinan, this 8th day of August, 1955.

VICENTE J. ANGELES

[8-10] Clerk of Court

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF PANGASINAN
THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT
FIFTH BRANCH, TAYUG

Expediente No. 6010, G.L.R.O. Record No. 27641

Reconstitution of Original Certificate of Title No. 29528 of Pangasman. PATRIA OBAÑA, petitioner.

NOTICE OF HEARING

To Mrs. Patria Obaña, of San Quintin, Pangasinan;
Atty. Clodualdo P. Surio, of San Quintin, Pan-

gasinan; the Register of Deeds, Lingayen, Pangasinan, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a verified petition has been filed in this court under the provisions of Republic Act No. 26, by the petitioner, Patria Obaña, through her counsel, dated July 13, 1955, praying for the reconstitution of the original, as well as the duplicate copy of Original Certificate of Title No. 29528 issued in the name of Bernarda Obaña, by the Register of Deeds of this province, alleged to have been lost or destroyed in his office at Lingayen, Pangasinan, covering three (3) parcels of land described as follows:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-40877), situated in the poblacion, municipality of San Quintin. Bounded on the N. by property of Fructuoso Andrade; on the NW. by the Zamora Street; on the S. by properties of the heirs of Melecio Obaña and Vicente Obaña, * * * containing an area of 669 square meters, more or less.

A parcel of land (plan Psu-27529, situated in the sitio of Camaboy, barrio of Lagasit, municipality of San Quintin. Bounded on the N. by property of Antonina Cansino; on the NE. by an irrigation ditch and properties of Rosalina Surio and Leon Tidalgo; on the S. by properties of Eduarda Lictawa and Juan F. Lictawa; on the SW. by the Venter Creek, property of Juan F. Lictawa and property of Alejandro Gonzales claimed by Juan Carbajal; and on the NW. by the Borobor Creek and property of Antonina Cansino, * * * containing an area of 30,504 square meters, more or less.

A parcel of land (plan Psu-40880), situated in the barrio of San Pedro, municipality of San Quintin. Bounded on the N. by property of Eugenio Legaspi; on the E. by a ditch and properties of Julian Antonio, Raymundo Legaspi, Pedro Obaña 2., Eugenio Legaspi, Florentino Valdez, Agapito Legaspi, Ignacio Legaspi, Juan Legaspi, Teresa Legaspi and Severo Cabarloc; on the S. by properties of the heirs of Emitterio Cabrera (heirs of Emitterio Cabrera); and on the W. by properties of Benito Casimina, Gervacio Leguisma and Francis Obaña, * * * containing an area of 38,806 square square meters, more or less.

Therefore, notice is hereby given that the said petition be set for hearing on October 17, 1955, at 7:45 o'clock in the morning before the fifth branch of this court at Tayug, Pangasinan, at which time and place all interested persons may appear and show cause, if any, why the said petition should not be granted; a copy of this order be published, at the expense of the petitioner, twice in successive issues of the *Official Gazette*; and a copy of the same be posted in the main entrance of the municipal building of San Quintin, Pangasinan, wherein the parcels of land are located for the information of all the parties concerned.

Witness the Hon. Rodolfo Baltasar, judge of the said court, this 15th day of July, 1955, at Tayug, Pangasinan.

VICENTE J. ANGELES

[9,10] Clerk of Court

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF PANGASINAN
THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT
THIRD BRANCH
DAGUPAN CITY

CIVIL CASE No. D-209.—*In the matter of the petition of CEZAR GREGORIO DY to be admitted a citizen of the Philippines. CEZAR GREGORIO DY, petitioner.*

NOTICE OF PETITION FOR PHILIPPINE CITIZENSHIP

To the Honorable, the Solicitor General, Manila; Mr. Cezar Gregorio Dy, Dagupan City, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition for Philippine citizenship, pursuant to Commonwealth Act No. 473, as amended by Act No. 535 and Republic Act No. 530, has been presented to this Court of First Instance of Pangasinan, third branch, by Cezar Gregorio Dy, who alleges that his present place of residence is Avenida Torres Bugallon, Dagupan City; that he was born on February 28, 1927, in Dagupan, Pangasinan; that he is at present a citizen of the Republic of China (Nationalist) under whose laws Filipinos may become naturalized citizens or subjects thereof; that his trade or profession is merchant and co-partner in the Philippine Lumber Company established in Dagupan City since the year 1946 and from which occupation he derives an average annual income of ₱4,000; that he is married to Leria Soriano, a Filipino before her marriage, and with whom he has three children, named Dicky Dy, 4 years old, Valentino Dy, 3 years old, and Wilson Dy, 1 year old, all born in Dagupan City; that his above-named children are not enrolled in any public or private school, because they are still not of school age; that he has resided continuously in the Philippines since his birth; that he is able to speak and write the English and Tagalog languages and the Pangasinan dialect; that he was enrolled in the Dagupan Junior Colleges in 1941, having graduated from the Elementary School thereof and finished the first year high school; that he is entitled to the benefit of section 3 of Commonwealth Act 473 which reduces to five years the 10 years of continuous residence required by paragraph 2 of section 2 of said Act for the reason that he was born in the Philippines; that he believes in the principles underlying the Philippine Constitution; that he has conducted himself in a proper and irreproachable manner during the entire period of his residence in the Philippines in his relations with the constituted government, as well as with the community in which he is living; that he has mingled socially with the Filipinos, and has evinced a sincere desire to learn and embrace the customs, traditions

and ideals of the Filipinos; that he has all the qualifications required under section 2, and none of the disqualifications under section 4, of Commonwealth Act No. 473; that he is not opposed to organized government or affiliated with any association or group of persons who uphold and teach doctrines opposing all organized governments; that he is not defending or teaching the necessity or propriety of violence, personal assault or assassination for the success and predominance of men's ideas; that he is not a polygamist nor a believer in the practice of polygamy; that he has not been convicted of any crime involving moral turpitude; that he is not suffering from any incurable contagious diseases; that the nation of which he is a citizen or subject is not at war with the Philippines; that it is his intention, in good faith, to become a citizen of the Philippines, and to renounce absolutely and forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty, and particularly to the Republic of China (Nationalist) of which at this time he is a citizen or subject; that he will reside continuously in the Philippines from the date of the filing of his petition up to the time of his admission to Philippine citizenship; and that he has not heretofore made petition for citizenship to any court.

Therefore, you are hereby given notice that the said petition will be heard by this court on the 16th day of February, 1956, at 8:30 o'clock in the morning, before the third branch of this court, City Hall, Dagupan City, presided over by Honorable Eulogio F. de Guzman.

Let this notice be published at the expense of the petitioner once a month for three consecutive months, in the *Official Gazette*, and once a week for three consecutive weeks in the *Agno Valley Sentinel*, a newspaper of general circulation in the province of Pangasinan, where the petitioner resides, and also let the said petition and this notice be posted in a public conspicuous place in the office of the clerk of court.

Witness the Hon. Eulogio F. de Guzman, judge of this court, Dagupan City, this 20th day of July, 1955.

VICENTE A. UNGSON

[9-11] Clerk of Court

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF PANGASINAN
THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT
FOURTH BRANCH
DAGUPAN CITY, PHILIPPINES

CIVIL CASE No. D-240.—*In the matter of the petition of MANUEL LIM KIM for naturalization. MANUEL LIM KIM, petitioner.*

NOTICE OF PETITION FOR PHILIPPINE CITIZENSHIP

To the Honorable, the Solicitor General, Manila, Mr. Manuel Lim Kim, Dagupan City, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition for Philippine citizenship, pursuant to Commonwealth Act No. 473, as amend-

ed by Republic Act No. 530, has been presented to this Court of First Instance of Pangasinan, Third Branch, by Manuel Lim Kim, who alleges that his present place of residence is Avenida Torres Bugallon, Dagupan City; that he is a graduate of Commerce from the La Salle College, Manila, having received from said institution the degree of Bachelor of Science in Business Administration in 1955; that presently, he is employed by Bazar Mariano Lim, Dagupan City, from which he derives an annual income of ₱2,400; that he was born on October 18, 1929, in Dagupan, Pangasinan; that he is at present a citizen or subject of China, under whose laws Filipinos may become naturalized citizens or subjects thereof; that he is single; that he has resided continuously in the Philippines for about twenty-five years, immediately preceding the date of this petition, to wit: since 1929, and in the Dagupan City for a term one year at least, immediately preceding the date of this petition, to wit: since my birth in 1929; that he is able to speak and write English and Tagalog languages, as well as the Pangasinan dialect; that he believes in the principles underlying the Philippine Constitution; that he has conducted himself in a proper and irreproachable manner during the entire period of his residence in the Philippines in his relations with the constituted Government as well as with the community in which he is living; that he has mingled socially with the Filipinos, and has evinced a sincere desire to learn and embrace the customs, traditions and ideals of the Filipinos; that he has all the qualifications required under section 2, and none of the disqualifications under section 4, of Commonwealth Act No. 473; that he is not opposed to organized government or affiliated with any association or group of persons who uphold and teach doctrines opposing all organized governments; that he is not defending or teaching the necessity or propriety of violence, personal assault or assassination for the success and predominance of men's ideas; that he is not a polygamist nor a believer in the practice of polygamy; that he has not been convicted of any crime involving moral turpitude; that he is not suffering from any incurable disease; that the nation of which he is a citizen or subject is not at war with the United States or the Philippines; that it is his intention in good faith to become a citizen of the Philippines and to renounce absolutely and forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state or sovereignty, and particularly to China of which at this time he is a citizen or subject; that he will reside continuously in the Philippines from the date of the filing of his petition up to the time of his admission to the Philippine citizenship and that he has not heretofore made a petition for citizenship to any court.

Therefore, you are hereby given notice that the said petition will be heard by this court on the 4th day of April, 1956, at 9 o'clock in the morning, at Dagupan City.

Let this notice be published at the expense of the petitioner, once a month for three consecutive months in the *Official Gazette* and once a week for three consecutive weeks in the *Pangasinan Courier*, a newspaper of general circulation in the province of Pangasinan, where the petitioner resides, and also let the said petition and this notice be posted in a public and conspicuous place in the office of the clerk of court.

Witness the Hon. Emmanuel M. Muñoz, judge of this court, Dagupan City, this 1st day of September, 1955.

VICENTE A. UNGSON

Clerk of Court

[10-12]

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF PANGASINAN
THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT
THIRD BRANCH
DAGUPAN CITY, PHILIPPINES

CIVIL CASE No. D-233.—*In the matter of the petition of VICTOR TAN to be admitted a citizen of the Philippines.* VICTOR TAN, petitioner.

NOTICE OF PETITION FOR PHILIPPINE CITIZENSHIP

To Honorable, the Solicitor General, Manila; Atty. Hugo S. Estrada, counsel for the petitioner, Calasiao, Pangasinan, Mr. Victor Tan, Dagupan City, and to whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition for Philippine citizenship, pursuant to Commonwealth Act No. 473, as amended by Republic Act No. 530, has been presented to this Court of First Instance, third branch, by Victor Tan, who alleges that his place of residence is Torres Bugallon Avenue, Dagupan City, Philippines; that he is an employee of the Rufo Tan Hardware from which employment he derives an average annual income of ₱3,600, and he holds a contingent interest in said Hardware business for being an heir of his father, Rufo Tan, Dagupan City; that he was born on April 12, 1928 in the former municipality of Dagupan, Pangasinan, now Dagupan City; that he is at present a citizen of China, under whose laws Filipinos may become naturalized citizens or subjects thereof; that he is married to Rosita O. So, who was born in Pazorrubio, Pangasinan, and now resides in Dagupan City; that he has two children named Johnny Tan, born on December 3, 1950 and Liria Tan, born on January 24, 1954, both at Dagupan City and residing at Avenida Torres Bugallon, Dagupan City; that he is a native born alien; that he has continuously resided in the Philippines for a term of 28 years at least, and in the City of Dagupan for a term of one year at least, immediately preceding the date of this petition, to wit, since the year 1927, and never left the Philippines since his birth; that he is able to speak and write English and Tagalog languages, and the Pangasinan dialect; that none of his school children are of school age; that he believes in the principles underlying the Philippine Constitution; that he has conducted himself in a proper and irreproachable

manner during the entire period of his residence in the Philippines in his relation with the constituted government as well as with the community in which he is living; that he has mingled socially with the Filipinos, and has evinced a sincere desire to learn and embrace the customs, traditions, ideals of the Filipinas; that he has all the qualifications required under section 2, and none of the disqualifications under section 4, of Commonwealth Act No. 473; that he is not opposed to organized government or affiliated with any association or group of persons who uphold and teach the doctrines opposing all organized governments; that he is not defending the necessity or propriety of violence, personal assault or assassination for the success and predominance of men's ideas; that he is not a polygamist nor a believer in the practice of polygamy; that he has not been convicted of any crime involving moral turpitude; that he is not suffering from any incurable contagious disease; that the nation of which he is a citizen or subject is not at war with the United States or the Philippines; that it is his intention in good faith to become a citizen of the Philippines and to renounce absolutely and forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state or sovereignty, and particularly to China of which at this time he is a citizen or subject; that he will reside continuously in the Philippines from the date of the filing of his petition up to the time of his admission to the Philippine citizenship; that he has not heretofore made petition for citizenship to any court.

Therefore, you are hereby given notice that the said petition will be heard by this court on the 7th day of March, 1956, at 8:30 o'clock in the morning, before the third branch of this court, Dagupan City, Philippines.

Let this notice be published at the expense of the petitioner, once a month for three consecutive months in the *Official Gazette*, and once a week for three consecutive weeks in the *Pangasinan Courier*, a newspaper of general circulation in the province of Pangasinan, where the petitioner resides, and also let the said petition and this notice be posted in a public and conspicuous place in the office of the clerk of court.

Witness the Hon. Evlogio F. de Guzman, judge of this court, Dagupan City, this 23rd day of August, 1955.

VICENTE A. UNGSON

Clerk of Court

[10-12]

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF PANGASINAN
THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT
FIFTH BRANCH, URDANETA

CIVIL CASE No. T-185.—*In re petition for naturalization as Philippine citizen by ANTONIO CHU, petitioner.*

NOTICE OF PETITION FOR PHILIPPINE CITIZENSHIP

To the Honorable, the Solicitor General, Manila, and Antonio Chu, barrio Alac, San Quintin, Pangasinan, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition for Philippine citizenship pursuant to Commonwealth Act No. 473, as amended by Act No. 535, has been presented in this Court of First Instance of Pangasinan, by Antonio Chu, a Chinaman, who alleges that he was born in Chingkiang, China, on November 9, 1921, and at present a citizen or subject of China (Nationalist); that his present place of residence is barrio Alac, San Quintin, Pangasinan, where he has been residing for more than 22 years up to the present; that he is a merchant by profession; that the petitioner is married and can speak and write English language, besides, Tagalog and Pangasinan dialects; that he believes in the principles underlying the Philippine Constitution; that he conducted himself in a proper and irreproachable manner during the entire period of his residence in the Philippines in his relations with the constituted government as well as with the community wherein he lives; that he has mingled socially with the Filipinos and has evinced a sincere desire to learn and embrace the customs, traditions and ideals of the Filipino people; that it is his intention in good faith to become a citizen of the Philippines and to renounce absolutely and forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign power and particularly to the Republic of China of which he is at present a citizen or subject; and that he will reside continuously in the Philippines from the date of the filing of his petition up to the time of his admission to Philippine citizenship, citing Messrs. Delfin Romero and Amado Ayson, both citizens of the Philippines as witnesses whom the petitioner proposes to introduce in support of his petition.

Therefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition will be heard in the Fifth Branch of this court at Tayug, Pangasinan, on the 26th day of April, 1956, at 7:45 o'clock in the morning.

It is hereby ordered that this notice be published at the expense of the petitioner once a month for three consecutive months in the *Official Gazette*, Manila, and once a week for three consecutive weeks in the *Pangasinan Courier*, a newspaper of general circulation in the province of Pangasinan, and that said petition and this notice be posted in a public and conspicuous place in the office of the clerk of court.

Witness the Hon. Rodolfo Baltazar, Judge of the Court of First Instance of Pangasinan, this 16th day of July, 1955.

VICENTE J. ANGELES

Clerk of Court

[10-12]

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF QUEZON
NINTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

NATURALIZATION CASE No. 102.—*In the matter of the petition of CUA HIAN LIM alias JOSE CUA LIM to be admitted a citizen of the Philippines.*

NOTICE OF PETITION FOR PHILIPPINE CITIZENSHIP

To the Honorable Solicitor General, Manila and the petitioner Cua Hian Lim *alias* Jose Cua Lim of Infanta, Quezon province, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition for Philippine citizenship pursuant to Commonwealth Act No. 473, as amended by Commonwealth Act No. 535, has been presented to this Court of First Instance of Quezon Province by Cua Hian Lim *alias* Jose Cua Lim, who alleges that, he is at present a citizen or subject of China, under whose laws Filipinos may become naturalized citizens or subjects thereof; that he was born on the 26th day of November, 1905, in Ching kang, China; that his former residence was Tabora, Manila, but presently residing at Infanta, Quezon Province; that his trade or profession is manager of Real Saw Mill at Real, Infanta, Quezon, in which he has been engaged since June 19, 1947 and from which he derives an average annual income of P6,000; that he is married to Aceda Azcarraga who was born in Infanta, Quezon and now residing in the same place; that he has children and the name, date and place of birth, and place of residence of each of said children are as follows: Wilson A. Cua, born August 19, 1940; Nilda A. Cua, born December 20, 1942; Ofelia A. Cua, born August 2, 1943; Merlita A. Cua, born June 1, 1947; Samson A. Cua, born March 28, 1948; Ildefonso A. Cua, born October 5, 1950; and Tecson A. Cua, born May 23, 1953; all born in Infanta, Quezon, and residing in same place; that he emigrated from Ching kang, China, to the Philippines on or about the 15th day of May, 1923, and arrived at the port of Manila, Philippines, on the vessel *SS Warren*; that he has continuously resided in the Philippines for a term of 32 years at least, immediately preceding the date of his petition, to wit, since May 15, 1923, and in the municipality of Infanta, Province of Quezon, for a term of twenty-five years at least, immediately preceding the date of his petition, to wit, since June, 1930; that he can speak and write English and Tagalog languages; that he does not own real estate; that his children Wilson A. Cua, Nilda A. Cua and Ofelia A. Cua are enrolled in Pacific Katipunan Institute and Merlita A. Cua and Samson A. Cua are enrolled in Infanta Elementary School, all enrolled in June, 1955; that he has not heretofore made petition for citizenship in any court; that attached to

his petition is the affidavit of Messrs. Ildefonso Gurango and Rufo Magallanes whom he proposes to testify in his favor at the hearing of his petition and also his certificate of arrival; that he believes in the principles underlying the Philippine Constitution, have evinced a sincere desire to learn and embrace the customs, traditions and ideals of the Filipinos; that he is not opposed to organized government or affiliated with any association or group of persons who uphold and teach doctrines opposing all organized governments, nor is he a polygamist or a believer in the practice of polygamy; that he has not been convicted of any crime involving moral turpitude nor suffering from any incurable contagious disease; that it is his intention in good faith to become a citizen of the Philippines and to renounce absolutely and forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty, and particularly to the Republic of China.

Therefore, you are hereby given notice that the said petition will be heard by this Court of First Instance of Quezon Province, branch II, on the 15th day of May, 1956, at 8:30 o'clock in the morning in its session hall at Lucena, Quezon, Philippines.

Let this notice be published, at petitioner's expense once a week for three consecutive weeks, in the newspaper, *The Philippines Herald*, edited in the City of Manila and of general circulation in the Province of Quezon where the petitioner resides and also in the *Official Gazette* for three consecutive months, and let a copy of said petition and of this order or notice be posted in a public and conspicuous place in the office of the clerk of this court.

Witness the Hon. Gustavo Victoriano, judge of this court, branch II, this 8th day of August, 1955, at Lucena, Quezon, Philippines.

For the Clerk of Court:

[8-10] CELSO M. ORTIZ
Special Deputy Clerk

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF QUEZON
NINTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

NATURALIZATION CASE No. 100.—*In the matter of the petition of WEE ENG KIAT to be admitted a citizen of the Philippines.*

To the Honorable Solicitor General, Manila, and the petitioner Wee Eng Kiat of Catanauan, Quezon province, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition for Philippine citizenship pursuant to Commonwealth Act No. 473, as amended by Commonwealth Act No. 535, has been

presented to this Court of First Instance of Quezon province by Kee Eng Kiat who alleges that he is at present a citizen or subject of China, under whose laws Filipinos may become naturalized citizens or subjects thereof; that his present place of residence is Catanauan, Quezon and his former residence was in Manila, Philippines; that his trade or profession is that of an employee since April 1, 1954, and from which he derives a monthly income of ₱150; that he was born on the 2nd day of May, 1932, in Manila that he is single, native born and has not been abroad; that he has resided continuously in the Philippines since his birth or 23 years at least, immediately preceding the date of his petition, and for a term of one year at least in the municipality of Catanauan, Quezon, immediately preceding the date of his petition, to wit, since the year 1934; that he can speak and write Tagalog and English; that he has not heretofore made petition for citizenship to any court; that attached to his petition are his declaration of intention and immigrant certificate of residence No. 52263 and affidavit of his two witnesses; that he believes in the principle underlying the Philippine constitution, have mingled socially with the Filipinos and have evinced a sincere desire to learn and embrace the customs, traditions and ideals of the Filipinos; that he is not opposed to organized government or affiliated with any association or group of persons who uphold and teach doctrines opposing all organized governments, nor is he a polygamist or a believer in the practice of polygamy; that he has not been convicted of any crime involving moral turpitude nor suffering from any incurable disease; that it is his intention in good faith to become a citizen of the Philippines and to renounce absolutely and forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state or sovereignty, and particularly to the Republic of China and that he will reside continuously in the Philippines from the filing of his petition up to admission to Philippine citizenship.

Therefore, you are hereby given notice that the said petition will be heard by this Court of First Instance of Quezon province, Branch III, on the 8th day of May, 1956, at 8:30 o'clock in the morning in its session hall at Gumaca, Quezon province, Philippines.

Let this notice be published at petitioner's expense once a month for three consecutive months in the *Official Gazette* and once a week for three consecutive weeks in the *Philippine Herald*, both edited in the City of Manila and of general circulation in the province of Quezon where the petitioner resides, and let a copy of said petition and of this notice be posted in a public and conspicuous place in the office of the clerk of this court.

Witness the Hon. Vicente del Rosario, judge of this court, Branch III, this 26th day of July, 1955, at Lucena, for Gumaca, Quezon, Philippines.

For the clerk of court:

CELSO M. ORTIZ
Special Deputy Clerk

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF QUEZON
NINTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT
GUMACA BRANCH

NATURALIZATION CASE No. 4-G.—*In the matter of the petition of LIM BAN SIU alias GREGORIO S. ORDA to be admitted a citizen of the Philippines.*

NOTICE OF PETITION FOR PHILIPPINE CITIZENSHIP

To the Honorable Solicitor General, Manila, and the petitioner Lim Ban Siu *alias* Gregorio S. Orda of the municipality of Alabat, Quezon Province, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition for Philippine citizenship pursuant to Commonwealth Act No. 473, as amended by Commonwealth Act No. 535, has been presented to this Court of First Instance of Quezon Province, Gumaca Branch, by Lim Ban Siu *alias* Gregorio S. Orda who alleges that he is at present a citizen or subject of the Republic of China, under whose laws Filipinos may become naturalized citizens or subjects thereof; that his present place of residence is No. 155 Rizal Street, Alabat, Quezon, and his former residence were Atimonan and Gumaca, Quezon province; that his trade or profession is that of a merchant in which he has been engaged since 1907, and from which he derives an average annual income of ₱2,000; that he was born on the 2nd day of January, 1897, in Amoy, China; that he is married to Sia Yet who was born in Chuihactay, Amoy, China, and now resides at Alabat, Quezon; that he has children, and the name, date and place of birth, and place of residence of each of said children are as follows: Lim Chiong Guan, 1915, China, Bongabon, Mindoro, deceased; Lim Chiong Bio, 1921, China, Alabat, Quezon, deceased; Lim Chiong Leong, 1922, China, now in China; Lim Chiong Heng, 1924, China, now in China; Lily Lim, October 2, 1926, Alabat, Quezon, in Alabat, Quezon; Rubi Lim, January 29, 1930, Alabat, Quezon, now in Manila; Francisco Lim, January 29, 1940, Alabat, Quezon, Zenaida Lim, June 28, 1943, Alabat, Quezon, in Alabat, Quezon; that he emigrated to the Philippines from Amoy, China on or about the 3rd day of January, 1907, and arrived at the port of Manila, Philippines, on the vessel *SS Lim An*; that he has resided continuously in the Philippines for a term of forty-eight years, immediately preceding the date of his petition, to wit, since January, 1907, and in the municipality of Alabat, Quezon, for a term of one year at least, immediately preceding

the date of his petition, to wit, since the year 1925; that he can speak and write English and Tagalog; that he owns real estate, situated in Alabat, Quezon, and worth P8,410; that he has enrolled his children in the following schools: Lily Lim, 1931, Alabat Elementary School; Tayabas High School; University of Sto. Tomas (finished medicine); Rubi Lim, 1936, Alabat Elementary School; 1953 Far Eastern University (B.S.E.); Francisco Lim, 1946, Alabat Elementary School; Alabat High School; Far Eastern University (High School); Zenaida Lim, 1949, Alabat Elementary School; 1955 Malate Catholic High School; that he has made petition for citizenship to the Court of First Instance of Quezon in 1941 and said petition was provisionally dismissed upon my own petition during the Japanese occupation due to hardship of transportation, and another petition to the same court in 1951 which was denied without prejudice for failure to establish that I have filed a declaration of intention with the Solicitor General to become a Filipino citizen; that attached to his petition is a declaration of intention; that he believes in the principles underlying the Philippine Constitution, have mingled socially with the Filipinos and have evinced a sincere desire to learn and embrace the customs, traditions and ideals of the Filipinos; that he is not opposed to organized government or affiliated with any association or group of persons who uphold and teach doctrines opposing all organized governments, nor is he a polygamist or a believer in the practice of polygamy; that he has not been convicted of any crime involving moral turpitude nor suffering from any incurable disease; that he proposes Messrs. Roque Polo and Patricio Desembrana, Filipinos, of legal age and residents of Alabat, Quezon, as his witnesses to testify at the hearing of his petition.

Therefore, you are hereby given notice that the said petition will be heard by this court, Gumaca Branch, on the 5th day of July, 1956, at 8:30 o'clock in the morning in its session hall at Gumaca, Quezon, Philippines.

Let this notice be published, at petitioner's expense once a month for three consecutive months in the *Official Gazette* and once a week for three consecutive weeks in the *Philippines Herald*, both edited in the City of Manila and of general circulation in the province of Quezon where the petitioner resides and let a copy of said petition and of this notice be posted in a public and conspicuous place in the office of the clerk of this court.

Witness the Hon. Vicente del Rosario, judge of this court, Gumaca, Branch, this 4th day of October, 1955, at Gumaca, Quezon, Philippines.

CELSO M. ORTIZ

Clerk of Court

[10-12]

56613-29

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF QUEZON
NINTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT
GUMACA BRANCH

NATURALIZATION CASE NO. 5-G.—*In the matter of the petition of RICARDO PEDRO TAN HONG to be admitted a citizen of the Philippines.*

NOTICE OF PETITION FOR PHILIPPINE CITIZENSHIP

To the Honorable Solicitor General, Manila, and the petitioner, Ricardo Pedro Tan Hong of No. 4 Morayta Street, municipality of Gumaca, Quezon province, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition for Philippine citizenship pursuant to Commonwealth Act No. 473, as amended by Commonwealth Act No. 535, has been presented to this Court of First Instance of Quezon province, Gumaca Branch, by Ricardo Pedro Tan Hong, who alleges that he is at present a citizen of China, under whose laws Filipinos may become naturalized citizens or subjects thereof; that his present place of residence is No. 4 Morayta Street, Gumaca, Quezon province; that his trade or profession is that of an employee in which he has been engaged since June 15, 1955, and from which he derives an average annual income of P1,440; that he was born on the 5th day of February, 1933, in Gumaca, Quezon; that he is single; that he has resided continuously in the Philippines for a term of 22 years at least, immediately preceding the date of his petition, to wit, since February 5, 1933, and in the municipality of Gumaca, province of Quezon; that he can speak and write English and Tagalog languages; that being still single he has no children to enroll in any school; that he is entitled to the benefit of section 3 of Commonwealth Act No. 473, which reduces to five years the ten years of continuous residence required by paragraph two of section 2 of said Act for being born in the Philippines; that he has not heretofore made petition for citizenship to any Court; that he has finished his elementary education of the Atimonan Elementary School and his secondary education at the Far Eastern University on April 17, 1952, which schools are recognized by the government and not limited to any race or nationality; that he believes in the principles underlying the Philippine Constitution, have conducted himself in a proper and irreproachable manner, have mingled socially with the Filipinos and have evinced a sincere desire to learn and embrace the customs, traditions and ideal of the Filipinos; that he is not opposed to organized government or affiliated with any association or group of persons who uphold and teach doctrines opposing all organized governments; that he is not a polygamist or a believer in the practice of polygamy; that he has not been convicted of any crime involving moral turpitude nor suffering from incurable disease; that the nation of

which he is a citizen is not at war with the United States or the Philippines and that he proposes Messrs. Venancio V. Olea and Luis F. Marasigan, both of legal age, Filipinos and residents of Gumaca, Quezon, as his witnesses at the hearing of his petition.

Therefore, you are hereby given notice that the said petition will be heard by this Court of First Instance of Quezon province, Gumaca Branch, on the 10th day of July, 1956, at 8:30 o'clock in the morning, in its session hall at Gumaca, Quezon province, Philippines.

Let this notice be published at petitioner's expense once a month for three consecutive months in the *Official Gazette* and once a week for three consecutive weeks in the *Pihlippines Herald*, both edited in the City of Manila and of general circulation in the province of Quezon, where the petitioner resides, and let a copy of said petition and of this notice be posted in a public and conspicuous place in the office of the clerk of this court.

Witness the Hon. Vicente del Rosario, judge of this court, this 5th day of October, 1955, at Gumaca, Quezon, Philippines.

CELSO M. ORTIZ
Clerk of Court

[10-12]

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF QUEZON
NINTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT
GUMACA BRANCH

NATURALIZATION CASE No. 2-G.—*In the matter of the petition of LEONCIO AYSON TAN to be admitted a citizen of the Philippines.*

To the Honorable Solicitor General, Manila, and the petitioner Leoncio Ayson Tan of Atimonan, Quezon, through his counsel Guinto Law Office, R-402 Madrigal Building, Escolta, Manila, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition for Philippine citizenship pursuant to Commonwealth Act No. 473, as amended by Commonwealth Act No. 535, has been presented to this Court of First Instance of Quezon province, Gumaca Branch, by Leoncio Ayson Tan, who alleges that he is at present a citizen or subject of the Republic of China (Nationalist), under whose laws Filipinos may become naturalized citizens or subjects thereof; that he is residing in Atimonan, Quezon; that his trade and profession is that of a merchant employee in his father's business in Atimonan, Quezon, with a monthly salary of P250 that he was born in the town of Atimonan, province of Quezon (formerly Tayabas) on September 12, 1923; that he is married and the name of his wife is Rosario Yu; that he can speak and write Tagalog and English languages; that he has not heretofore made any application for naturalization to any Court; that he believes in the

principles underlying the Constitution of the Philippines, have conducted himself in a proper and irreproachable manner his relations with the constituted government as well as with the community where he lives; that he has mingled socially and economically with the Filipinos and have evinced a sincere desire to learn and embrace the Filipino customs, ideal and traditions; that he has all the qualifications and none of the disqualifications under the Naturalization Law; that he is not opposed, and will never oppose, any organized government, not affiliated with any association or group of persons who uphold and teach doctrines subversive and destructive in nature; that he does not defend and teach the necessity of using violence, personal assault or assassination for the success and predominance of men's ideas and ideals, nor is he a polygamist or a believer in the practice of polygamy; that he has not been convicted of any crime involving moral turpitude nor suffering from any contagious and incurable disease; that his country is not at war with the Republic of the Philippines; that it is his firm intention and determination, in good faith, to become a citizen of the Philippines and will reside continuously and forever in the Philippines; and that he proposes Messrs. Lorenzo Reyes, incumbent Municipal Mayor of Atimonan, and Diosdado Amado, Filipinos, of legal age and residents of Atimonan, Quezon, as his witnesses to testify at the hearing of his petition.

Therefore, you are hereby given notice that the said petition will be heard by this Court of First Instance of Quezon province, Gumaca Branch, on the 12th day of July, 1956, at 8:30 o'clock in the morning, in its session hall at Gumaca, Quezon province, Philippines.

Let this notice be published, at petitioner's expense once a month for three consecutive months in the *Official Gazette* and once a week for three consecutive weeks in the *Manila Chronicle*, both edited in the City of Manila and of general circulation in the province of Quezon where the petitioner resides, and let a copy of said petition and of this notice be posted in a public and conspicuous place in the office of the clerk of this court.

Witness the Hon. Vicente del Rosario, judge of this court, Gumaca Branch, this 7th day of October, 1955, at Gumaca, Quezon, Philippines.

CELSO M. ORTIZ
Clerk of Court

[10-12]

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF QUEZON
NINTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT
GUMACA BRANCH

NATURALIZATION CASE No. 3-G.—*In the matter of the petition of CRISTINO AYSON TANCHAY to be admitted a citizen of the Philippines.*

NOTICE OF PETITION FOR PHILIPPINE CITIZENSHIP

To the Honorable Solicitor General, Manila, and the petitioner, Cristino Ayson Tanchay of Atimonan, Quezon, through his counsel Guinto Law Office, R-402 Madrigal Building, Escolta, Manila, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition for Philippine citizenship pursuant to Commonwealth Act No. 473, as amended by Commonwealth Act No. 535, has been presented to this Court of First Instance of Quezon province, Gumaca Branch, by Cristino Ayson Tanchay, who alleges that he is at present a citizen or subject of the Republic of China (Nationalist) which is not at war with the Republic of the Philippines and, under its laws, Filipinos may become naturalized as citizens of that Republic; that he is residing with his wife and minors in Atimonan, Quezon, that his trade and profession is that of a merchant, with a capital of around ₱40,000 and his net income is around ₱10,000 yearly; that he was born in Zamboanga City, Philippines, on October 11, 1892; that he is married and the name of his wife is Lui Chiao, who was born in Amoy, China, on May 13, 1900; that he has seven children born in Atimonan, Quezon, namely Leoncio, Asuncion, Flora, Gregoria, Belen, Manuel and Francisca, all surnamed Tan, the last two are minors, Manuel, 19, studying in the University of the East, and Francisca, 15, studying in St. Stephen's School, both schools are recognized by the Government; that he can speak and write Tagalog and English languages; that he has not heretofore made any petition for naturalization to any Court; that he believes in the principles underlying the Constitution of the Philippines, have conducted himself in a proper and irreproachable manner in his relations with the constituted government as well as with the community where he lives; that he has mingled socially and economically with the Filipinos and have evinced a sincere desire to learn and embrace the Filipino customs, ideals and traditions; that he has all the qualifications required and none of the disqualifications given in the Naturalization Law; that he is not opposed to any organized government nor defending and teaching the necessity of using violence, personal assault or assassination for the success and predominance of men's ideas, neither a polygamist nor a believer in the practice of polygamy or suffering from any contagious and incurable disease; that he has a firm intention and determination to become a citizen of the Philippines, absolutely renouncing his allegiance and fidelity to the Republic of China and that he proposes Messrs. Lorenzo Reyes, incumbent Mayor of Atimonan, Quezon, and Diosdado Amado, Filipinos, of legal age and residents of Atimonan, Quezon, as his witnesses to testify at the hearing of his petition.

Therefore, you are hereby given notice that the said petition will be heard by this Court of First Instance of Quezon province, Gumaca Branch, on the 13th day of July, 1956, at 8:30 o'clock in the morning, in its session hall at Gumaca, Quezon, Philippines.

Let this notice be published at petitioner's expense once a month for three consecutive months in the *Official Gazette* and once a week for three consecutive weeks in the *Manila Chronicle*, both edited in the City of Manila and of general circulation in the province of Quezon where the petitioner resides, and let a copy of said petition and of this notice be posted in a public and conspicuous place in the office of the clerk of court.

Witness the Hon. Vicente del Rosario, judge of this court, Gumaca Branch, this 11th day of October, 1955, at Gumaca Quezon, Philippines.

CELSO M. ORTIZ
Clerk of Court

[10-12]

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF QUEZON
NINTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT
GUMACA BRANCH

NATURALIZATION CASE No. 95.—*In the matter of the petition of FRANCISCO LIM to be admitted a citizen of the Philippines.*

NOTICE OF PETITION FOR PHILIPPINE CITIZENSHIP

To the Honorable Solicitor General, Manila, and the petitioner Francisco G. Lim *alias* Francisco Y. Lim of No. 117 Quezon Street, municipality of Calauag, province of Quezon, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition for Philippine citizenship pursuant to Commonwealth Act No. 473, as amended by Commonwealth Act No. 535, has been presented to this Court of First Instance of Quezon province, Gumaca Branch, by Francisco G. Lim *alias* Francisco Y. Lim who alleges that he is at present a citizen of the Republic of Nationlist China, under whose laws Filipinos may become naturalized citizens or subjects thereof; that his present and former residence is in the municipality of Calauag, province of Quezon; that his trade or profession is that of an employee in which he has been engaged since January 1, 1955, and from which he derives an average annual income of ₱1,560; that he was born on the 12th day of June, 1930, in Calauag, Quezon; that he is single; that he has resided continuously in the Philippines for a term of 24 years at least, immediately preceding the date of his petition, to wit, since his birth, and in the municipality of Calauag, province of Quezon, for a term of one year at least, immediately preceding the date of this petition, to wit, since the year 1930; that he can speak and write English and Tagalog languages; that he has no de-

claration of intention because he was born in the Philippines and has received his primary and secondary education in public schools and in a school recognized by the government and not limited to any race or nationality; that he has not heretofore made petition for citizenship to any court; that he believes in the principles underlying the Philippine Constitution, have mingled socially with the Filipinos and have evinced a sincere desire to learn and embrace the customs, traditions and ideals of the Filipinos; that he is not opposed to organized government or affiliated with any association or group of persons who uphold and teach doctrines opposing all organized governments, nor is he a polygamist or a believer in the practice of polygamy; that he has not been convicted of any crime involving moral turpitude nor suffering from any incurable disease; that it is his intention in good faith to become a citizen of the Philippines, and to renounce absolutely and forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state or sovereignty, and particularly to the Republic of China; that he will reside continuously in the Philippines from the filing of his petition up to admission to Philippine citizenship, and that Messrs. Simon Leonor and Avelino Leyco, Filipinos, of legal ages, and residents of Calauag, Quezon, will testify as his witnesses at the hearing of his petition.

Therefore, you are hereby given notice that the said petition will be heard by this court, Gumaca Branch, on the 3rd day of July, 1956, at 8:30 o'clock in the morning in its session hall at Gumaca, Quezon province, Philippines.

Let this notice be published at petitioner's expense once a month for three consecutive months in the *Official Gazette*, and once a week for three consecutive weeks in the *Philippines Herald*, both edited in the City of Manila and of general circulation in the province of Quezon, where the petitioner resides, and let a copy of said petition and of this notice be posted in a public and conspicuous place in the office of the clerk of this court.

Witness the Honorable Vicente del Rosario, judge of this court, Gumaca Branch, this 28th day of September, 1955, at Gumaca, Quezon, Philippines.

CELSO M. ORTIZ
Clerk of Court

[10-12]

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF RIZAL
QUEZON CITY
BRANCH V

NATURALIZATION CASE No. Q-80.—*In the matter of the petition to be admitted a citizen of the Philippines, EMILIO TAN ICAZA alias JAMES TAN, TAN BEN YONG, petitioner.*

NOTICE OF HEARING

To the Honorable Solicitor General, Manila; Mr. Emilio Tan Icaza, No. 15 Hernani St., Quezon City; Atty. Catalino S. Maravilla, R-7 Torres Bldg., corner Raon and Quezon Blvd. Sts., Manila; to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition for Philippine citizenship pursuant to Commonwealth Act No. 473 as amended by Commonwealth Act No. 535 has been presented in this Court by Emilio Tan Icaza, who alleges that he was born on December 22, 1930 in Iloilo, Philippines; that he is an employee of the Topflight Tape Co. of the Philippines, from which he derives an annual income of ₱4,200; that he is married to Victoria D. Cu, who was born on February 22, 1930 in Manila, and who resides with the petitioner; that he has children, whose names, date, and place of birth are as follows: Genevieve C. Tan, November 13, 1953, Manila; Gina C. Tan, February 17, 1955, Manila; all of whom are residing with the petitioner at No. 15 Hernani, Quezon City; that he has resided continuously in the Philippines for not less than 10 years immediately preceding the date of this petition, to wit: since 1930, and in Quezon City for at least one year; that he is able to speak and write English, Tagalog, and Visayan; that he claims exemption from the requirement of the Naturalization Law regarding the filing of a declaration of intention with the office of the solicitor general, he having been born in the Philippines and has received his primary and secondary education in public or private schools recognized by the government and not limited to any race or nationality; that he has not heretofore made any petition for citizenship; that he cites as his witnesses Mr. Braulio Abad of 2866 Zamora, Pasay City, and Mr. Jose A. Arabit of 19 Buenviaje, Quiapo, Manila, all Filipino citizens, whom he proposes to introduce in support of his petition.

Wherefore, you are hereby given notice that the said petition will be heard by this court on the 13th day of March, 1956 at 8:30 a.m.

Let this notice be published at the expense of the petitioner once a week for three consecutive weeks in the *Bagong Buhay*, a newspaper edited in the City of Manila, and of general circulation in the province of Rizal and in Quezon City, and in the *Official Gazette*, once a month for three consecutive months, and also let a copy of this notice be posted in a public and conspicuous place in the office of the clerk of court.

Witness the Hon. Nicasio Yatco, judge of this court, this 12th day of August, 1955.

VICENTE S. OCOL
Clerk of Court

[8-10]

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF RIZAL
QUEZON CITY (BRANCH IV)

NATURALIZATION CASE NO. Q-78.—*In re petition to be admitted a citizen of the Philippines by TAN POE, petitioner.*

NOTICE OF HEARING

To the Honorable Solicitor General, Manila, Mr. Tan Poe, No. 6-B Mayon, Quezon City, Atty. J. C. Yuseco, 232 Madrigal Bldg., Manila, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition for Philippine citizenship pursuant to Commonwealth Act No. 473 as amended by Commonwealth Act No. 535 has been presented in this court, by Tan Poe, who alleges that he was born on February 3, 1923, in Chinkiang, China; that he is a merchant by profession, from which he derives an average annual income of not less than P5,000; that he is married; that his wife's name is Dy Ching, who was born in Binondo, Manila, and is presently residing with the petitioner; that he has children, whose names, dates and places of birth are as follows: Valentina Tiu, February 14, 1945, Manila; William Tan, May 11, 1947, Manila; Jessie Tan, September 1, 1949, Manila; and Joyce Tan, December 25, 1952, Quezon City, all of whom are presently residing with the petitioner; that he has enrolled his children of school age, Valentina Tiu and William Tan at the Grace Christian High School, Manila; that he has resided continuously in the Philippines for a period of 21 years at least, immediately preceding the date of this petition, to wit: since September 15, 1932, and in Quezon City for a term of at least one year; that he is able to speak and write English and Tagalog; that he has previously filed a petition for naturalization in the Court of First Instance of Rizal, Quezon City Branch, and said petition was denied for petitioner's failure apparently to pay his income tax for 1944, as well as his failure to submit his income tax returns for 1945 to 1953; that he has previously filed a declaration of intention in the office of the Solicitor General; that he cites as his witnesses Mr. Marcelino Domagas of 58 Hyacinth, Quezon City, and Mr. Amando Manalo of Navotas, Rizal, both Filipino citizens, whom he proposes to introduce in support of his petition.

Wherefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition will be heard by this court on the 21st day of March, 1956 at 8:30 a.m.

Let this notice be published at the expense of the petitioner once a month for three consecutive months in the *Official Gazette* and once a week for three consecutive weeks in the *Star Reporter*, a newspaper edited in the City of Manila and of general circulation in the province of Rizal and in Quezon City, and also let a copy of this notice

be posted in a public and conspicuous place in the office of the clerk of court.

Witness the Hon. Hermogenes Caluag, judge of this court, this 20th day of August, 1955.

[9-11]

VICENTE S. OCOL
Clerk of Court

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF RIZAL
QUEZON CITY (BRANCH V)

NATURALIZATION CASE NO. Q-84.—*In re petition to be admitted a citizen of the Philippines by FREDERICK FRANCIS VON KAUFFMANN III, petitioner.*

NOTICE OF HEARING

To the Honorable Solicitor General, Manila, Mr. Frederick Francis Von Kauffmana III, 111 South 6 Diliman, Quezon City, Atty. Jose W. Diokno, 332 Regina Bldg., Escolta, Manila, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition for Philippine citizenship pursuant to Commonwealth Act No. 473 as amended by Commonwealth Act No. 535 has been presented in this court by Frederick Francis Von Kauffmann III, a resident of 111 South 6 Diliman, Quezon City; who alleges that he was born on July 27, 1923 in Manila; that he is a merchant by profession, from which he derives an average annual income of P8,000, more or less; that he is married, that his wife's name is Rosario Manahan, who was born in Manila, and is presently residing with the petitioner; that he has children, whose names, dates and places of birth are as follows: Frederick Charles Anthony Von Kauffmann, July 28, 1953, Manila, Maria del Carmen Emma von Kauffmann, November 7, 1951, Manila, all of whom are presently residing with the petitioner; that he has resided continuously in the Philippines since birth, and in Quezon City for a term of at least one year immediately preceding the date of the filing of this petition, to wit: since November 17, 1951; that he is able to speak and write English, Spanish, Visayan, and a little of Tagalog; that he has never filed a petition for a naturalization in any court; that he is exempt from filing a declaration of intention; and that he cites as his witnesses Mr. Severino Lizarraga of 2235 Leveriza St., Pasay City, and Dr. Vicente Campa of 186 Ortega St., San Juan, Rizal, both Filipino citizens, whom he proposes to introduce in support of his petition.

Wherefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition will be heard by this court on the 4th day of April, 1956 at 8:30 a.m.

Let this notice be published at the expense of the petitioner once a week for three consecutive weeks in the *Star Reporter*, a newspaper edited in the City of Manila and of general circulation in the province of Rizal and in Quezon City, and in the *Official*

Gazette, once a month for three consecutive months, and also let a copy of this notice be posted in a public and conspicuous place in the office of the clerk of court.

Witness the Hon. Nicasio Yatco, judge of this court, this 27th day of August, 1955.

VICENTE S. OCOL
Clerk of Court

[9-11]

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF RIZAL
SEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT
PASIG, RIZAL

NATURALIZATION CASE No. 191.—*In the matter of the petition of WEE IAN CHUAN to be admitted a citizen of the Philippines.*

NOTICE OF HEARING

To the Honorable Solicitor General and to the petitioner, Wee Ian Chuan of Yacal St., Buendia Extension, Makati, Rizal, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition for Philippine citizenship pursuant to Commonwealth Act No. 473, as amended by Commonwealth Act No. 535, has been presented in this Court of First Instance of Rizal, by Wee Ian Chuan, who alleges, that his present place of residence is Yacal St., Buendia Extension, Makati, Rizal; that he is a merchant and have been for the last twenty-five years, and from which he derives an average annual income of P15,000; that he was born on September 8, 1905, in Chinkang, China; that at present he is a citizen or subject of China, under whose laws Filipinos may become naturalized citizens or subjects thereof; that he is married and his wife's name is Go Chu Giok, who was born in Amoy, China, and now resides with him at Yacal St., Buendia Extension, Makati, Rizal; that he has children, namely, Wee Eng, born on April 15, 1936, Wee Suan Sia *alias* Wee Bon Suan, born on April 1, 1939, Ramon Wee *alias* Wee Bon Ching, born on September 6, 1942, and Vicente Wee, born on December 17, 1947, all in Manila; that he emigrated to the Philippines from Amoy, China, and arrived at Manila on June 22, 1924, Philippines, on the vessel *SS Suisang*; that he has resided continuously in the Philippines for a term of over thirty one years at least, immediately preceding the date of this petition and in the municipality of Makati, Rizal, for a term of one year at least, immediately preceding the date of this petition; that he is able to speak and write English and Tagalog; and that he cites as witnesses, Mr. Mariano C. Gana, of legal age, residing at 1354 Dian St., Singalong Subdivision, Manila, and Mr. Martin U. Enriquez, of legal age, residing at 1386 Fernando Ma. Guerrero, Manila, whom he proposes to introduce in support of his petition.

Wherefore, you are hereby given notice that the said petition will be heard by this court,

sitting in Pasig, Rizal, on the 26th day of June, 1956, at 8:30 a.m.

Let this notice be published at the expense of the petitioner once a month for three consecutive months in the *Official Gazette* and once a week for three consecutive weeks in the newspaper *La Nacion* of general circulation in this province, and let also a copy of the same be posted in a public and conspicuous place in the office of the clerk of court.

Witness the Hon. Juan P. Enriquez, judge of this court, this 2nd day of September, 1955.

BENITO MACROHON
Clerk of Court

[9-11]

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF RIZAL
QUEZON CITY BRANCH

NATURALIZATION CASE No. Q-77.—*In re petition to be admitted a citizen of the Philippines by ANGELO KING, petitioner.*

NOTICE OF HEARING

To the Honorable Solicitor General, Manila, Atty. A. Sy Santos % China Banking Corporation, Manila, Mr. Angelo King, 10 P. Florentino, Quezon City, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition for Philippine citizenship pursuant to Commonwealth Act No. 473 as amended by C. A. No. 535, has been presented in this court by Angelo King, who alleges that he was born on November 11, 1926 in Manila, Philippines; that he is a businessman by profession, from which he derives an average annual income of P6,000 including bonus and salary; that he is married and his wife's name is Belen Lucia Rosario, who was born in Vigan, Ilocos Sur, and now resides with petitioner at No. 10 P. Florentino, Quezon City; that he has children whose names, dates and places of birth are as follows: Archimedes Hilarius King, January 14, 1953, Quezon City; Wyden Peter King, January 17, 1954, Quezon City; that he has resided continuously in the Philippines since the date of his birth on November 11, 1926, and in Quezon City since 1952 up to the filing of this petition; that he is able to speak and write English and Tagalog; that he has filed a declaration of intention with the Bureau of Justice, on June 21, 1954; that he has previously filed a petition for Philippine citizenship in the Court of First Instance of Manila (Case No. 14326) which was dismissed without prejudice; that he cites as his witnesses Atty. Angeles B. Valdellon of Biñan, Laguna, Mr. Mariano Javier of Murphy St., Bankal, Makati, Rizal, and Mr. Eladio G. Tan of 34 Unang Hakbang, Galas, Quezon City, all Filipino citizens, whom he proposes to introduce in support of his petition.

Wherefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition will be heard by this court on the 25th day of January, 1956 at 8:30 a.m.

Let this notice be published at the expense of the petitioner once a month for three consecutive months in the *Official Gazette* and once a week for three consecutive weeks in the *Star Reporter*, a newspaper edited in the City of Manila and of general circulation in the province of Rizal and in Quezon City, and also let a copy of this notice be posted in a public and conspicuous place in the office of the clerk of court.

Witness the Hon. Hermogenes Caluag, judge of this court, this 14th day of July, 1955.

VICENTE S. OCOL
Clerk of Court

[9-11]

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF RIZAL
SEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT
PASIG, RIZAL

NATURALIZATION CASE No. 192.—*In the matter of the petition of JOSE YU KAY YUK to be admitted a citizen of the Philippines.*

NOTICE OF HEARING

To the Honorable Solicitor General and to the petitioner, Jose Yu Kay Yuk of 1572 A. Mabini, Sangandaan, Caloocan, Rizal, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition for Philippine citizenship pursuant to Commonwealth Act No. 473, as amended by Commonwealth Act No. 535, has been presented in this Court of First Instance of Rizal, by Jose Yu Kay Yuk, who alleges, that his present place of residence is at 1572 A. Mabini, Sangandaan, Caloocan, Rizal, and his former place of residence was at Binondo, Manila; that he is the manager and owner of the Sangandaan Lumber located at Sangandaan, Caloocan, Rizal, with an annual gross income of P232,769 and a net annual income of P6,301.38; that he was born in Binondo, Manila, on September 27, 1922; that at present he is a citizen of the Republic of China (Nationalist), under whose laws Filipinos may become naturalized citizens thereof; that he is married to Si So Ching, 25 years old and who was born in Amoy, China and now resides at Hongkong; that he has a child, namely Yu Tiang Chiu, born on July 4, 1950 in Hongkong; that he has resided continuously in the Philippines since his birth or a period of more than 30 years, immediately preceding the date of this petition, to wit, since the year 1922, and in the municipality of Caloocan, Rizal, for a period of at least ten years, immediately preceding the date of this petition, to wit, since the year 1945; that he is able to speak and write English and Tagalog; and that he cites as witnesses, Messrs. Galicano S. Jacinto and Jose Chaingan, both of age, residents of Caloocan, Rizal, and Filipino citizens whom he proposes to introduce in support of his petition.

Wherefore, you are hereby given notice that the said petition will be heard by this court, sitting in Pasig, Rizal, on the 26th day of May, 1955 at 8:30 a.m.

Let this notice be published at the expense of the petitioner once a month, for three consecutive months in the *Official Gazette* and once a week for three consecutive weeks in the newspaper, *Daily Record*, of general circulation in this province and let also a copy of the same be posted in a public and conspicuous place in the office of the clerk of court.

Witness the Hon. Antonio Cañizares, judge of this court, this 6th day of September, 1955.

BENITO MACROHON
Clerk of Court

[9-11]

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF RIZAL
SEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT
PASIG, RIZAL

NATURALIZATION CASE No. 196.—*In the matter of the petition of CHUA YE to be admitted a citizen of the Philippines.*

NOTICE OF HEARING

To the Honorable Solicitor General and to the petitioner, Chua Ye of 1105 Gen. San Miguel, Caloocan, Rizal, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition for Philippine citizenship pursuant to Commonwealth Act No. 473, as amended by Commonwealth Act No. 535, has been presented in this Court of First Instance of Rizal, by Chua Ye, who alleges, that his present place of residence is at 1105 Gen. San Miguel, Caloocan, Rizal and his former residence was 34 P. Zamora, Caloocan, Rizal; that his trade or profession is operator of a sari-sari store, in which he has been engaged since April, 1950, and from which he derives an average annual income of P5,000; that he was born on the 13th day of October 1908, in Amoy, China; that at present he is a citizen or subject of China, under whose laws Filipinos may become naturalized citizens or subjects thereof; that he is married and his wife's name is Brigida Catacutan, who was born in Lubao, Pampanga, and now resides at 1105 Gen. San Miguel, Caloocan, Rizal; that he has children, namely; Jose Chua, born on May 10, 1952, and Arturo Chua, born on December 22, 1953; that he emigrated to the Philippines from Amoy, China in 1919 and arrived at the port of Manila, Philippines, on the vessel *S/S Susana*; that he has resided continuously in the Philippines for a term of 36 years at least, immediately preceding the date of this petition, to wit since 1919 and in the municipality of Caloocan, Rizal, for a term of one year at least, immediately preceding the date of this petition, to wit, since the year 1954; that he is able to speak and write Tagalog; and that he cites as witnesses, Mr. Salvador Capili, of legal age, residing at J. Baltazar,

Grace Park, Caloocan, Rizal, and Mr. Exequiel Labao, of legal age, residing at 1105 Gen. San Miguel, Caloocan, Rizal, whom he proposes to introduce in support of his petition.

Wherefore, you are hereby given notice that the said petition will be heard by this court, sitting in Pasig, Rizal, on the 30th day of June, 1956, at 8:30 a.m.

Let this notice be published at the expense of the petitioner, once a week for three consecutive weeks in the newspaper, *Daily Record*, of general circulation in this province and in the *Official Gazette*, and let also a copy of the same be posted in a public and conspicuous place in the office of the clerk of court.

Witness the Hon. Antonio Cañizares, judge of this court, this 4th day of October, 1955.

BENITO MACROHON
Clerk of Court

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF RIZAL
SEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT
PAZIG, RIZAL

NATURALIZATION CASE No. 197.—*In the matter of the petition of VICENTE CHING to be admitted a citizen of the Philippines.*

NOTICE OF HEARING

To the Honorable Solicitor General and to the petitioner Vicente Ching, through Atty. Carlos S. Valbuena, 727 F. Sevilla corner 10th Ave., Grace Park, Caloocan, Rizal, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition for Philippine citizenship pursuant to Commonwealth Act No. 473, as amended by Commonwealth Act No. 535 has been presented in this Court of First Instance of Rizal, by Vicente Ching, through Atty. Carlos S. Valbuena, who alleges that his present place of residence is at 422 A. Mabini, Caloocan, Rizal and his former place of residence was at Sta. Cruz, Laguna; that he is the owner of a grocery store and restaurant located at 422 A. Mabini, Caloocan, Rizal, with an annual net income of not less than P5,000; that he was born in Amoy, China, on December 25, 1893; that he is at present a citizen of the Republic of Nationalist China, under whose laws Filipinos may become naturalized citizens thereof; that he is married to So Tang, 59 years old and who was born in So Chiu, China, on June 4, 1896, and now resides at 422 A. Mabini, Caloocan, Rizal; that he has children namely: China Chia, Ching An Lu, Ching Ching Tee and Mariano Ching; that he has resided continuously in the Philippines since March 15, 1906, or a period of more than 49 years, immediately preceding the date of this petition, to wit, since the year 1906, and in the municipality of Caloocan, Rizal, for a period of at least thirty-five years, immediately preceding the date of this petition,

to wit, since August 5, 1920; that he emigrated to the Philippines from Amoy, China, on board the S.S. *Guan Sing* and arrived at the port of Manila on March 15, 1906; that he is able to write and speak English and Tagalog; and that he cites as witnesses Messrs. Clemente Ramos and Francisco Victorio, both of age, residents of Caloocan, Rizal, and Filipino citizens, whom he proposes to introduce in support of his petition.

Wherefore, you are hereby given notice that the said petition will be heard by this court, sitting in Pasig, Rizal, on the 30th day of June, 1956, at 8:30 a.m.

Let this notice be published at the expense of the petitioner, once a month for three consecutive months in the *Official Gazette* and once a week for three consecutive weeks in the newspaper, *La Nacion*, of general circulation in this province and let also a copy of the same be posted in a public and conspicuous place in the office of the clerk of court.

Witness the Hon. Juan P. Enriquez, judge of this court, this 11th day of October, 1955.

BENITO MACROHON
Clerk of Court

[10-12]

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF RIZAL
QUEZON CITY BRANCH

NATURALIZATION CASE No. Q-1556.—*In the matter of the petition of ANTONIO GUTIERREZ CHOFRE to be admitted a citizen of the Philippines.*

NOTICE OF HEARING

To the Honorable Solicitor General, Manila, Mr. Antonio Gutierrez Chofre, No. 62 Bayani, Quezon City, Atty. Erlaster D. Lumanlan, 225 Calvo Bldg., Escolta, Manila, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition for Philippine citizenship pursuant to Commonwealth Act No. 473, as amended by Act No. 535 has been presented in this court by Antonio Gutierrez Chofre, who alleges that he was born on January 19, 1925 in Manila, Philippines; that he is presently employed by the P. G. Roxas, Inc.; that he is married; that his wife's name is Demetria R. Trono, who was born in Dauin, Negros Oriental, and now resides with petitioner at No. 62 Bayani, Quezon City; that he has the following children Maria del Carmen Gutierrez, born in Manila on July 20, 1955 and residing with petitioner; that he has resided continuously in the Philippines for over thirty years immediately preceding the date of this petition, and in Quezon City for at least one year immediately preceding the filing of this petition; that he is able to speak and write English, Spanish, and Tagalog; that his child is not yet of school age; that he is exempted from the filing of a declaration of intention with the office of the Solicitor General

that he cites Leoncio B. Monzon of Ideal St., Mandaluyong, Rizal and Ignacio Fernandez of No. 37 Alkmann, Quezon City, both Filipino citizens, as witnesses whom he proposes to introduce in support of his petition.

Wherefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition will be heard by this court on the 3rd day of May, 1956, at 8:00 a.m.

Let this notice be published at the expense of the petitioner once a month for three consecutive months in the *Official Gazette*, and once a week for three consecutive weeks in the *Daily Record*, a newspaper edited in the City of Manila, of general circulation in the province of Rizal and in Quezon City, and also let a copy of this notice be posted in a public and conspicuous place in the office of the clerk of court.

Witness the Hon. Nicasio Yatco, judge of this court, this 6th day of October, 1956.

VICENTE S. OCOL
Clerk of Court

[10, 11]

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF RIZAL
SEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT
PASIG, RIZAL

NATURALIZATION CASE No. 198.—*In the matter of the petition of AMLETO CARLO PELAGALLO to be admitted a citizen of the Philippines.*

NOTICE OF HEARING

To the Honorable Solicitor General and to the petitioner Amleto Carlo Pelagallo of 179 Dewey Boulevard Extension, Baclaran, Rizal, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition for Philippine citizenship pursuant to Commonwealth Act No. 473, as amended by Commonwealth Act No. 535 has been presented in this Court of First Instance of Rizal, by Amleto Carlo Pelagallo, who alleges, that his present place of residence is No. 179 Dewey Boulevard Extension, Baclaran, Rizal, and his former residence was at Malaybalay, Bukidnon Province; that his trade or lawful occupation is a businessman, in which he has been engaged since 1951 and from which he derives an average annual income of ₱6,000 and that he had previously been an agriculturist since 1930; that he was born on February 6, 1908, at Faenza, Forli, Italy; that he is at present a citizen or subject of Italy, under whose laws Filipinos may become naturalized citizens or subjects thereof, and which is not at war with the Philippines; that he is married to a Filipino woman, whose name is Vicenta Guevara, who was born in the City of Manila and now resides with him at 179 Dewey Boulevard Extension, Baclaran, Rizal; that he has one child, named Matilde Guevara Pelagallo, born on August 18, 1947; that he emigrated to the Philippines from Bandoeng, Batavia, on or about the 1st day of

February 1938, and arrived at the port of Manila, on the vessel *Saureland* of the Hamburg-Amerika Line; that he has resided continuously in the Philippines for a term of at least five years immediately preceding the date of this petition, to wit, since 1938 and at Baclaran, Rizal, for a term of at least one year immediately preceding the date of this petition, to wit, since 1947; that he is able to speak and write English and Tagalog; and that he cites as witnesses, Messrs. Ramon Sevilla, of legal age, residing at 2001 Taft Ave., Manila, and Jose Liwag, of legal age, residing at 1654 Enrique St., Singalong, Manila, and Mario Basa, of legal age, and residing at 893 Lepanto St., Manila, whom he proposes to introduce in support of his petition.

Wherefore, you are hereby given notice that the said petition will be heard by this court, sitting in Pasig, Rizal, on the 14th day of July, 1956 at 8:30 a.m.

Let this notice be published at the expense of the petitioner once a month for three consecutive months in the *Official Gazette*, and once a week for three consecutive weeks in the newspaper, *Daily Record* of general circulation in this province, and let also a copy of the same be posted in a public and conspicuous place in the office of the clerk of court.

Witness the Hon. Antonio Cañizares, judge of this court, this 13th day of October, 1955.

BENITO MACROHON
Clerk of Court

[10-12]

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF RIZAL
SEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT
PASIG, RIZAL

NATURALIZATION CASE No. 199.—*In the matter of the petition of LIM SIN CHIN to be admitted a citizen of the Philippines.*

NOTICE OF HEARING

To the Honorable Solicitor General and to the petitioner Lim Sin Chin of 252 Rizal Avenue, Caloocan, Rizal, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition for Philippine citizenship pursuant to Commonwealth Act No. 473, as amended by Commonwealth Act No. 535, has been presented in this Court of First Instance of Rizal, by Lim Sin Chin, who alleges, that his present place of residence is 252 Rizal Avenue, Caloocan, Rizal; that his trade or profession is printer-partner Tone Guide Press, in which he has been engaged since 1946 and from which he derives an average annual income of ₱4,800; that he was born on November 6, 1922, in Lim Ua, China; that at present he is a citizen or subject of China, under whose laws Filipinos may become naturalized citizens or subjects thereof; that he is married and

his wife's name is Alice Chin and now resides at 252 Rizal Ave., Grace Park, Caloocan, Rizal; that he has a child named, Douglas Chin Lim, born on January 4, 1953, in Manila; that he emigrated to the Philippines from Amoy, China, on or about the 4th day of February, 1935, and arrived at the port of Iloilo, Philippines, on the vessel *SS Bisayas*; that he has resided continuously in the Philippines for a term of 20 years at least, immediately preceding the date of this petition, to wit, since February 4, 1935 and in the municipality of Caloocan, Rizal, for a term of one year at least, immediately preceding the date of this petition, to wit, since the year 1954; that he is able to speak and write English and Tagalog; and that he cites as witnesses, Mr. Virgilio Poblete, of legal age, residing at 2217 Misericordia, Manila, and Lydia Obrero, of legal age, residing at 37 Punta, Sta. Ana, Manila, whom he proposes to introduce in support of his petition.

Wherefore, you are hereby given notice that the said petition will be heard by this court, sitting in Pasig, Rizal, in the 28th day of June, 1956, at 8:30 a.m.

Let this notice be published at the expense of the petitioner once a week for three consecutive weeks in the newspaper, *Star Reporter* of general circulation in this province and in the *Official Gazette*, and let also a copy of the same be posted in a public and conspicuous place in the office of the clerk of court.

Witness the Hon. Juan P. Enriquez, judge of this court, this 18th day of October, 1955.

BENITO MACROHON
Clerk of Court

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF RIZAL
QUEZON CITY (BRANCH IV)

NATURALIZATION CASE No. Q-1576.—*In the matter of the petition of ALEJANDRO URRIZA MARKINA to be admitted a citizen of the Philippines.*

NOTICE OF HEARING

To the Honorable Solicitor General, Manila, Fr. Alejandro Urriza Markina, 37 Kanlaon St., Quezon City, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition for Philippine citizenship pursuant to Commonwealth Act No. 473, as amended by Act No. 535 has been presented in this court by Alejandro Urriza Markina, who alleges that he was born on September 26, 1905 in Ochevi, Navarra, Spain; that he is a Catholic Priest and presently detailed at Lourdes Church at Kanlaon Street, Quezon City, and from which he derives an annual income of P3,000; that he is single; that he emigrated to the Philippines from Spain on or about July 7, 1935 arriving at the Port of Manila on the *SS Empress of Japan*; and since

then, has continuously resided in the Philippines before and during the war up to 1942 at the Lourdes Church Convent, General Luna, Intramuros, Manila, and from 1943 to 1945 at Lourdes Church, Tagaytay City, at present at 37 Kanlaon Street, Quezon City, except from September 9, 1948 when he left for Spain to visit his parents and relatives and returned on December 4, 1949; that he is able to speak and write English and Tagalog; that he is at present a citizen or subject of Spain, under whose laws Filipinos may become naturalized citizens or subjects thereof; that he cites as witnesses, Mrs. Angela M. Butte, Filipino, of legal age, and residing at No. 29, 3rd Street, Quezon City, and Atty. Miguel Papa, Filipino, of legal age, and residing at No. 38, 8th Street, Quezon City, whom he proposes to introduce in support of his petition.

Wherefore, you are hereby given notice that the said petition will be heard by this court, sitting in Quezon City Hall, Quezon City, on the 24th day of May, 1956, at 8:30 a.m.

Let this notice be published at the expense of the petitioner once a month for three consecutive months in the *Official Gazette*, and once a week for three consecutive weeks in the newspaper, *Star Reporter*, of general circulation in the province of Rizal and in Quezon City, where the petitioner resides, and also let the said petition and this notice be posted in a public and conspicuous place in the office of the clerk of court.

Witness the Hon. Hermogenes Caluag, Judge of this Court of First Instance of Rizal, Quezon City (Branch IV), this 20th day of October, 1955.

VICENTE S. OCOL
Clerk of Court

[10-12]

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF SAMAR
THIRTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT
BRANCH I

NATURALIZATION CASE No. R-15.—*In the matter of the petition for admission to Philippine citizenship of PUA CHIN KE alias FRANCISCO PUA, petitioner.*

NOTICE OF PETITION FOR PHILIPPINE CITIZENSHIP

To the Honorable, the Solicitor General, to Romulo S. Quimbo, attorney for the petitioner, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition for Philippine citizenship pursuant to Commonwealth Act No. 473, as amended, has been presented in this court, by Pua Chin Ke, alias Francisco Pua, who alleges: that his present place of residence is Calbayog City, Samar; that he is a businessman by occupation, running a gasoline station and an auto supply store, from which business he obtains an average annual income of over P3,000; that he was born on the 15th day of June,

1899, in Amoy, China, being at present a citizen or subject of the Republic of China, under whose laws Filipinos may become naturalized citizens thereof; that he is married, and his wife is Pua Wa, *alias* Juana de Pua, a Chinese citizen, having been born in Amoy, China, on April 29, 1907, and having arrived in the Philippines on October 1, 1925, at the Port of Manila; that he has children, and the name, date and place of birth and present place of residence of each of said children are as follows: 1. Isabel Pua, October 11, 1925, Manila, 756 Quezon Blvd., Manila, 2. Leonardo Pua, November 6, 1926, Manila, Catarman, Samar, 3. Wenceslao Pua, September 28, 1929, Manila, Calbayog City, 4. Pablo Pua, January 25, 1931, Manila, Calbayog City, 5. Trinidad Pua, October 10, 1932, Calbayog City, Calbayog City, 6. Leona Pua, November 12, 1935, Calbayog City, Calbayog City, 7. Dominga Pua, May 9, 1937, Calbayog City, Calbayog City, 8. Arsenio Pua, December 14, 1938, Calbayog City, Calbayog City, 9. Victoria Pua, April 14, 1942, Calbayog City, Calbayog City, 10. Esteban Pua, May 12, 1944, Calbayog City, Calbayog City, and 11. Pastor Pua, August 7, 1948, Calbayog City, Calbayog City; that of these children, four are married and the names of their spouses and residences are as follows: Isabel Pua, Chan Te, 756 Quezon Blvd., Manila, Leonardo Pua, Hele Tan, Pagsangsan, Catarman, Samar, Wenceslao Pua, Eugenia Yomagay, Calbayog City, Trinidad Pua, Ching Teck, Grace Park, Caloocan, Rizal; that he emigrated to the Philippines from Amoy, China, on or about May 15, 1914, arriving at the Port of Manila, on a vessel which he does not recall because of the length of time; that he has resided continuously in the Philippines for a term of forty-one years, at least, immediately preceding the date of his petition, to wit, since May 15, 1914, and in the City of Calbayog, province of Samar, for a term of twenty-six years at least, immediately preceding the date of his petition, to wit, since the year 1930; that he is able to speak and write Spanish and Visayan (Samar-Leyte); that he owns personal property and cash of the value of not less than ₱50,000; that he has enrolled all his children of school age in the following schools: Isabel Pua, Calbayog Public School, Calbayog City, Leonardo Pua, University of the East, Manila, Wenceslao Pua, Milagrosa Junior Col., Calbayog City, Pablo Pua, Milagrosa Junior Col., Calbayog City, Trinidad Pua, Milagrosa Junior Col., Calbayog City, Leona Pua, University of the East, Manila, Dominga Pua, Milagrosa Junior Col., Calbayog City, Arsenio Pua, Christ the King Col., Calbayog City, Victoria Pua, Milagrosa Junior, Col., Calbayog City, Pastor Pua below school age; that he has all the qualifications required under section 2, and none of the disqualifications under section 4, of Commonwealth Act No. 473; that he has not heretofore made petition for citizenship to any court; that Francisco Ladrero and Pedro Pido, both of age and residing at Calba-

yog City, Samar, who are Filipino citizens, will appear and testify as his witnesses at the hearing of his petition; and that he is exempt from filing a Declaration of Intention under section 6, Commonwealth Act No. 473, as amended by Commonwealth Act No. 535, for the reason that he has continuously resided in the Philippines for a period of more than thirty years until the filing of his petition.

Whereas, you are hereby given notice that said petition will be heard before this court at its session hall in Catbalogan, Samar, on the 22nd day of June, 1956, at 8 o'clock in the morning.

Let this notice be published at the expense of the petitioner once a month for three consecutive months in the *Official Gazette* and once a week for three consecutive weeks in the *Nueva Era*, a newspaper of general circulation in the province of Samar, wherein the petitioner resides, and also let said petition and this notice be posted in a public and conspicuous place in the office of the clerk of this court.

Witness the Hon. Fidel Fernandez, judge of this court, this 23rd day of September, 1955, at Catbalogan, Samar.

ENRIQUE CLAUDIO, JR.

Clerk of Court

[10-12]

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF SAMAR
THIRTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT
BRANCH I

CASE No. R-14.—*In the matter of the petition of TAN CHIONG GUAN alias VICENTE UY for Philippine citizenship. TAN CHIONG GUAN alias VICENTE UY, petitioner.*

NOTICE OF PETITION FOR PHILIPPINE CITIZENSHIP

To the Honorable, the Solicitor General, to Vicente M. Macabidang, attorney for the petitioner, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition for Philippine citizenship pursuant to Commonwealth Act No. 473, as amended, has been presented in this Court by Tan Chiong Guan *alias* Vicente Uy, who alleges that his present place of residence is Catbalogan, Samar, Philippines, and his former residence was Wright, Samar; that his trade or profession is that of general merchant, in which he has been engaged since 1953 and from which he derives an average annual income of ₱3,000; that he was born on August 30, 1923, in Potao, China, and is at present a citizen or subject of the (Nationalist) Republic of China, under whose laws Filipinos may become naturalized citizens or subjects thereof; that he is married to Yao Kim and is the father of five children; that his wife, Yao Kim, is 31 years old, having been born on May 11, 1924 in Amoy, China, and now resides at Catbalogan, Samar, Philippines; that the name, sex, date and place of birth of each of his children, who are

all presently residing at Catbalogan, Samar, Philippines, are as follows: Manuel Uy, male, November 23, 1947, Catbalogan, Samar; Milagros Uy, female, November 8, 1948, Catbalogan, Samar; Alfredo Uy, male, November 9, 1949, Catbalogan, Samar; Romeo Uy, male September 19, 1951, Manila; and Reynaldo Uy, male, June 11, 1953, Catbalogan, Samar; that he arrived in the Philippines from Potao, China, on June 25, 1925, at the port of Manila, on the vessel *S. S. Tay Sing*; that he has resided continuously in the Philippines for not less than 30 years immediately preceding the date of his petition, to wit, since 1925, and in the municipality of Catbalogan, Samar, for 18 years immediately preceding the date of his petition; that he speaks and writes English and the Samar Visayan dialect; that he is the owner of a house of strong materials situated at San Bartolome Street, Catbalogan, Samar, and worth around ₱10,000, Philippine currency, but the lot on which said house is constructed is not his own and is being rented by him; that he has enrolled his minor children of school age at Catbalogan, Samar, in the Catbalogan Chinese School, which is recognized by the Government of the Philippines and not limited to any race or nationality and where Philippine history, government and civics are taught as part of the school curriculum; that, in accordance with section 6, Commonwealth Act No. 473, as amended by Commonwealth Act No. 535, he has not filed with the office of the Solicitor General a declaration of his bona fide intention to become a citizen of the Philippines, having resided in the Philippines for a period of not less than 30 years; that he has all the qualifications required under section 2, and none of the disqualifications under section 4, of Commonwealth Act No. 473; that he has not heretofore made petition for citizenship to any court; and that Cesareo Singzon and Esteban Piczon, both of legal age and residents of Catbalogan, Samar, who are Filipino citizens, will appear and testify as witnesses at the hearing of his petition.

Wherefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition will be heard before this court at its session hall in Catbalogan, Samar, on the 22nd day of June, 1956, at 8 o'clock in the morning.

Let this notice be published at the expense of the petitioner, once a month for three consecutive months in the *Official Gazette* and once a week for three consecutive weeks in the *Nueva Era*, a newspaper of general circulation in the province of Samar, wherein the petitioner resides, and also let said petition and this notice be posted in a public and conspicuous place in the office of the clerk of court.

Witness the Hon. Fidel Fernandez, judge of this court, this 12th day of September, 1955, at Catbalogan, Samar.

ENRIQUE CLAUDIO, JR.

Clerk of Court

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF SURIGAO
FIFTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

NATURALIZATION CASE No. 16.—*In the matter of the petition of FELIMON TIU alias FELIMON TIU ENG KIAO alias RODULFO TIU ENG KIAO to be admitted a citizen of the Philippines.*

NOTICE OF PETITION FOR PHILIPPINE CITIZENSHIP

To the Honorable Solicitor General, Manila; Felimon Tiu and Atty. Felix V. Paredes, counsel for petitioner, Surigao, Surigao, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition for Philippine citizenship pursuant to Commonwealth Act No. 473 as amended, has been filed in this court by Felimon Tiu alias Felimon Tiu Eng Kiao alias Rodulfo Tiu Eng Kiao, who alleges that he is a resident of the municipality of General Luna, province of Surigao; that he was born on November 22, 1931, in the municipality of General Luna, province of Surigao; that his present trade or profession is that of warehouseman, in charge Warehouse Department at the Central Knitting and Weaving Factory, located at 185 Artiaga St., San Juan, Rizal, Philippines, since September 20, 1951, from which he derives an average annual income of ₱2,400; that he is single; that he has resided continuously in the Philippines for a term of twenty-three years at least immediately preceding the date of this petition, to wit, since November 22, 1931, and in the municipality of General Luna, province of Surigao, Philippines, immediately preceding the date of petition, since November 22, 1931; that he is able to speak and write English, Cebu-Visayan and Surigaonon dialects; that he is entitled to the benefit of section 3 of Commonwealth Act No. 473, as amended, because he was born in the Philippines, as aforesaid; that he has mingled socially with the Filipinos and have evinced a sincere desire to learn and embrace the customs, traditions and ideals of the Filipinos; that he renounces absolutely forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state or sovereignty and particularly to the Republic of China, of which at this time he is a citizen or subject; that he is exempt from making a declaration of intention, having been born in the Philippines and that he cites Mario E. Forcadilla and Rodulfo F. Alipayo, as witnesses whom he proposes to introduce in support of his petition.

Wherefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition will be heard by this court, at Surigao, Surigao, on the 15th day of April, 1956, at 8:30 a.m.

Let this notice be published at the request and expense of the petitioner once a month for three consecutive months in the *Official Gazette* and once a week for three consecutive weeks in the *Semana Nueva*, a newspaper of general circulation in Surigao, Manila and Rizal where petitioner resides,

and let 3 copies of the notice of hearing be posted in the Bulletin Board of the Court of First Instance of Surigao, in the municipal and market buildings of General Luna, province of Surigao.

Witness the Hon. Modesto R. Ramolete, Judge of this Court of First Instance of Surigao, this 28th day of July, 1955.

Attest:
[9-11]

J. RENDON
Clerk of Court

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF SURIGAO
FIFTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

NATURALIZATION CASE No. 17.—*In the matter of the petition of SAMSON GO to be admitted as citizen of the Philippines.*

NOTICE OF PETITION FOR PHILIPPINE CITIZENSHIP

To the Honorable Solicitor General, Manila; Samson Go, (petitioner), Gigaquit, Surigao; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition for Philippine citizenship pursuant to Commonwealth Act No. 473 as amended, has been filed in this court, by Samson Go, who alleges that he is a resident of the municipality of Gigaquit, province of Surigao; that he was born in the municipality of Gigaquit, Surigao on July 25, 1931; that he studied in the primary and elementary schools of Gigaquit, Surigao, finished high school in the Northeastern Mindanao Colleges, Surigao, Surigao and is at present pursuing studies in mechanical engineering in the University of San Carlos, Cebu City; that he owns a building worth P850, situated in barrio Claver, Gigaquit, Surigao where he is operating a rice mill worth P8,000 from which he derives an annual income of P3,000 more or less; that he is at present a citizen of the Republic of China and aside from the properties mentioned above, he also earns a monthly salary of P200 as an employee of the Chu Hoc Trading, situated at No. 482 Manalili St., Cebu City with free lodging; that he believes in the principles underlying the Constitution of the Philippines and has conducted himself in a proper and irreproachable manner in his relations with the constituted government as well as with the community in which he lives; that he has never left the Philippines; that he speaks and writes English and the Cebuano visayan dialect and in said language and dialect has mingled socially with Filipinos since childhood and has ever since evinced a sincere desire to learn and embrace the customs, traditions and ideals of the Filipinos; that he has all the qualifications required under section 2 and none of the disqualifications under section 4 of Commonwealth Act No. 473; that he is not a polygamist nor a believer of the practice thereof and has never been convicted of any crime involving moral turpitude; that it is his intention in good faith to become a Filipino citizen and to

renounce absolutely and forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty, and particularly to the Republic of China of which at this time he is a citizen or subject; that he cites Juan Eslabon, Chief of Police of Gigaquit, Surigao and Leopoldo Eliot, both prominent citizens of the said municipality of Gigaquit, Surigao, both Filipinos as character witnesses at the hearing of this petition and to that effect, the affidavits duly sworn to by them, together with his formal renunciation of allegiance to the Republic of China, are attached and made a part of this petition.

Wherefore, you are hereby given notice that this petition will be heard by this court, at Surigao, Surigao, on the 19th day of May, 1956, at 8:30 a.m.

Let this notice be published at the request and expense of the petitioner once a week for three consecutive weeks in the *Semana-Nueva*, a newspaper of general circulation in Surigao and in three consecutive issues of the *Official Gazette*. Copies of the notice of hearing should also be posted in the bulletin board of the Court of First Instance of Surigao and in the municipal building of the municipality of Gigaquit, Surigao.

Witness the Hon. Modesto R. Ramolete, Judge of this Court of First Instance of Surigao, this 3rd day of October, 1955.

[10-12]

J. RENDON
Clerk of Court

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF SURIGAO
FIFTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Cadastral Case No. 234, G.L.R.O. Record No. 1367,
lot No. 683, Case 6

DIRECTOR OF LANDS, *petitioner*, MARIANO ABACAHIN, ET AL., *oppositors*, GREGORIA FAZON and RAMON MARTINEZ, *movants*.

NOTICE OF HEARING

To Gregoria Fazon, petitioner, Surigao, Surigao, Guillerma de Gonzales, (adjoining owner), Surigao, Surigao, Basilia de Jesus, (adjoining owner), Surigao, Surigao, Municipality of Surigao % Municipal Treasurer of Surigao, Juan Brebiescas, (adjoining owner), Surigao, Surigao, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a verified amended petition has been filed in this court praying that after proper hearing, the Register of Deeds for Surigao be ordered to issue a certificate of title for lot No. 683 in the name of Rufino Tote and Gregoria Fazon, spouses, and also to issue a transfer certificate of title for the same lot No. 683 in the name of the movants herein as co-owners thereof, in shares as indicated in the extrajudicial partition marked as annex "E" made a part of this petition; that no other certificate of title covering said lot No. 683 has been

issued except the original one which was lost or destroyed as a consequence of the last Pacific War and which never came into the possession of either of the movants or their predecessors in interest;

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given to the petitioners and adjoining co-owners of lot No. 683, as well as other interested persons that said amended petition has been set for hearing on March 31, 1956, at 8:30 a.m., before this court, capitol building, on which date, time and place, interested persons should appear and file their claims or objections, if any they have, to said petition.

Witness the Hon. Modesto R. Ramolete, judge of this court, this 28th day of September, 1955.

J. RENDON

Clerk of Court

[10, 11]

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF TARLAC
FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

CASE No. 23.—*In the matter of the petition of UY ENG CHIN to be admitted a citizen of the Philippines.*

NOTICE OF PETITION FOR PHILIPPINE CITIZENSHIP

To the Honorable Solicitor General and to Mr. Uy Eng Chin, Tarlac, Tarlac, and to whom it may concern:

Whereas, a verified petition for naturalization pursuant to Commonwealth Act No. 473 as amended by Act No. 535 has been presented to this court, by Uy Eng Chin, who alleges that his present address is No. 210 Ancheta St., Tarlac, Tarlac, and has resided since 1919; that his profession is a merchant in which he has been engaged since 1919, and from which he derives an average annual income of P2,000, more or less; that he was born on the 13th day of October, 1900 in Amoy, China, in which he is at present a citizen or subject of Nationalist China (Formosa), under whose laws Filipinos may become naturalized citizens or subjects thereof; that he is married to one Lim Suy, who was born in Lamo, Amoy, China, and now resides at 10 Ancheta St. Tarlac, Tarlac; that he has children, the name, date, and place of birth and place of residence of each of them are as follows: Uy Go Hiet, October 26, 1925, Lamo, Amoy, China, 741 St. Cristo, Tondo, Manila, Uy So Chiong, March 22, 1931, Lamo, Amoy, China, 210 Ancheta St, Tarlac, Tarlac, (married) Juanito Uy, August 23, 1933, Tarlac, Tarlac, 210 Ancheta St. Tarlac, Tarlac, Justo Uy, July 8, 1935, Tarlac, Tarlac, 210 Ancheta St. Tarlac, Tarlac, Felisa Uy, March 22, 1937, Tarlac, Tarlac, 210 Ancheta St. Tarlac, Tarlac, Felising Uy, October 3, 1938, Tarlac, Tarlac, 210 Ancheta St. Tarlac, Tarlac, Jose Uy, July 31, 1940, Tarlac, Tarlac, 210 Ancheta St. Tarlac, Tarlac, Benito Uy, May 25, 1943,

Tarlac, Tarlac, 210 Ancheta St. Tarlac, Tarlac, Estrella Uy, March 14, 1946, Tarlac, Tarlac, 210 Ancheta St. Tarlac, Tarlac; that he emigrated to the Philippines from Amoy, China, on or about the 22nd day of June, 1919, and arrived at the port of Manila, Philippines, on the vessel *S. S. Susana*; that he resided continuously in the Philippines for a term of 36 years immediately preceding the date of this petition, to wit, since June 22, 1919, and in the municipality of Tarlac, province of Tarlac, for a term of one year at least immediately preceding the date of this petition, to wit, since the year 1919; that he is able to speak and write English, Spanish, Pampango and Tagalog; that he is an owner of real estate, situated in Tarlac, Tarlac, worth P5,000 consisting of a house and pieces of furniture; that he enrolled his children in the following schools: Uy Oh Hiet, Chinese Shi Min School before the war, Uy Se Chiong, Chinese Shi Min School before the war, Juanito Uy, Tarlac Osias Colleges, graduated in High School March, 1954, Justo Uy, St. John Bosco Academy, graduated in high school March, 1955, Felisa Uy, Holy Ghost Institute, June, 1955, 1st year high school, Felising Uy, Holy Ghost Institute, June, 1955, 1st year high school, Jose Uy, Holy Ghost Institute June, 1955, grade V, elementary, Benito Uy, Holy Ghost Institute June, 1955, grade IV, elementary, Estrella Uy, Holy Ghost Institute June, 1955, grade II, elementary, that he is not entitled to the benefit of section 3 of Commonwealth Act No. 473, which reduces to five years the ten years of continuous residence required by paragraph two of section 2 of said act; that he believes in the principles underlying the Philippine Constitution; that he conducted himself in a proper and irreproachable manner during the entire period of his residence in the Philippines in his relations with the constituted Government as well as with the community in which he is living; that he mingled socially with the Filipinos, and have evinced a sincere desire to learn and embrace the customs, traditions, and ideals of the Filipinos; that he has all the qualifications required under section 2, and none of the disqualifications under section 4 of Commonwealth Act No. 473; that he is not opposed to organized government or affiliated with any association or group of persons who uphold and teach doctrines opposing all organized governments; that he is not defending the necessity or propriety of violence, personal assault or assassination for the success and predominance of men's ideas; that he is not a polygamist nor a believer in the practice of polygamy; that he has not been convicted of any crime involving moral turpitude; that he is not suffering from any incurable contagious disease; that the nation of which he is a citizen or subject is not at war with the Philippines; that it is his intention in good faith to become a citizen of the Philippines and to renounce ab-

solutely and forever, all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state or sovereignty, and particularly to Nationalist China, of which at this time he is a citizen or subject; that he will reside continuously in the Philippines from the date of the filing of his petition up to the time of his admission to Philippine citizenship; that he has not heretofore made petition for citizenship to any court and that he cites Mr. Alejandro Lorenzo, Mr. Pacifico Quinez and Mr. Genaro Santiago, all residents of Tarlac, Tarlac, and of legal ages, Filipinos, as witnesses whom he proposes to introduce in support of his petition.

Wherefore, you are hereby given notice that the said petition will be heard by this Court of First Instance of Tarlac, on February 28, 1956, at 8:30 a.m. at its session hall at Tarlac, Tarlac.

Let this notice be published at the expense of the petitioner once a month for three consecutive months in the *Official Gazette*, and once a week for three consecutive weeks in the *Nueva Era*, a newspaper of general circulation in the province of Tarlac, where the petitioner resides, and also let the said petition and notice be posted in a public and conspicuous place in the office of the clerk of court.

Witness the Hon. Bernabe de Aquino, judge of this court, this 20th day of July, 1955, at Tarlac, Tarlac.

ARSENIO G. CASTRO
Clerk of Court

[8-10]

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE COURT OF PURA, TARLAC
SPECIAL PROCEEDING No. 2.—*In the matter of the adoption of the minor child, ALFREDO LAC-TAEN. SINFOROZO QUIMOYOG and TEOFILA ISTA, petitioners.*

ORDER

A petition having been filed by the spouses, Sinforozo Quimoyog and Teofila Ista, praying that after due hearing, a minor child born of the alleged spouses Andres Lactaen and Luceria Vallerio, on August 5, 1943, be declared, for all legal intents and purposes the child of the spouses, Sinforozo Quimoyog and Teofila Ista, and it appearing that the consent of the father and mother of the child to the adoption has been given thereto in writing and made part of said petition, marked as "Annex A".

It is hereby ordered that this case be set for hearing on January 4, 1956, at 9 o'clock a.m., in the session hall of this court, at Pura, Tarlac, of which date, time and place any interested party may appear to show cause, if any, why said petition should not be granted.

Let this order be published at the expense of the petitioners in any newspaper of general circulation in the province at least once a week for

three successive weeks or once a month for three consecutive months in the *Official Gazette*, before the date set for hearing.

So ordered.

Pura, Tarlac.

September 19, 1955.

[9-11]

FELIX M. CABARIOS
Justice of the Peace

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF ZAMBOANGA CITY
SIXTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

NATURALIZATION CASE No. 61.—*In the matter of the petition of ENRIQUE PILARES LIM to be admitted a citizen of the Philippines.*

NOTICE OF PETITION FOR PHILIPPINE CITIZENSHIP

To the Honorable Solicitor General, Manila; Catis Law Office, counsel for the petitioner, Zamboanga City, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition for Philippine citizenship pursuant to Commonwealth Act No. 473, as amended by Commonwealth Act No. 535 has been presented to this Court of First Instance of the City of Zamboanga, by Enrique Pilares Lim, who alleges that he was born on the 31st day of January, 1934, in the City of Zamboanga, Philippines, and is now residing at Governor Lim Avenue, City of Zamboanga, Philippines; that he is single; that his trade or profession is that of purchasing agent for the "Goodly Commercial Company" with a monthly salary of P150; that he is able to speak and write English, Spanish and the local dialect "Chavacano"; that he is presently a citizen or subject of China, which citizenship he is willing to renounce; that he has all the qualifications required under section 2, and none of the disqualifications under section 4, of Commonwealth Act No. 473, as amended; that he believes in the principles underlying the Philippine Constitution; that he is not opposed to organized government or affiliated with any association or group of persons who uphold and teach doctrines opposing all organized governments. He cites Messrs. Jose Murga and Martin T. Atilano, all Filipino citizens and residents of the City of Zamboanga, as the witnesses whom he proposes to introduce in support of his petition.

Therefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition will be heard before this court, at the City of Zamboanga, Philippines, on the 25th day of May, 1956, at 8:30 o'clock in the morning.

Let this notice be published at the expense of the petitioner once a month for three consecutive months in the *Official Gazette* and once a week for three consecutive weeks in the *El Sur*, a newspaper of general circulation in the City of Zamboanga, and also let copies of the petition and of this notice be posted on the bulletin board of the office of the clerk of this court.

Witness the Hon. Pablo Villalobos, Judge of the Court of First Instance of the City of Zamboanga, on this 28th day of July, 1955.

For and in behalf of the Clerk of Court.

Attest: C. REYES
[8-10] Deputy Clerk of Court

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF ZAMBOANGA CITY
SIXTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

NATURALIZATION CASE No. 62.—*In the matter of the petition of GREGORIO Go to be admitted a citizen of the Philippines.*

NOTICE OF PETITION FOR PHILIPPINE CITIZENSHIP

To the Honorable Solicitor General, Manila; Catis Law Office, counsel for the petitioner, City of Zamboanga, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition for Philippine citizenship pursuant to Commonwealth Act No. 473, as amended by Commonwealth Act No. 535, has been presented to this Court of First Instance of the City of Zamboanga, by Gregorio Go, who alleges that he was born on the 25th day of May, 1920 in the City of Manila, Philippines, and is now residing at Tomas Claudio Street, City of Zamboanga; that his trade or profession is that of assistant manager of the Southern Enterprises, Inc., of the City of Zamboanga, from which he derives an average annual income of ₱8,400; that he can speak and write English and the local dialect *Chavacano*; that he is married to Sylvia Mary Yin Fu Chen, who was born in Shanghai, China, and is now residing at Tomas Claudio Street, City of Zamboanga; that he has children, namely: Glenn Go, born on March 26, 1948 in Manila; Evelyn Go, born on September 23, 1949 in Manila; Julie Go, born on September 27, 1952 in Zamboanga City, and Emily Go, born on January 13, 1954 in Zamboanga City, who are all residing at Tomas Claudio Street, Zamboanga City; that presently, he is a citizen of China, which citizenship he is willing to renounce; that he has all the qualifications required under section 2, and none of the disqualifications under section 4, of Commonwealth Act No. 473, as amended; that he believes in the principles underlying the Philippine Constitution; that he is not opposed to organized government or affiliated with any association or group of persons who uphold and teach doctrines opposing all organized governments. He cites Messrs. Pedro Araneta and Abelardo Murga, all Filipino citizens and residents of the City of Zamboanga, as the witnesses whom he proposes to introduce in support of his petition.

Therefore, you are hereby given notice that said petition will be heard before this court, at the City of Zamboanga, Philippines, on the 15th day of June, 1956, at 8:30 o'clock in the morning.

Let this notice be published at the expense of the petitioner, once a month for three consecutive months in the *Official Gazette* and once a week for three consecutive weeks in the *El Sur*, a newspaper of general circulation in the City of Zamboanga, and also let copies of the petition and of this notice be posted on the bulletin board of the office of the clerk of this court.

Witness the Hon. Pablo Villalobos, judge of this court, this 25th day of August, 1955.

For and in the absence of the Clerk of Court:

C. REYES
Deputy Clerk of Court

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF ZAMBOANGA DEL NORTE
SIXTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT
DIPOLOG

Cadastral Case No. 5, L.R.C. Record No. 759, lot No. 1805

SPECIAL PROCLAMATION No. 104.—*Re: Petition for judicial reconstitution of original certificate of Title No. 13883. MARTIN DE BOLJATIN, petitioner.*

NOTICE OF HEARING

To all appearing to have an interest in the property, the occupants of said property, the adjoining owners, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition has been filed with this court, under the provisions of Republic Act No. 26, by Martina de Boljatin, through her counsel, Atty. Francisco E. Realiza, for the reconstitution of Original Certificate of Title No. 13883, in the name of Alfonso Boljatin, issued by the Register of Deeds of Zamboanga, alleged to have been lost and/or destroyed during the last war, covering real property situated at the municipality of Dipolog, province of Zamboanga del Norte, and which parcel of land is more particularly bounded and described as follows:

Northeast, lot No. 1802; southeast, lot No. 1818; and southwest and northwest, by lot No. 1803; containing an area of 4,286 square meters, more or less.

Therefore, you are hereby given notice that the petition has been set for hearing on March 25, 1956, at 8:30 o'clock in the morning, at the session hall of this court, Dipolog, Zamboanga del Norte, on which date, time and place, you should appear and file your claims or objections, if you have any, to the petition.

Witness the Hon. Wenceslao M. Ortega, judge of said court, this 20th day of September, 1955, at Dipolog, Zamboanga del Norte, Philippines.

V. S. CONCHA
[10-11] Clerk of Court

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF ZAMBOANGA DEL NORTE
SIXTEENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT
DIPOLOG

Cadastral Case No. 2, L.R.C. Record No. 77, lot No. 680

SPECIAL PROCEEDINGS No. 105.—*Re: Petition for judicial reconstitution of original certificate of Title No. 5991. CRISPINA CABANLE, petitioner.*

NOTICE OF HEARING

To all appearing to have an interest in the property, the occupants of said property, the adjoining owners, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition has been filed with this court, under the provisions of Republic Act No. 26, by Crispina Cabanle, through her counsel, Atty. Manuel D. Dalman, for the reconstitution of original certificate of title No. 5991, in the name of said Crispina Cabanle, issued by the Register of Deeds of Zamboanga, alleged to have been burned during the last war, covering real property situated at the municipality of Dipolog, province of Zamboanga del Norte, and which parcel of land is more particularly bounded and described as follows:

Northeast, lot No. 679, southeast; Calle Cementaria; southwest, Calle Santiago; and northwest, lots Nos. 677 and 676, containing an area of 1,000 square meters, more or less.

Therefore, you are hereby given notice that the said petition has been set for hearing on March 24, 1956, at 8:30 o'clock in the morning, at the session hall of this court, Dipolog, Zamboanga del Norte, on which date, time and place, you should appear and file your claims or objections, if you have any, to the petition.

Witness the Hon. Wenceslao M. Ortega, judge of said court, this 21st day of September, 1955, at Dipolog, Zamboanga del Norte, Philippines.

V. S. CONCHA
Clerk of Court

[10-11]

Land Registration Commission

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF AGUSAN

Land Registration Case No. N-19. LRC Record No. N-8763

BRAULIA C. DE CABRERA ET AL., applicants

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Butuan City; the Municipal Mayor, Eduardo Curato, Felix Jongko, Francisco Jongko and Saturnina Jongko, Cabadbaran, Agusan; Conrado Vertido, Antonio Docdoc and Mariano Nakila, Cabadbaran, Agusan; and to all whom it may concern:

56613—30

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Braulia C. de Cabrera and the heirs of Antonio L. Cabrera, Cabadbaran, Agusan, through the Atty. Simon F. Puyot, Cabadbaran, Agusan, to register and confirm their title to the following properties:

1. A parcel of land (plan Psu-141023), situated in the poblacion, municipality of Cabadbaran, province of Agusan. Bounded on the NE. by the A. Atega Street; on the SE. by the Washington Street; on the SW. by property of Conrado Vertido; and on the NW. by property of Eduardo Curato. Point 1 is N. 41° 32' E., 111.89 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, Cabadbaran, Agusan. Area 481 square meters, more or less.

2. A parcel of land (lot No. 2, plan II-12709, sheet 2), situated in the barrio of Causwagan, municipality of Cabadbaran, province of Agusan. Bounded on the NE. by properties of Felix Jongko and Saturnina Jongko; on the E. by properties of Mariano Nakila and Antonio Docdoc; on the SE. and S. by property of Francisco Jongko; and on the SW. and NW. by property of Felix Jongko. Point 1 is N. 2° 06' E., 598.86 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 1, Cabadbaran. Area 12,200 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Agusan, at its session to be held in the City of Butuan, Philippines, on the 21st day of December, 1955, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Francisco Arca, judge of said court, the 27th day of May, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 25th day of August, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[9, 10] Commissioner of Land Registration

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF AGUSAN

Land Registration Case No. N-21. LRC Record No. N-8764

DOLORES R. DEMAIN, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal, the District Engineer, the City Mayor, the City Fiscal, the City Engineer, Conrado Buque, Andres Aban, the heirs of Miguel Fortun % Teofilo Fortun, Andres Beltran and Vitaliano Bemain, Butuan City; and Encarnacion Dumanon, Matange, Butuan City; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Dolores R. Demain, Butuan City, through the Atty. Marcos M. Calo, Butuan City, to register and confirm her title to the following properties:

Three parcels of land situated in the poblacion, City of Butuan. The boundaries and areas of said parcels are as follows:

1. A parcel of land (lot 267, Butuan Ts-65, plan Swo-37675). Bounded on the N. lot 269; on the E. by property of Encarnacion Dumanon; on the S. by P. Burgos Street; and on the W. by property of Andres Aban. Point 1 is N. 57° 21' W., 203.82 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, Butuan Ts-65. Area 107 square meters, more or less.

2. A parcel of land (lot 269, Butuan Ts-65, plan Swo-37675). Bounded on the N. by property of Conrado Buque; on the E. by lot 464; on the S. by property of Encarnacion Dumanon, lot 267 and property of Andres Aban; and on the W. by property of Andres Beltran. Point 1 is N. 53° 52' W., 184.52 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, Butuan Ts-65. Area 421 square meters, more or less.

3. A parcel of land (lot 464, Butuan Ts-65, plan Swo-37675). Bounded on the N. by property of Conrado Buque; on the E. by the La Revolucion Street (before) San Francisco Street (now); on the S. by property of Encarnacion Dumanon; and on the W. by lot 269. Point 1 is N. 53° 52' W., 184.52 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, Butuan Ts-65. Area 43 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Agusan, at its session to be held in the City of Butuan, Philippines, on the 23rd day of December, 1955, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Francisco Arca, judge of said court, the 27th day of May, in the year, 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 25th day of August, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[9, 10] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF AGUSAN

Land Registration Case No. N-23. LRC Record No. N-9472

MOISES TORRALBA ET AL., applicants

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal, the District Engineer, the City Fiscal, the City Engineer, the City

Mayor, the heirs of Gregorio Bonggato % Aurora Bonggato Dumaplin, Go Kiong, Ariston Donayre, Miguel Piencinaves, the heirs of Fortunato Busa % Ignacio Conde, Leonor M. Grana, and Concordia Cocon, Butuan City; and Consolacion Busa de Traquina, Tuñgao, Butuan City; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by the spouses Moises Torralba and Maria Cupin, and Gorgonio Cultura, Butuan City, through the Atty. Francisco Ro. Cupin, Butuan City, to register and confirm their title to the following property:

A parcel of land (lot 310, Ts-65) (Swo-26751) with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the poblacion, City of Butuan. Bounded on the N. by the Lopez Jaena Street; on the E. by properties of the heirs of Gregorio Bonggato and Go Kiong; on the S. by property of Ariston Donayre; and on the W. by properties of Miguel Piencinaves and the heirs of Fortunato Busa. Point 1 is N. 14° 28' W., 152.62 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 11, Ts-65. Area 554 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Agusan, at its session to be held in the City of Butuan, Philippines, on the 28th day of December, 1955, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered hereon.

Witness the Hon. Jesus S. Ruiz, Municipal Judge of Butuan City, the 20th day of June, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 2nd day of September, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[9, 10] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF ALBAY

Land Registration Case No. N-132. LRC Record No. N-9935

MARIA ORFANEL, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Legaspi, Albay; the Municipal Mayor, Pedro Oliquino, Rufino Sicopito, the heirs of Eusebio Bautista, Felix Maronilla, Jr., Francisco Sicopito, Loreta San Andres, Cipriano Segarra and Saturnino Ciano, Libon, Albay; Vicente Olaybal, Muladbucad, Guinobatan, Albay; and Sixto Orzaes, Guinobatan, Albay; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Maria Orfanel, Guinobatan, Albay, through the Atty. Andres C. Aguilar, Legaspi, Albay, to register and confirm her title to the following properties:

Two parcels of land situated in the barrio of San Agustin, municipality of Libon, province of Albay. The boundaries and areas of said parcels are as follows:

1. A parcel of land (lot 1, plan Psu-123556). Bounded on the NE. by property of Rufino Sico-pito; on the SE. by property of the heirs of Eusebio Bautista; on the SW. by properties of Felix Maronilla, Jr. and Vicente Olaybal; and on the NW. by properties of Francisco Sicopito and Loreta San Andres and lot 2. Point 1 is S. 48° 45' W., 1,717.96 meters from B.L.B.M. 2, Matacong, Polangui. Area 13,480 square meters, more or less.

2. A parcel of land (lot 2, plan Psu-123556). Bounded on the NE. by property of Cipriano Segarra; on the SE. by lot 1; on the SW. by property of Loreta, San Andres; and on the NW. by property of Sixto Orzales. Point 1 is S. 52° 15' W., 1,595.59 meters from B.L.B.M. 2, Matacong, Polangui. Area 16,851 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Albay, at its session to be held in the municipality of Legaspi, province of Albay, Philippines, on the 9th day of December, 1955, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Jose P. Flores, judge of said court, the 9th day of July, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 25th day of August, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[9, 10] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, CITY
OF BAGUIO

Land Registration Case No. N-35. LRC Record No. N-9689

SITO 2NDO, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, City of Baguio; the Municipal District Mayor, Disdis, Benguet, Mountain Province; the Municipal District Mayor, Lamsis (Infiel) Angin Cando, the heirs of Bato Binteres and Vicenta Cando, Sablan, Benguet, Mountain Province; Castor Binteres, Itogon, Street, Baguio City; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Sito 2ndo., Sablan, Benguet, Mountain Province, through the Atty. Luis L. Lardizabal, Baguio City, to register and confirm his title to the following properties:

Seven parcels of land situated in the barrio of Bayabas, municipal district of Disdis, sub-province of Benguet, Mountain Province. The boundaries and areas of said parcels are as follows:

1. A parcel of land (lot No. 1, plan Psu-101446) (Swo-20608). Bounded on the N. and NE., by property of the Government of the Philippine Islands (Bureau of Public Works); on the SE. by properties of the Municipal Government of Sablan and Sito 2ndo; on the SW. by lot No. 7; and on the NW. by lot No. 2 and property of the Government of the Philippine Islands (Bureau of Public Works). Point 1 is N. 77° 06' E., 2,658.24 meters more or less from B.L.L.M. No. 1, Libtong, Sablan. Area 432,220 square meters, more or less.

2. A parcel of land (lot No. 2, plan Psu-101446) (Swo-20608). Bounded on the N. by property of the Government of the Philippine Islands (Bureau of Public Works); on the SE. by lots Nos. 1 and 7; on the SW. by property of Angin Cando; and on the NW. by property of Adela Aguinaldo. Point 1 is N. 71° 25' E., 2,616.88 meters more or less from B.L.L.M. No. 1, Libtong, Sablan. Area 38,893 square meters, more or less.

3. A parcel of land (lot No. 3, plan Psu-101446) (Swo-20606). Bounded on the NE., E. and NW. by lot No. 7; and on the SW. by property of Angin Cando. Point 1 is N. 30° 15' E., 2,933.60 meters, more or less, from B.L.L.M. No. 1, Libtong, Sablan. Area 9,746 square meters, more or less.

4. A parcel of land (lot No. 4, plan Psu-101446) (Swo-20608). Bounded on the NE. by lot No. 7; on the SE. by property of the heirs of Bato Binteres; and on the NW. by property of Castor Binteres. Point 1 is N. 61° 43' E., 3,318.31 meters more or less, from B.L.L.M. No. 1, Libtong, Sablan. Area 5,725 square meters, more or less.

5. A parcel of land (lot No. 5, plan Psu-101446) (Swo-20608). Bounded on the N. by property of the municipal Government of Sablan; on the SE. by property of the heirs of Bato Binteres; and on the SW. by lot No. 7. Point 1 is N. 82° 06' E., 5,881.53 meters more or less, from B.L.B.M. No. 1, Libtong, Sablan. Area 370 square meters, more or less.

6. A parcel of land (lot No. 6, plan Psu-101446) (Swo-20608). Bounded on the NE. and SE. by property of the Municipal Government of Sablan; and on the NW. by property of Sito 2ndo. Point 1 is N. 80° 19' E., 3,390.00 meters, more or less, from B.L.B.M. No. 1, Libtong, Sablan. Area 3,042 square meters, more or less.

7. A parcel of land (lot No. 7, plan Psu-101446) (Swo-20608). Bounded on the N. by lot No. 1; on the NE. by lots Nos. 1 and 5; on the SW. by property of the heirs of Bato Binteres, lot No. 4, properties of Castor Binteres, Lamsis (Infiel) and

Angia Cando and lot No. 3; and on the NW. by lot No. 2. Point 1 is N. 80° 51' E., 3,173.50 meters, more or less, from B.L.B.M. No. 1, Libtong, Sablan. Area 11,874 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance, City of Baguio, at its session to be held in the City of Baguio, Philippines, on the 21st day of December, 1955, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Jesus de Veyra, judge of said court, the 10th day of May, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 25th day of August, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[9, 10] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF BATANGAS

Land Registration Case No. N-227. LRC Record No. N-9991

BENEDICTA GARCIA VDA. DE BRUAL, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Batangas, Batangas; the Municipal Mayor, Josefa Masangkay, Miguel Banta, the heirs of Moises Conti, Leopoldo Garcia, Marcelino Contreras, Conrado Buendia, Basilio Cordero, Felipe Adap, Calixta Garcia, Isidro Perez, Valeriana Gimán, Eusebio Arquiza, Josefa Garcia, Clemente Albastro, Hilarion Pagdonsolan, Teofila Brual, Mamerto Cordero, and Florentina Evangelista, Bauan, Batangas; Dolores Vergara, San Andres, Bauan, Batangas; Tiburcio Dimaunahan, Gelerang Kawayan, Bauan, Batangas; Candido Marquez, Ambrosio Guia, Maximo Guia, Pio Guia, the heirs of Enrique Bughao, Paulino Manalo, Luz Resplendor or Resplandor, Leon Marquez, Nicasio Bughao and Jose Resplendor or Resplandor, Malaking Pook, Bauan, Batangas; Regino Garcia and Pedro Dimaunahan, Pila, Bauan, Batangas; Dionisio Lopez, Alalum, Bauan, Batangas; Victoriano Tumambing, Cayetano Manalo and Lamberto de Castro, Mataas na Lupa, Bauan, Batangas; Macario Azucena, Mabini, Batangas; Gregorio Bantogon, Venancio Dayanghirang and Marcosa Panopio, Palsahingin, Bauan, Batangas; Lorenzo Contreras, Maura Medrano, Maria Acuzar, Cresencia or Cresenciana Acuzar, Antonino or Antonio Ilagan and the heirs of

Pabian Cabral, Manghinao, Bauan, Batangas; Simeona Alabastro, Treflo Brual, Serapio Lualhati and the heirs of Luis Garcia, Aplaya, Bauan, Batangas; the Municipal Mayor, Pedro Pasacyan, Margarita Masangkay and Sinforosa Marquez, Alitagtag, Batangas; Isaac Panopio, Julian Holgado, Pedro Mendoza and Juan Guia, Munlawin, Alitagtag, Batangas; Cenon Arieta and the heirs of Bonifacio Medrano, San Antonio, Bauan, Batangas; Felix Dimaunahan, Pablo Perez, Antonio Perez, Feliciano Bayanin, Nicanor Naranan, Veronica Caraig, Paula Caraig, Dominador Agito, Pedro Arguelles, Lorenzo Castro and Domingo Medrano, Concordia, Alitagtag, Batangas; the heirs of Ananias Puri, Dalipit, Alitagtag, Batangas; and Nazario Sandoval, Lucena, Quezon; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Benedicta Garcia Vda. de Brual, poblacion, Bauan, Batangas; through the Attys. Prisco B. Gloria & Godofredo B. Brual, Bauan, Batangas, to register and confirm her title to the following properties:

1. A parcel of land (lot 1, plan Psu-145558, sheet 1), situated in the barrio of Monlawin, municipality of Alitagtag, province of Batangas. Bounded on the N. by property of the heirs of Ananias Puri; on the E. by properties of Florentina Evangelista and Pedro Mendoza, and a creek; on the SE. by a creek; on the S. by property of Nazario Sandoval; on the SW. by property of Sebastian Brual; on the W. by properties of Nicanor Maranan and Veronica Caraig; and on the NW. by properties of Tiburcio Dimaunahan, Isaac Panopio, Julian Holgado, Candido Marquez and Josefa Masangkay. Point 1 is N. 17° 31' W., 7,887.63 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, Bauan, Batangas. Area 206,188 square meters, more or less.

2. A parcel of land (lot 2, plan Psu-145558, sheet 1), situated in the barrio of Concordia, municipality of Alitagtag, province of Batangas. Bounded on the N. by property of Paula Caraig; on the NE. by properties of Feliciano Bayanin, Dominador Agito and Sebastian Brual; on the E. by property of Sebastian Brual; on the SE. by lot 3; on the SW. by properties of Felix Dimaunahan and Pedro Arguelles; and on the W. by properties of Juan Guia and Lorenzo Castro. Point 1 is N. 18° 28' E., 7,044.83 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, Bauan, Batangas. Area 34,540 square meters, more or less.

3. A parcel of land (lot 3, plan Psu-145558, sheet 1), situated in the barrio of Malaking Pook, municipality of Bauan, province of Batangas. Bounded on the N. by properties of Pablo Perez, Regino Garcia and Pedro Dimaunahan; on the SE. by a creek; on the S. by properties of Am-

brocio Guia, Maximo Guia, Pio Guia, the heirs of Enrique Bughao, Paulino Manalo, Candido Marquez, Luz Resplendor or Resplendor and Leon Marquez; on the W. by properties of Miguel Banta and Feliciano Bayanin; and on the NW. by property of Felix Dimaunahan, lot 2, properties of Sebastian Brual, Pablo Perez and Antonio Perez. Point 1 is N. 18° 28' E., 7,044.83 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, Bauan, Batangas. Area 111,793 square meters, more or less.

4. A parcel of land (lot 4, plan Psu-145558, sheet 1), situated in the barrio of Malaking Pook, municipality of Bauan, province of Batangas. Bounded on the N. by property of Luz Resplendor or Resplendor; on the E. by properties of Luz Resplendor or Resplendor and Dionisio Lopez; on the S. by property of Nicasio Bughao; and on the SW. and W. by property of Jose Resplendor or Resplendor. Point 1 is N. 20° 21' E., 6,918.16 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, Bauan, Batangas. Area 10,686 square meters, more or less.

5. A parcel of land (lot 5, plan Psu-145558, sheet 2), situated in the barrio of Mataas na Lupa, municipality of Bauan, province of Batangas. Bounded on the NE. by a creek and properties of Cayetano Manalo and Gregorio Bantogon; on the SE. by properties of Venancio Dayanghirang, Marcosa Panopio and the Municipal Government of Bauan (School Site); on the S. and SW. by property of Lamberto de Castro; on the W. by the Bauan-Alitagtag provincial road; and on the NW. by properties of Victoriano Tumaming, Macario Azucena and Cayetano Manalo. Point 1 is N. 17° 34' E., 2,426 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, Bauan, Batangas. Area 103,669 square meters, more or less.

6. A parcel of land (lot 6, plan Psu-145558, sheet 3), situated in the barrio of San Antonio, municipality of Bauan, province of Batangas. Bounded on the NE. by properties of Lorenzo Contreras and the heirs of Moises Conti; on the SE. by property of the heirs of Moises Conti; on the SW. by property of Leopoldo Garcia; and on the NW. by properties of Moises Conti and Lorenzo Contreras. Point 1 is S. 50° 10' E., 1,447.43 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, Bauan, Batangas. Area 6,478 square meters, more or less.

7. A parcel of land (lot 7, plan Psu-145558, sheet 3), situated in the barrio of San Antonio, municipality of Bauan, province of Batangas. Bounded on the N. by properties of Cenon Arieta and the heirs of Moises Conti; on the NE. by properties of the heirs of Moises Conti and Leopoldo Garcia; on the E. by property of Lorenzo Contreras; on the SE. by properties of Serapio Lualhati and the heirs of Luis Garcia; on the W. by property of Serapio Lualhati; and on the NW. by property of Cenon Arieta. Point 1 is S. 35° 00' E., 1,394.61 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, Bauan, Batangas. Area 19,224 square meters, more or less.

8. A parcel of land (lot 8, plan Psu-145558, sheet 3), situated in the barrio of San Antonio, municipality of Bauan, province of Batangas. Bounded on the N. and NW. by property of Lorenzo Contreras; on the E. by property of Leopoldo Garcia; on the S. by property of the Municipal Government of Bauan; and on the W. by property of the heirs of Bonifacio Medrano. Point 1 is S. 37° 58' E., 1,657.54 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, Bauan, Batangas. Area 3,326 square meters, more or less.

9. A parcel of land (lot 9, plan Psu-145558, sheet 4), situated in the barrio of Manghinao, municipality of Bauan, province of Batangas. Bounded on the N. by properties of Cresenciana or Cresencia Acuzar and Antonio or Antonino Ilagan; on the NE. by properties of Marcelino Contreras, Conrado Buendia, Basilio Cordero and Felipe Adap; on the E. by property of Dolores Vergara; on the SE. and SW. by property of Andres Buendia (before) Benedicta Garcia Vda. de Brual (now); on the W. by the Manghinao River; and on the NW. by properties of Maura Medrano and Maria Acuzar. Point 1 is N. 68° 34' W., 749.24 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, Bauan, Batangas. Area 34,782 square meters, more or less.

10. A parcel of land (lot 10, plan Psu-145558, sheet 4), situated in the barrio of Manghinao, municipality of Bauan, province of Batangas. Bounded on the N., NE., E. and SE. by property of Andres Buendia (before) Benedicta Garcia Vda. de Brual (now); on the SW. by the Manghinao River; and on the NW. by property of the heirs of Fabian Cabral. Point 1 is S. 65° 51' W., 489.99 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, Bauan, Batangas. Area 18,990 square meters, more or less.

11. A parcel of land (lot 11, plan Psu-145558, sheet 4), situated in the barrio of Aplaya, municipality of Bauan, province of Batangas. Bounded on the E. by properties of Andres Buendia (before) Benedicta Garcia Vda. de Brual (now), Simeona Alabastro, Calixta Garcia and Marcelino Contreras; on the SE. and S. by property of Trefilo Brual; on the SW. by the Manghinao River; and on the NW. by property of Andres Buendia (before) Benedicta Garcia Vda. de Brual (now). Point 1 is S. 40° 24' W., 433.72 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, Bauan, Batangas. Area 30,910 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Batangas, at its session to be held in the municipality of Batangas, province of Batangas, Philippines, on the 20th day of December, 1955, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Manuel P. Barcelona, judge of said court, the 25th day of July, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 25th day of August, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[9,10] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF BATANGAS

Land Registration Case No. N-228. LRC Record No. N-9992

FLORENCIO GARCIA ET AL., applicants

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Batangas, Batangas; the Municipal Mayor, Calixto Garcia, Maria Garcia, Maxima Medrano, Victoria Garcia, Marcelino Contreras, Maria Contreras, Alfonso Reyes and Sesinando Gonda, Bauan, Batangas; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by the spouses Florencio Garcia and Ursula Garcia, poblacion, Bauan, Batangas, to register and confirm their title to the following properties:

Three parcels of land situated in the poblacion, municipality of Bauan, province of Batangas. The boundaries and areas of said parcels are as follows:

1. A parcel of land (lot 1, plan Psu-147664). Bounded on the N. and E. by lot 2; on the S. by property of Maria Contreras; and on the W. by lot 3 and property of Sisenando Gonda. Point 1 is N. 6° 01' E., 156.16 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, Bauan, Batangas. Area 321 square meters, more or less.

2. A parcel of land (lot 2, plan Psu-147664). Bounded on the N. by the San Agustin Street; on the E. by the Sta. Cruz Street; on the S. by property of Maria Contreras; on the SW. by lot 1; and on the W. by property of Sisenando Gonda. Point 1 is N. 6° 01' E., 154.16 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, Bauan, Batangas. Area 45 square meters, more or less.

3. A parcel of land (lot 3, plan Psu-147664). Bounded on the N. by property of Sisenando Gonda; on the E. by lot 1; on the S. by property of Maria Contreras; and on the W. by property of Alfonso Reyes. Point 1 is N. 0° 14' W., 159.80 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, Bauan, Batangas. Area 28 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Batangas, at its session to be held in the municipality of Batangas, province of Batangas, Philippines, on the 20th day of December, 1955, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon,

to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Manuel P. Barcelona, judge of said court, the 25th day of July, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 25th day of August, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[9,10] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF BATANGAS

Land Registration Case No. N-406. LRC Record No. N-9936

VICENTE CALAPATIA, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Batangas, Batangas; the Municipal Mayor, Agustin Canuso and Ruperto Calapatia, Talisay, Batangas; Juan Mendoza, Restituto Mendoza, Felisa Mendoza, Irene Mendoza and Juanito Mendoza, Agoncillo, Batangas; Teofilo de las Alas, Indang, Cavite; Pioquinto Tolentino, Florentino Tolentino and Elias Tolentino, Pancipit, Agoncillo, Batangas; Teodoro Banawa and Eugenia Martinez, Pamiga, Agoncillo, Batangas; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Vicente Calapatia, Pamiga, Agoncillo, Batangas, to register and confirm his title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-99132), situated in the barrio of Bayuyunган, municipality of Talisay, province of Batangas. Bounded on the NE. by a river and property of Agustin Canuso; on the SE. by property of Juan Mendoza; on the SW. by a river and property of Teofilo de las Alas; and on the NW. by property of the heirs of Manuel Mendoza. Point 1 is S. 16° 35' W., 8,727.60 meters more or less, from B.L.L.M. No. 2, Mendez-Nuñez, Cavite. Area 235,618 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court by First Instance of Batangas, at its session to be held in the City of Lipa, Philippines, on the 16th day of December, 1955, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Luis B. Reyes, judge of said court, the 18th day of July, in the year, 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 25th day of August, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[9, 10] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF BATANGAS

Land Registration Case No. N-2. LRC Record No. N-9953

FRANCISCO VILLAMAR ET AL., applicants

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Batangas, Batangas; the Municipal Mayor, the heirs of Angel Admana, Guillermo Gomez, Servando Sakdalan, Francisco Sakdalan and Gabriel Marasigan, Calaca, Batangas; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by the spouses Francisco Villamar and Marciana Alcaraz, Poblacion, Calaca, Batangas, to register and confirm their title to the following property.

A parcel of land (plan Psu-142893) with the improvements thereon, situated in the poblacion, municipality of Calaca, province of Batangas. Bounded on the N. by properties of Francisco Sakdalan and the heirs of Angel Admana; on the E. by the Marasigan Street; on the S. by property of Guillermo Gomez; and on the W. by property of Servando Sakdalan. Point 1 is S. 37° 14' W., 122.38 meters from B.L.L.M. 2, Calaca, Batangas. Area 829 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Batangas, at its session to be held in the municipality of Balayan, province of Batangas, Philippines, on the 19th day of December, 1955, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Conrado M. Vasquez, judge of said court, the 21st day of July, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila; Philippines, this 25th day of August, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[9, 10] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF BATANGAS

Land Registration Case No. N-3. LRC Record No. N-9909
GREGORIO MENDOZA and MATEA VALDORIA, applicants

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Batangas, Batangas; the Municipal Mayor, Monica Boruja or Buroja, Felicitas Mercado, Meliton Katakis, Nicasia Arellano, Jose Arcancia, Jose Punsalan, Alejandro Sebulino and Natalio Villanueva, Taal, Batangas; Maria Maligaya, Felipe Mendoza, Jose Mendoza, Mariano Mendoza, Mena Mendoza, and Vicente Mendoza, Lutucan Sariaya, Quezon; Pelagio Aquino, San Antonio, San Luis, Batangas; and Cornelio Mendoza, Kalayaan, Taal, Batangas; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by the spouses Gregorio Mendoza and Matea Valdoria, poblacion, Sariaya, Quezon, through the Atty. Regino B. Aro, Candelaria, Quezon, to register and confirm their title to the following properties:

Two parcels of land with the improvements thereon, situated in the barrio of Kalayaan, municipality of Taal, province of Batangas. The boundaries and areas of said parcels are as follows:

1. A parcel of land (lot 1, plan Psu-145144). Bounded on the NE. by property of Monica Boruja or Buroja; on the SE. by property of Felicitas Mercado; on the SW. by properties of Meliton Katakis and Nicasia Arellano; on the W. by property of Nicasia Arellano; and on the NW. by a barrio road. Point 1 is S. 71° 45' E., 4,776.99 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, Taal, Batangas. Area 15,264 square meters, more or less.

2. A parcel of land (lot 2, plan Psu-145144). Bounded on the N. and NE. by the Laguna Dried Creek; on the E. by properties of Jose Arcancia and Jose Punsalan; on the SE. and S. by a barrio road; on the SW. by properties of Alejandro Sebulino and Natalio Villanueva; and on the W. by property of Natalio Villanueva. Point 1 is S. 73° 37' E., 4,732.54 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, Taal, Batangas. Area 76,594 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Batangas, at its session to be held in the municipality of Balayan, province of Batangas, Philippines, on the 27th day of December, 1955, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Conrado M. Vasquez, judge of said court, the 6th day of July, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 2nd day of September, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[9,10] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF BATANGAS

Land Registration Case No. N-408. LRC Record No. N-9976

ANTONIO J. QUIJANO and ILUMINADA SALES QUIJANO,
applicants

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Batangas, Batangas; the Municipal Mayor, Soledad Sales % Eduvigis Castillo Sales, the heirs of Domingo Manalo, Isabel Bagsik, the heirs of Jose Sales and Emiliano C. Sales, San Juan, Batangas; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by the spouses Antonio J. Quijano and Iluminada Sales Quijano, San Juan, Batangas, through the Atty. Perfecto Jose Castillo, 827 M. Cristina, Sampaloc, Manila, to register and confirm their title to the following property:

A parcel of land (lot 3, plan Psu-32601-Amd.), situated in the poblacion, municipality of San Juan, province of Batangas. Bounded on the N. by property of the heirs of Domingo Manalo; on the E. by properties of Isabel Bagsik and the heirs of Jose Sales; on the S. by property of Emiliano C. Sales; on the W. by the M. Castillo Street; and on the NW. by lot 1 (property of Soledad Sales). Point 1 is N. 57° 55' E., 244.44 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, San Juan, Batangas. Area 749 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Batangas, at its session to be held in the City of Lipa, Philippines, on the 15th day of December, 1955, at 9:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Luis B. Reyes, judge of said court, the 20th day of July, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 2nd day of September, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[9,10] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF BATANGAS

Land Registration Case No. N-409. LRC Record No. N-10036

GREGORIO URREA ET AL., applicants

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Batangas, Batangas; the Municipal Mayor, Rosario, Batangas; Pedro Castillo, Antonino Dumas, Gertrudes Dio, Sabina Adel, Roman Mercado, Fernando Galac, the heirs of Pablo Triviño, Melquiades Tañag and Maria Lumbe-
ra, Iltugan, Rosario, Batangas; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by the spouses Gregorio Urrea and Pacita Tenorio, poblacion, Rosario, Batangas, through the Atty. Nicanor C. Gutierrez, Rosario, Batangas, to register and confirm their title to the following property:

A parcel of land (lot 3, plan Psu-147414, sheet 2), situated in the barrio of Itogon, municipality of Rosario, province of Batangas. Bounded on the N. by property of Antonino Dumas; on the NE. by property of Certrudes Dio and Sabina Adel, lot 4 (claimed by Maria Lumbe-
ra) and property of Roman Mercado; on the SE. by properties of Fernando Galac and the heirs of Pablo Triviño; on the S. by property of the heirs of Pablo Triviño; on the W. by property of Melquiades Tañag; and on the NW. by properties of Pedro Castillo, et al., and Antonino Dumas. Point 1 is S. 9° 28' W., 1,891.96 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, Rosario, Batangas. Area 34,869 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Batangas, at its session to be held in the City of Lipa, Philippines, on the 17th day of January, 1956, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Luis Reyes, judge of said court, the 10th day of August, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 22nd day of September, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[10,11] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF BATANGAS

Land Registration Case No. N-410. LRC Record No. N-10037

MARIA LUMBERA, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Batangas, Batangas; the Municipal Mayor, Rosario, Batangas; Gregorio Urrea, Pacita Tenorio, Gertrudes Dio, Sabina Adel, Roman Mercado and Hermogenes Urrea, Itlogan, Rosario, Batangas; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Maria Lumbea, Itlogan, Rosario, Batangas, through the Atty. Nicanor O. Gutierrez, poblacion, Rosario, Batangas, to register and confirm her title to the following property:

A parcel of land (lot 4, plan Psu-147414, sheet 2), situated in the barrio of Itlogan, municipality of Rosario, province of Batangas. Bounded on the NE. by the provincial road; on the SE. by property of Roman Mercado; on the SW. by lot 3 (property of Gregorio Urrea and Pacita Tenorio); and on the NW. by property of Gertrudes Dio and Sabina Adel. Point 1 is S. 6° 21' W., 1,902.57 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, Rosario, Batangas. Area 1,426 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the court of First Instance of Batangas, at its session to be held in the City of Lipa, Philippines, on the 17th day of January, 1956, at 9:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Luis B. Reyes, judge of said court, the 10th day of August, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 22nd day of September, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[10, 11] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF BATANGAS

Land Registration Case No. N-411. LRC Record No. N-10038

GREGORIO URREA ET AL., applicants

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director

of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Batangas, Batangas; the Municipal Mayor, Jacinto Alcantara, Marciana Masacayan, Cirila Barrion, Francisco Soriano, Andres Alcantara, Ireneo Pita, Estanislao Manigbas, Gonzalo Ramos, Lucia Marquez, Felipe Escano, Emeteria Inandan, Sebastian Inandan and Gregoria Mendoza, % Marciana Masacayan, Rosario, Batangas; and Rufina Panganiban Vda. de J. Leviste, Malvar, Batangas; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by the spouses Gregorio Urrea and Pacita Tenorio, Rosario, Batangas, through the Atty. Nicanor C. Gutierrez, poblacion, Rosario, Batangas, to register and confirm their title to the following properties:

1. A parcel of land (lot 1, plan Psu-147414, sheet 1), situated in the poblacion, municipality of Rosario, province of Batangas. Bounded on the N. by property of Jacinto Alcantara; on the E. by the provincial road; on the S. by property of Marciana Masacayan; and on the W. by property of Cirila Barrion. Point 1 is S. 81° 30' W., 481.68 meters from B.L.L.M. 2, Rosario, Batangas. Area 342 square meters, more or less.

2. A parcel of land (lot 2, plan Psu-147414, sheet 1), situated in the barrio of Namunga, municipality of Rosario, province of Batangas. Bounded on the N. by property of Andres Alcantara; on the NE. by properties of Ireneo Pita, et al. and Estanislao Manigbas; on the SE. by properties of Gonzalo Ramos, et al., Rufina Panganiban Vda. de J. Leviste, Lucia Marquez and Felipe Escano; on the SW. by properties of Emeteria Inandan and Sebastian Inandan, et al. and the Namunga Creek; and on the NW. by the Namunga Creek and property of Francisco Soriano. Point 1 is N. 80° 32' W., 572.08 meters from B.L.L.M. 2; Rosario, Batangas. Area 14,742 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Batangas, at its session to be held in the City of Lipa, Philippines, on the 17th day of January, 1956, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Luis B. Reyes, judge of said court, the 10th day of August, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 22nd day of September, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[10, 11] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF BATANGAS

Land Registration Case No. N-412. LRC Record No. N-10039

PERFECTO SABILE ET AL., applicants

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Batangas, Batangas; the Municipal Mayor, Calixtra Galit, Isabela Mandigma and Paz Bragado, San Juan, Batangas; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by the spouses Perfecto Sabile and Erisberta Gutierrez, San Juan, Batangas, through the Atty. Jose S. Umali, San Juan, Batangas, to register and confirm their title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-144852), situated in the poblacion, municipality of San Juan, province of Batangas. Bounded on the N. by property of Calixtra Galit; on the E. by the Dandan Street; on the S. by property of Isabela Mandigma; and on the W. by property of Paz Bragado. Point 1 is S. 87° 12' W., 267.69 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, San Juan, Batangas. Area 886 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Batangas, at its session to be held in the City of Lipa, Philippines, on the 18th day of January, 1956, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Luis B. Reyes, judge of said court, the 10th day of August, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this said day of September, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[10, 11] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF BATANGAS

Land Registration Case No. N-5. LRC Record No. N-9910

CATALINO JAVIER ADVINCULA, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Batangas, Batangas; the Municipal Mayor, Ruperto Ramos, Simplicio Soreta and wife, Sofronio Magsino and wife, Fernanda

Apacible and Sotero Cudiamat, Balayan, Batangas; and Isabel Bautista, 103 San Rafael, San Miguel, Manila; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Catalino Javier Advincula, 103 San Rafael, San Miguel, Manila, to register and confirm his title to the following property:

A parcel of land (lot 454, Balayan Cadastre, plan Swo-39491) with the improvements thereon, situated in the poblacion, municipality of Balayan, province of Batangas. Bounded on the NE. by properties of Simplicio Soreta and wife and Sofronio Magsino and wife; on the SE. by properties of Sofronio Magsino and wife, Sotero Cudiamat and Fernando Apacible; on the SW. by the De la Paz Street; and on the NW. by property of Catalino Javier Advincula. Point 1 is N. 43° 56' E., 332.52 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, Balayan Cadastre 146. Area 388 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Batangas, at its session to be held in the municipality of Balayan, province of Batangas, Philippines, on the 23rd day of January, 1956, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Conrado M. Vasquez, judge of said court, the 6th day of July, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 29th day of September, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[10, 11] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF BATANGAS

Land Registration Case No. N-414. LRC Record No. N-10153

AGRIPINO MONASTREAL ET AL., applicants

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Batangas, Batangas; the Municipal Mayor, Eugenio Goce, Paula M. Goce and Sotero Gonzales, Rosario, Batangas; Juan Mayor, Lucio Dakila, Felix Mendoza, Jacinto Diwa, Domingo Sarmiento and Estanislao Ramos, Malaasas, Rosario, Batangas; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by the spouses Agripino Monastreal

and Teodora Baera, Lipa City, through the Atty. J. M. Manguiat, Lipa City, to register and confirm their title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-143050) with the improvements thereon, situated in the barrio of Maalasas or Maalasas, municipality of Rosario, province of Batangas. Bounded on the E. by the provincial road; on the SE. by a creek and properties of Sotero Gonzales, Lucio Dakila, Felix Mendoza and Jacinto Diwa; on the SW. by property of Domingo Sarmiento, a creek and property of Estanislao Ramos; and on the NW. by the Mabilog River and a creek and property of Juan Mayor. Point 1 is S. 5° 38' E., 3,564.75 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, Rosario, Batangas. Area 52,235 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Batangas, at its session to be held in the City of Lipa, Philippines, on the 18th day of January, 1956, at 9:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Luis B. Reyes, judge of said court, the 25th day of August, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 29th day of September, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[10, 11] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF BATANGAS

Land Registration Case No. N-4. LRC Record No. N-10018

ALEJANDRO N. MARIÑO and VICENTE N.
MARIÑO, applicants

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Batangas, Batangas; the Municipal Mayor, the heirs of Teofilo Atienza, Vicente Noble, Pedro Pedro Catapang, the heirs of Ramon de Leon, Doroteo Catapat, Rufo Noble, Juliana de Leon and Consuelo Almaria, Trial, Batangas; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Alejandro N. Mariño and Vicente N. Mariño, Taal, Batangas, to register and confirm their title to the following properties:

Three parcels of land with the improvements thereon, situated in the barrio of Cawit, municipality of Taal, Province of Batangas. The boundaries and areas of said parcels are as follows:

1. A parcel of land (lot 3, plan Psu-128772, sheet 2). Bounded on the NE. by property of Vicente Noble; on the SE. by the Latag Creek and property of Pedro Catapang; on the SW. by the Latag Creek, property of Pedro Catapang and the provincial road; and on the W. and NW. by the provincial road. Point 1 is N. 9° 43' E., 1,431 from church bell tower, Taal, Batangas. Area 19,254 square meters, more or less.

2. A parcel of land (lot 4, plan Psu-128772, sheet 2). Bounded on the NE. by properties of the heirs of Teofilo Atienza and Vicente Noble; on the SE. by the provincial road and property of the heirs of Ramon de Leon; on the S. by property of the heirs of Ramon de Leon; on the W. by the Cawit Creek and property of Doroteo Catapat; and on the NW. by the Cawit Creek, property of Doroteo Catapat, lot 7 and properties of the heirs of Ramon de Leon and Julian de Leon. Point 1 is N. 1° 38' E., 1,701.42 meter from church bell tower, Taal, Batangas. Area 137,674 square meters, more or less.

3. A parcel of land (lot 7, plan Psu-128772 sheet 2). Bounded on the SE. by lot 4 (property of Doroteo Catapat); on the S. by property of Doroteo Catapat; on the SW. by property of Doroteo Catapat and a callejon; and on the NW. by a callejon and property of the heirs of Ramon de Leon. Point 1 N. 8° 04' W., 1,424.73 meters from church bell tower, Taal, Batangas. Area 29,468 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Batangas, at its session to be held in the municipality of Balayan, Province of Batangas, Philippines, on the 31st day of January, 1956, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Conrado M. Vasquez, judge of said court, the 2nd day of August, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Manila, Philippines, this 6th day of October, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[10, 11] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF BATANGAS

Land Registration Case No. N-6. LRC Record No. N-9911

AGUSTIN BASIT, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Batangas, Batangas; the Municipal Mayor,

Florencia Carbon, Jacinto Carbon, Angel Castillo, Eulogia Capacia, Eutiquio Consigo, Dominga Dancillo, Gervacio Sevilla, Benito de Ocampo, Anastacio Basit, Pedro Castillo, the heirs of Matea Basit, Severo Basit, Eustaquia Vda. de Apacible, Santiago Inciong, the heirs of Lorenzo Bandelaria, Ramon Granados, Potenciana Valdez and Maria Galzado, Tuy, Batangas; Dionisio Buenas and Marcelo Ermita, Nagugbu, Batangas; Sotero Cudramat, Bala yan, Batangas; and Teodulo Advincula, 108 Cementina, Pasay City; and Maria Alas, Palico, Tuy, Batangas; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Agustin Basit, Palico, Tuy, Batangas, through the Atty. Conrado N. Cajator, 207 Don Ramon Santos Bldg., Plaza Goiti, Manila, to register and confirm his title to the following properties with the improvements thereon:

1. A parcel of land (lot No. 1, plan Psu-85817, sheet No. 1), situated in the barrio of Luntal, municipality of Tuy, Province of Batangas. Bounded on the NE. by the Cacaon River and a creek; on the SE. by property of Eutiquio Consigo; on the SW. by the provincial road; and on the W. by the provincial road to Cavite. Point 1 is N. 55° 32' W. 2,536 meters more or less, from B.L.B.M. No. 1, Luntal, Tuy, Batangas. Area 65,555 square meters, more or less.

2. A parcel of land (lot No. 2, plan Psu-85817, sheet No. 1), situated in the barrio of Luntal, municipality of Tuy, Province of Batangas. Bounded on the NE. by the provincial road; on the SE. by property of Eutiquio Consigo; on the SW. by properties of Domingo Dancillo and Gervacio Sevilla; and on the NW. by property of Sotero Cudramat and a creek. Point 1 is N. 55° 52' W., 2,549.06 meters more or less from B.L.B.M. No. 1, Luntal, Tuy, Batangas. Area 39,407 square meters, more or less.

3. A parcel of land (lot No. 3, plan Psu-85817, sheet No. 1), situated in the barrio of Luntal, municipality of Tuy, Province of Batangas. Bounded on the NE. by property of Dominga Dancillo; on the SE. by property of Angel Castillo; on the SW. and W. by the Lakian River; and on the NW. by the Lakian River and property of Dionisio Buenas. Point 1 is N. 58° 16' W., 2,640.59 meters more or less, from B.L.B.M. No. 1, Luntal, Tuy, Batangas. Area 44,124 square meters, more or less.

4. A parcel of land (lot No. 4, plan Psu-85817, sheet No. 1), situated in the barrio of Luntal, municipality of Tuy, Province of Batangas. Bounded on the NE. by the provincial road; to Cavite; on the SW. by the provincial road to Nasugbu; and on the NW. by a road. Point 1 is N. 53° 09' W., 2,884.80 meters more or less, from B.L.B.M. No. 1, Luntal, Tuy Batangas. Area 214 square meters, more or less.

5. A parcel of land (lot No. 5 plan Psu-85817, sheet No. 1), situated in the barrio of Luntal, municipality of Tuy, Province of Batangas. Bounded on the N. by a creek; on the E. by the provincial road to Cavite; on the SE. and S. by a road; on the SW. by the provincial road to Nasugbu; and on the N. by a creek. Point 1 is N. 52° 24' W., 2,916.33 meters more or less, from B.L.B.M. No. 1, Luntal, Tuy, Batangas. Area 2,981 square meters, more or less.

6. A parcel of land (plan Psu-142262), situated in the poblacion, municipality of Tuy, province of Batangas. Bounded on the N. by property of Teodulo Advincula; on the E. by the Rillo Street; on the S. by property of Benito de Ocampo; and on the W. by property of Marcelo Ermita. Point 1 is N. 5° 15' W., 394.58 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, Tuy, Batangas. Area 750 square meters, more or less.

7. A parcel of land (plan Psu-145368), situated in the barrio of Luntal, municipality of Tuy, province of Batangas. Bounded on the NE. by property of Eutiquio Consigo; on the E. by property of Pedro Castillo; on the SE. by property of Pedro Castillo, a creek, and property of the heirs of Mateo Basit; on the S. by a creek and property of the heirs of Mateo Basit; on the SW. by a creek, property of the heirs of Mateo Basit and the Lakian River; and on the NW. by properties of Agustin Basit and Dominga Dancillo. Point 1 is N. 59° 26' W., 2,486.72 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, Tuy Batangas. Area 52,782 square meters, more or less.

8. A parcel of land (plan Swo-14066) lot No. 2, Psu-96279), situated in the barrio of Sabang, municipality of Tuy, province of Batangas. Bounded on the NE. by property of Maria Galzado and Santiago Inciong; on the E. and SE. by the Cacaon River; on the SW. by property of Eustaquio Vda. de Apacible; and on the NW. by property of Jacinto Carbon. Point 1 is N. 18° 35' W., 1,933.09 meters more or less, from B.L.B.M. No. 1, Luntal, Tuy, Batangas. Area 34,533 square meters, more or less.

9. A parcel of land (lot 2, plan Psu-65825-Amd.) situated in the barrio of Sabang, municipality of Tuy, Province of Batangas. Bounded on the NE. by lot 3; on the S. by a creek and property of Potenciano Valdez; and on the SW. and NW. by lot 1 (property of the heirs of Lorenzo Bandelaria). Point 1 is N. 34° 33' W., 2,242.84 meters from B.L.B.M. 1, Luntal, Tuy, Batangas. Area 5,869 square meters, more or less.

10. A parcel of land (lot 3, plan-85825-Amd.), situated in the barrio of Sabang, municipality of Tuy, Province of Batangas. Bounded on the N. and W. by lot 1, (property of the heirs of Lorenzo Bandelaria); on the NE. by property of Ramon Granados; on the E. and SW. by property of Potenciano Valdez; and on the W. by lot 2. Point 1 is S. 31° 44' W., 2,365.11 meters from B.L.B.M. 1,

Luntal, Tuy, Batangas. Area 19,758 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Batangas, at its session to be held in the municipality of Balayan, Province of Batangas, Philippines, on the 30th day of January, 1956, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Conrado M. Vasquez, judge of said court, the 6th day of July, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 6th day of October, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[10, 11] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF BATANGAS

Land Registration Case No. N-229. LRC Record No. N-10179

AMADO MASILUNGAN and JUANITA ONA, applicants

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Batangas, Batangas; the Municipal Mayor, Isabel Aguila, the heirs of Guadalupe Masilungan and Gregorio Lardizabal, San Jose, Batangas; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by the spouses Amado Masilungan and Juanita Ona, San Jose, Batangas, through the Atty. Felipe B. Kalalo, San Jose, Batangas, to register and confirm their title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-142104) with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the poblacion, municipality of San Jose, province of Batangas. Bounded on the N. by property of the heirs of Guadalupe Masilungan; on the E. by the Umali street; on the S. by the Marquez street; and on the W. by property of Gregorio Lardizabal. Point 1 is S. 72° 07' E., 202.64 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, San Jose, Batangas. Area 824 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Batangas, at its session to be held in the municipality of Batangas, province of Batangas, Philippines, on the 31st day of January, 1956, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred

from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Manuel P. Barcelona, judge of said court, the 12th day of September, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 6th day of October, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[10, 11] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF BATANGAS

Land Registration Case No. N-230. LRC Record No. N-10180

LUCIA COMPLE ET AL., applicants

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal, the District Engineer, the Municipal Mayor, Batangas, Batangas; the heirs of Paterno Aguila % Pedro Aguila and Gregorio Marcelo, Cuta, Batangas, Batangas; and Doroteo Tenorio, Tanauan, Batangas; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Lucia Comple, Tanauan, Batangas; Dionisio Martinez and Emiliano Martinez, Calapan, Mindoro Oriental, to register and confirm their title to the following property:

A parcel of land (lot 120, Batangas, Cadastre, plan AP-271), situated in the barrio of Cute, municipality of Batangas, province of Batangas. Bounded on the NE. and SE. by property of the heirs of Paterno Aguila; on the W. by properties of the heirs of Paterno Aguila and Gregorio Marcelo; and on the NW. by property of Gregorio Mercado. Point 1 is S. 50° 16' E., 183.42 meters from B.B.M. 13, Batangas, Cadastre. Area 4,579 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Batangas, at its session to be held in the municipality of Batangas, province of Batangas, Philippines, on the 31st day of January, 1956, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Manuel P. Barcelona, judge of said court, the 13th day of September, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 6th day of October, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[10, 11] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF BUKIDNON

Land Registration Case No. N-7. LRC Record No. N-9504

PEDRO P. DE LA PAZ, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal, the District Engineer, the Municipal Mayor, Juan Ruiz and Panfilo Alinton, Malaybalay, Bukidnon; Juan Ruiz, 55 Shaw Blvd., Mandaluyong, Rizal; and Lualhati P. Cruz, Marikina, Rizal; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Pedro P. de la Paz, % Bureau of Posts, Manila, to register and confirm his title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-139485) situated in the poblacion, municipality of Malaybalay, province of Bukidnon. Bounded on the E. by the municipal road; on the SE. by property of Juan Ruiz; on the SW. by the national road; and on the NW. by property of Panfilo Alinton. Point 1 is S. 24° 21' E., 375.24 meters from B.L.L.M. 1. Malaybalay, Bukidnon. Area 1,474 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Bukidnon, at its session to be held in the municipality of Malaybalay, province of Bukidnon, Philippines, on the 20th day of December, 1955, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Jose F. Fernandez, judge of said court, the 2nd day of August, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 25th day of August, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[9, 10] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF BUKIDNON

Land Registration Case No. N-8. LRC Record No. N-9505

JUAN RUIZ, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal, the District Engineer, the Municipal Mayor, Filomeno Santiago, Pedro P. de la Paz, Ramon Villanueva, Luis Lancero and Josefa Inicial Pabillaran, Malay-

balay, Bukidnon; and Teresa Baytan, 55 Shaw Boulevard, Mandaluyong, Rizal; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Juan Ruiz, 55 Shaw Blvd., Mandaluyong, Rizal, to register and confirm his title to the following properties:

Two parcels of land situated in the poblacion, municipality of Malaybalay, province of Bukidnon. The boundaries and areas of said parcels are as follows:

1. A parcel of land (lot 1, plan Psu-139483). Bounded on the E. and SE. by the municipal road; on the SW. by the national road; and on the NW. by property of Pedro P. de la Paz. Point 1 is S. 21° 46' E., 410.91 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, Malaybalay, Bukidnon. Area 1,195 square meters, more or less.

2. A parcel of land (lot 2, plan Psu-139483). Bounded on the NE. by property of Ramon Villanueva; on the SE. by property of Luis Lancero; on the SW. by the public land; and on the NW. by the public land and the national road. Point 1 is S. 11° 02' E., 635.27 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, Malaybalay, Bukidnon. Area 27,744 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Bukidnon, at its session to be held in the municipality of Malaybalay, province of Bukidnon, Philippines, on the 20th day of December, 1955, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Jose F. Fernandez, judge of said court, the 2nd day of August, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 25th day of August, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[9, 10] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF BULACAN

Land Registration Case No. N-671. LRC Record No. N-9885

ISABEL SAN PEDRO, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Malolos, Bulacan; the Municipal Mayor, Genoveva Aguillon, Marciana Francia and Gonzalo Villaflores, Meycauayan, Bulacan; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Isabel San Pedro, Meycauayan, through the Atty. Teofilo A. Abejo, 208 Digna Bldg., Manila, to register and confirm her title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-134312) with the improvements thereon, situated in the barrio of Malahacan, municipality of Meycauayan, province of Bulacan. Bounded on the N. by a barrio road; on the E. by property of Geneveva Aguillon; on the SW. by property of Marciana Francia; and on the W. by property of Gonzalo Villaflores. Point 1 is N. 59° 22' E., 1,757.10 meters from Maycauayan bell tower, Meycauayan Bulacan. Area 1,436 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Bulacan, at its session to be held in the municipality of Malolos, Province of Bulacan, Philippines, on the 16th day of December, 1955, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Angel H. Mojica, judge of said court, the 30th day of June, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 5th day of August, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[9, 10] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF BULACAN

Land Registration Case No. N-675. LRC Record No. N-9889

SILVESTRE BERNARDO ET AL., applicants

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer; Malolos, Bulacan; the Municipal Mayor, Rosario Sarabia, Antonio Cruz, Aida Irlanda, Mariano Bernardo, Cirila de Guzman, Pedro Dionisio and Santiago Gatchalian, Guiguinto, Bulacan; Pascual Pagtalunan, the heirs of Jose Bernardo, Domingo Galvez, Eugenio Lopez and the heirs of Ambrosio Delgado, Panginay, Guiguinto, Bulacan; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Silvestre Bernardo, Restituto Bernardo, Julia or Juliana Bernardo, Arsenia Bernardo and Teodorico Bernardo, Guiguinto, Bulacan, through the Atty. Jose P. Osorio, 208 Digna Bldg., Manila, to register and confirm their title

to the following properties with the improvements thereon:

1. A parcel of land (lot 1, plan Psu-139156, sheet 1), situated in the poblacion, municipality of Guiguinto, province of Bulacan. Bounded on the N. by property of Mariano Bernardo; on the E. by the municipal road; on the S. by property of Pedro Dionisio; and on the W. by the Guiguinto River. Point 1 is 4° 00' W., 248.36 meters from B.L.L.M. 2, Guiguinto, Bulacan. Area 1,384 square meters, more or less.

2. A parcel of land (lot 2, plan Psu-139156, sheet 1), situated in the poblacion, municipality of Guiguinto, province of Bulacan. Bounded on the N. by property of Cirila de Guzman; on the E. by property of Santiago Gatchalian; on the S. by property of Pedro Dionisio; and on the W. by the municipal road. Point 1 is S. 2° 07' W., 267.22 meters from B.L.L.M. 2, Guiguinto, Bulacan. Area 116 square meters, more or less.

3. A parcel of land (plan Swo-35394) (lot 3, Psu-139156) situated in the barrio of Panginay, municipality of Guiguinto, province of Bulacan. Bounded on the NE. by the Panginay Creek; on the SE. by property of the heirs of Ambrosio Delgado; on the SW. by an irrigation canal; and on the NW. by property of Pascual Pagtalunan. Point 1 is S. 60° 36' S., 1,596.85 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, Guiguinto, Bulacan. Area 8,352 square meters, more or less.

4. A parcel of land (plan Swo-35394) (lot 4, Psu-139156), situated in the barrio of Panginay, municipality of Guiguinto, province of Bulacan. Bounded on the NE. by an irrigation canal; on the SE. by property of the heirs of Ambrosio Delgado; on the S. by properties of Eugenio Lopez and Domingo Galvez; on the SW. by property of the heirs of Jose Bernardo; and on the NW. by properties of the heirs of Jose Bernardo and Pascual Pagtalunan. Point 1 is S. 53° 46' E., 1,530.83 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, Guiguinto, Bulacan. Area 30,826 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Bulacan, at its session to be held in the municipality of Malolos, Province of Bulacan, Philippines, on the 21st day of December, 1955, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Angel H. Mojica, judge of said court, the 30th day of June, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 5th day of August, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[9, 10] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF BULACAN

Land Registration Case No. N-676. LRC Record No. N-9890

JOSE DE LA CRUZ, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Malolos, Bulacan; the Municipal Mayor, Domingo Tablan, Rosalio Santos, Asuncion Meneses, Manuel Catindig, Bonifacio Enriquez, Arsenio Wenceslao, Francisco A. Rodrigo and Adeodato Lava, Bulacan, Bulacan; Valentina Bustamante, Pilar Carpio, Jose Roque, Nicanor Carpio, Luis Ablaza, Elias Torres, Severino Bairan, Alfonso Camua, Rafael Santos, Pablo Manahan, Jose Salvador, Alfredo Wenceslao, Isidro Wenceslao, Arsenio Wenceslao, Homobono Tanseco, Marcial Roque, Bernardina Bustamante, Felicidad Wenceslao, Juliana Alfonso, Leonila Mercado, Pablo H. del Pilar, Leonila Salvador, Isaias Carlos, Bernardina Bustamante and Emilio Santos, Pitpitan, Bulacan, Bulacan; Rufina Wenceslao, Amalia Mirandan and Teodoro Catindig, San Nicolas, Bulacan, Bulacan; Narciso Paraiso, Jr. and Melencio Paraiso, Taal, Malolos, Bulacan; Apolonia Paraiso, Matimbo, Malolos, Bulacan; Felisa Mendoza, Natividad Mendoza, Flora Mendoza and Cesar Mendoza, Sta. Isabel, Malolos, Bulacan; Gregoria Mendoza and Ricardo Martinez, Bambang, Bulacan, Bulacan; Canuto Paraiso, Mambog, Malolos, Bulacan; and the Angat Irrigation System, Plaridel, Bulacan; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Jose de la Cruz, Pitpitan, Bulacan, Bulacan, to register and confirm his title to the following properties:

Fourteen parcels of land with the improvements thereon, situated in the barrio of Pitpitan, municipality of Bulacan, province of Bulacan. The boundaries and areas of said parcels are as follows:

1. A parcel of land (lot 1, plan Psu-125504, sheet 1). Bounded on the NE. by an irrigation ditch; on the SE. by properties of Valentina Bustamante, Pilar Carpio and Rufina Wenceslao; on the SW. by property of Valentina Bustamante; and on the NW. by properties of Jose Roque and Luis Ablaza. Point 1 is N. 77° 21' W., 3,099.07 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, Bulacan, Bulacan. Area 2,306 square meters, more or less.

2. A parcel of land (lot 2, plan Psu-125504, sheet 1). Bounded on the NE. and NW. by property of Nicanor Carpio; on the SE. by property of Valentina Bustamante; and on the SW. by an irrigation ditch. Point 1 is N. 76° 11' W., 3,050.07 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, Bulacan, Bulacan. Area 820 square meters, more or less.

3. A parcel of land (lot 3, plan Psu-125504, sheet 1). Bounded on the N. by property of Domingo Tablan; on the NE. by properties of Rufina Wenceslao and Rosalio Santos; on the SE. by property of Rosalio Santos; and on the S. and SW. by properties of the heirs of Narciso Paraiso. Point 1 is N. 74° 24' W., 2,877.13 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, Bulacan, Bulacan. Area 1,761 square meters, more or less.

4. A parcel of land (lot 4, plan Psu-125504, sheet 2). Bounded on the NE. by property of Francisco A. Rodrigo; on the SE. by property of the heirs of Pascual Catindig; on the SW. by property of Rosalio Santos; and on the NW. by properties of Rosalio Santos, Bonifacio Enriquez and Severino Bairan. Point 1 is N. 77° 03' W., 2,541.56 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, Bulacan, Bulacan. Area 7,559 square meters, more or less.

5. A parcel of land (lot 5, plan Psu-125504, sheet 2). Bounded on the NE. by property of Elias Torres; on the SE. by property of Severino Bairan; and on the SW. and NW. by property of the heirs of Maria Lava. Point 1 is N. 75° 32' W., 2,594.06 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, Bulacan, Bulacan. Area 1,126 square meters, more or less.

6. A parcel of land (lot 6, plan Psu-125504, sheet 2). Bounded on the NE. by property of Elias Torres; on the SE. by properties of Elias Torres and the heirs of Maria Lava; on the SW. by property of the heirs of Narciso Paraiso; and on the NW. by property of the heirs of Maria Lava. Point 1 is N. 75° 24' W., 2,645.88 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, Bulacan, Bulacan. Area 4,312 square meters, more or less.

7. A parcel of land (lot 7, plan Psu-125504, sheet 3). Bounded on the NE. by property of Severino Bairan; on the SE. by properties of Elias Torres and Nicanor Carpio; on the SW. by property of Nicanor Carpio; and on the NW. by property of Elias Torres. Point 1 is N. 71° 59' W., 2,520.29 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, Bulacan, Bulacan. Area 1,427 square meters, more or less.

8. A parcel of land (lot 8, plan Psu-125504, sheet 3). Bounded on the NE. by property of Adeodato Lava; on the SE. by properties of Jose Salvador, Bonifacio Enriquez, Severino Bairan and Elias Torres; on the SW. by property of Elias Torres; and on the NW. by properties of Alfonso Camua, Elias Torres, Rafael Santos and Pablo Manahan. Point 1 is N. 72° 25' W., 2,558.88 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, Bulacan, Bulacan. Area 4,719 square meters, more or less.

9. A parcel of land (lot 9, plan Psu-125504, sheet 3). Bounded on the NE. by property of Amalia Miranda; on the SE. by properties of the heirs of Bernardina Bustamante, Amalia Miranda, Rufina Wenceslao and Severino Bairan; on the SW. by property of Elias Torres; and on the NW. by property of Homobono Tanseco. Point 1 is N. 67° 29' W., 2,536.18 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, Bulacan, Bulacan. Area 1,098 square meters, more or less.

10. A parcel of land (lot 10, plan Psu-125504, sheet 4). Bounded on the NE. by the Daang Bangca Creek now irrigation ditch, and property of Amalia Miranda; on the SE. by property of Amalia Miranda; on the SW. by property of Domingo Tablan; and on the NW. by the Daang Bangca Creek now irrigation ditch. Point 1 is N. 61° 50' W., 2,794.40 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, Bulacan, Bulacan. Area 874 square meters, more or less.

11. A parcel of land (lot 11, plan Psu-125504, sheet 4). Bounded on the NE. by property of Rufina Wenceslao; on the SE. and SW. by property of Domingo Tablan; and on the NW. by an irrigation ditch. Point 1 is N. 65° 54' W., 2,859.94 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, Bulacan, Bulacan. Area 1,338 square meters, more or less.

12. A parcel of land (lot 12, plan Psu-125504, sheet 5). Bounded on the NE. by property of Juliana Alfonso; on the SE. by property of the heirs of Brigido Martinez; on the SW. by property of Bonifacio Enriquez; and on the NW. by properties of Marcial Roque, Felicidad Wenceslao and Bernandina Bustamante. Point 1 is N. 48° 00' W., 3,051.29 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, Bulacan, Bulacan. Area 3,381 square meters, more or less.

13. A parcel of land (lot 13, plan Psu-125504, sheet 6). Bounded on the NE. by property of Pablo H. del Pilar; on the SE. by property of Leonila Salvador; on the SW. by the provincial road; and on the NW. by property of Canuto Paraiso. Point 1 is N. 54° 18' W., 2,556 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, Bulacan, Bulacan. Area 1,412 square meters, more or less.

14. A parcel of land (lot 14, plan Psu-125504, sheet 6). Bounded on the NE. and E. by property of Bernardina Bustamante; on the SE. by property of Isaias Carlos and Emilio Santos; on the SW. by the provincial road; and on the NW. by properties of Leonila Mercado, Leonila Salvador and Pablo H. del Pilar and the Libis Street. Point 1 is N. 56° 16' W., 2,465.41 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, Bulacan, Bulacan. Area 7,944 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Bulacan, at its session to be held in the municipality of Malolos, province of Bulacan, Philippines, on the 22nd day of December, 1955, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Angel H. Mojica, judge of said court, the 30th day of June, in the year 1955.
Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 25th day of August, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[9, 10] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

56613—31

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF BULACAN

Land Registration Case No. N-672. LRC Record No. N-9886

ESCOLASTICA LORENZO ET AL., applicants

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Malolos, Bulacan; the Municipal Mayor, Norzagaray, Bulacan; Rosario Jose, Antonio Catanyag, Arcadia or Arcadio Elpa, Juana Castillo, Eusebio Matias and Andres Herrera, Minuyan, Norzagaray, Bulacan; Jose Policarpio, Paciencia Torres and Leona Manuel, Bigte, Norzagaray, Bulacan; Susana Gimeno, Sta. Maria, Bulacan; and Irene Trinidad, San Jose del Monte, Bulacan; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Escolastica Lorenzo, Santiago Lorenzo, Marcelino Lorenzo and the minors Serapio Lorenzo, Julia Lorenzo, Regina Lorenzo and Milagros Lorenzo % Susana Avendaño, Bigte, Norzagaray, Bulacan; Eliseo Lorenzo, Sta. Maria, Bulacan; and Adriano Lorenzo, San Jose del Monte, Bulacan; through the Atty. Jose T. de los Santos, 202-206 Pedro Cruz Bldg., 426 Evangelista, Manila, to register and confirm their title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-91911) (Swo-38793), situated in the barrio of Minuyan, municipality of Norzagaray, province of Bulacan. Bounded on the NE. by properties of Rosario Jose and Antonio Catanyag; on the E. by property of Arcadia or Arcadio Elpa; on the SE. by properties of Juana Castillo and Eusebio Matias; on the S. and W. by property of Andres Herrera; and on the NW. by public land. Point 1 is S. 32° 12' E., 7,943.33 meters more or less from B.L.L.M. 2, Norzagaray. Area 206,099 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Bulacan, at its session to be held in the municipality of Malolos, province of Bulacan, Philippines, on the 20th day of December, 1955, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Jesus Y. Perez, judge of said court, the 30th day of June, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 25th day of August, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[9, 10] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF BULACAN

Land Registration Case No. N-673. LRC Record No. N-9887

DR. MANUEL S. GALVEZ ET AL., applicants

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works, the Director of Forestry, and the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Manila, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Malolos, Bulacan; the Municipal Mayor, and the Parish Priest, Guiguinto, Bulacan; Gregorio Manalo, Domingo Galvez, Tomas Bernardo, Pedro Kundangan and Pedro Galvez, Tuktukan, Guiguinto, Bulacan; and the heirs of Vicente Enriquez, Bulacan, Bulacan; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by the spouses Dr. Manuel S. Galvez and Ester Rufino, 2555, Taft, Pasay City, to register and confirm their title to the following properties:

Six parcels of land with the improvements thereon, situated in the barrio of Tuktukan, municipality of Guiguinto, province of Bulacan. The boundaries and areas of said parcels are as follows:

1. A parcel of land (lot 1, plan Psu-146195). Bounded on the NE. by the old provincial road and an irrigation canal; on the SW. by the national road; and on the W. and NW. by property of Gregorio Manalo. Point 1 is S. 88° 30' E., 1,654.08 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, Guiguinto, Bulacan. Area 370 square meters, more or less.

2. A parcel of land (lot 2 plan Psu-146195). Bounded on the NE. by property of the heirs of Vicente Enriquez and the Ugong Creek; on the SE. by the Ugong Creek; on the S. by the national road; on the SW. by property of the Paroquia de Guiguinto, the national road and property of the heirs of Vicente Enriquez and the old provincial road; and on the NW. by property of the heirs of Vicente Enriquez. Point 1 is S. 88° 46' E., 1,665.46 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, Guiguinto, Bulacan. Area 36,913 square meters, more or less.

3. A parcel of land (lot 3, plan Psu-146195). Bounded on the NE. by the old provincial road; on the SW. by the national road and an irrigation canal; and on the NW. by an irrigation canal. Point 1 is S. 87° 18' E., 1,753.60 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, Guiguinto, Bulacan. Area 938 square meters, more or less.

4. A parcel of land (lot 4, plan Psu-146195). Bounded on the NE. by the national road; on the SE. and S. by property of the heirs of Vicente Enriquez; and on the SW. by an irrigation canal. Point 1 is S. 86° 21' E., 1,779.42 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, Guiguinto, Bulacan. Area 1,122 square meters, more or less.

5. A parcel of land (lot 5, plan Psu-146195). Bounded on the NE. by the national road; on

the E. by an irrigation canal; on the S. by property of Pedro Galvez; and on the SW. by a barrio road. Point 1 is S. 86° 56' E., 1,680.69 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, Guiguinto, Bulacan. Area 959 square meters, more or less.

6. A parcel of land (lot 6, plan Psu-146195). Bounded on the NE. by a barrio road; on the S. by property of the heirs of Vicente Enriquez; on the SW. by properties of the Municipal Government of Guiguinto (Tuktukan Barrio School Site) and Pedro Kundangan; and on the NW. by property of Pedro Kundangan. Point 1 is S. 86° 36' E., 1,631.04 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, Guiguinto, Bulacan. Area 1,104 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Bulacan, at its session to be held in the municipality of Malolos, Province of Bulacan, Philippines, on the 21st day of December, 1955, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon, to shown cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Jesus Y. Perez, judge of said court, the 30th day of June, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 25th day of August, 1955.

Attest:

ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS

[9, 10]

Commissioner of Land Registration

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF BULACAN

Land Registration Case No. N-674. LRC Record No. N-9888

EMILIO LORENZO ET AL., applicants

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Malolos, Bulacan; the Municipal Mayor, Polo, Bulacan; Jose Arabilla, Nicanor Salvador, Angel Lorenzo and Luningning Mercado, Malanday, Polo, Bulacan; Brigida Hermoso, Meycauayan, Bulacan; Rosario Bernardo and Remedios Bernardo, Kaybadia, Obando, Bulacan; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by the spouses Emiliano Lorenzo and Leonarda Arabilla, Malanday, Polo, Bulacan, through the Atty. Armando T. de Guzman, 206 Laperal Bldg., 851 Rizal Avenue, Manila, to register and confirm their title to the following properties:

Four parcels of land with the improvements thereon, situated in the barrio of Malanday, municipality of Polo, province of Bulacan. The

boundaries and areas of said parcels are as follows:

1. A parcel of land (lot 1, plan Psu-145885). Bounded on the NE. by a road; on the SE. by property of Brigida Hermoso (claimed by Angel Lorenzo and Luningning Mercado); on the SW. by lot 2; and on the NW. by properties of Jose Arambilla, Nicanor Salvador, and Angel Lorenzo (Lolomboy Estate). Point 1 is N. 47° 30' E., 1,423.75 from B.L.L.M. 1, Polo, Bulacan. Area 924 square meters, more or less.

2. A parcel of land (lot 2, plan Psu-145885). Bounded on the NE. by lot 1; on the SE. by property of Emiliano Lorenzo; on the SW. by property of Emiliano Lorenzo and lot 3; and on the NW. by property of Rosario and Remedios Bernardo (Lolomboy Estate). Point 1 is N. 47° 30' E., 1,423.75 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, Polo, Bulacan. Area 2,473 square meters, more or less.

3. A parcel of land (lot 3, plan Psu-145885). Bounded on the NE. by property of Rosario and Remedios Bernardo (Lolomboy Estate) and lot 2; on the SE. and SW. by property of Emiliano Lorenzo; and on the NW. by lot 4. Point 1 is N. 43° 09' E., 1,266.57 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, Polo, Bulacan. Area 3,160 square meters, more or less.

4. A parcel of land (lot 4, plan Psu-145885). Bounded on the NE. by property of Rosario and Remedios Bernardo (Lolomboy Estate); on the SE. by lot 3; on the SW. by property of Emiliano Lorenzo; and on the NW., by the provincial road. Point 1 is S. 43° 09' E., 1,266.57 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, Polo, Bulacan. Area 419 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Bulacan, at its session to be held in the municipality of Malolos, province of Bulacan, Philippines, on the 22nd day of December, 1955, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Jesus Y. Perez, judge of said court, the 30th day of June, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 25th day of August, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[9, 10] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF BULACAN

Land Registration Case No. N-677. LRC Record No. N-9891

JOSE PINEDA y BAUTISTA, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director

of Forestry, Manila, the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Malolos, Bulacan, the Municipal Mayor, and Elena T. Santos % Salome T. Santos, Hagonoy, Bulacan; Eulogio de la Cruz, Maria Bautista and Albaro Baisa, Sagrada Familia, Hagonoy, Bulacan; and Trinidad Icasiano, % Bonifacio Enriquez, 248 Elias St., Sta. Cruz, Manila; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Jose Pineda y Bautista, Sagrada Familia, Hagonoy, Bulacan, to register and confirm his title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-126716), with the improvements thereon, situated in the barrio of Sta. Elena, municipality of Hagonoy, province of Bulacan. Bounded on the NE. by property of Eulogio de la Cruz and Maria Bautista; on the SE. by properties of Albaro Baisa, Elena T. Santos and Trinidad Icasiano; and on the N. by property of Trinidad Icasiano. Point 1 is S. 19° 55' E., 2,603.35 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, Hagonoy, Bulacan. Area 34,538 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Bulacan, at its session to be held in the municipality of Malolos, province of Bulacan, Philippines, on the 23rd day of December, 1955, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Angel H. Mojica, judge of said court, the 30th day of June, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 2nd day of September, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[9, 10] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF BULACAN

Land Registration Case No. N-678. LRC Record No. N-9892

MARIA CRISOSTOMO and JOSEFA CRUZ, applicants

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Malolos, Bulacan; the Municipal Mayor, Maria Crisostomo, Elena Crisostomo, Felipe Crisostomo, Florencio Crisostomo, Consorcia Crisostomo, Estandisla Crisostomo, Tomas Crisostomo, Lutgarda Crisostomo, Gerardo Crisostomo and Josefa Crisostomo, Hagonoy, Bulacan; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Maria Crisostomo, Hagonoy, Bulacan, and Josefa Cruz, Malabon, Rizal, through the Atty. Elpidio G. Santos, 1263-B Cavite, Sta. Cruz, Manila, to register and confirm their title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-116443), situated in the barrio of San Pascual, municipality of Hagonoy, province of Bulacan. Bounded on the N. and NE. by property of Gerardo Crisostomo; on the SE. by the Dita Creek; on the S. by the Abatan Creek; and on the W. and NW. by property of Josefa Crisostomo. Point 1 is S. 47° 54' E., 2,442.94 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, Hagonoy. Area 93,322 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Bulacan, at its session to be held in the municipality of Malolos, province of Bulacan, Philippines, on the 28th day of December, 1955, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Jesus Y. Perez, judge of said court, the 30th day of June, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 2nd day of September, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[9,10] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF BULACAN

Land Registration Case No. N-679. LRC Record No. N-9893

EUGENIA GARCIA ET AL., applicants

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Malolos, Bulacan; the Municipal Mayor, Andres Sy Reyes and Concepcion Suntay, Hagonoy, Bulacan; Sixto Santos and Victor Medina, Sta. Monica, Hagonoy, Bulacan; Hermogenes del Rosario, Pio Laderos, Felipe Santiago, Agripino Garcia, Pedro Clara or Calara, Valenta Dizon and Francisco Pascual, San Isidro, Hagonoy, Bulacan; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Eugenia Garcia, Raymundo Garcia, Fortunata Garcia and Amando Garcia, San Isidro, Hagonoy, Bulacan, to register and confirm their title to the following properties:

Three parcels of land with the improvements thereon, situated in the barrio of San Isidro,

municipality of Hagonoy, province of Bulacan. The boundaries and areas of said parcels are as follows:

1. A parcel of land (lot 1, plan Psu-140127). Bounded on the NE. by properties of Sixto Santos and Andres Sy Reyes; on the SE. by property of Andres Sy Reyes; on the S. by an irrigation canal and property of Andres Sy Reyes and Concepcion Suntay; on the SW. by an irrigation canal and property of Concepcion Suntay; and on the NW. by properties of Victor Medina, Hermogenes del Rosario and Sixto Santos. Point 1 is N. 7° 34' E., 3,196.57 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, Hagonoy, Bulacan. Area 23,812 square meters, more or less.

2. A parcel of land (lot 2, plan Psu-140127). Bounded on the N. and NW. by property of Sixto Santos; on the NE. by property of Agripino Garcia; on the E. by lot 3; on the SE. by property of Felipe Santiago, Andres Sy Reyes and Pio Laderas; and on the S. and SW. by property of Andres Sy Reyes. Point 1 is N. 8° 11' E., 3,210.33 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, Hagonoy, Bulacan. Area 13,257 square meters, more or less.

3. A parcel of land (lot 3, plan Psu-140127). Bounded on the N. by property of Agripino Garcia; on the E. by a barrio road; on the SW. by property of Andres Sy Reyes; and on the W. by lot 2. Point 1 is N. 12° 05' E., 3,307.26 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, Hagonoy, Bulacan. Area 61 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Bulacan, at its session to be held in the municipality of Malolos, province of Bulacan, Philippines, on the 28th day of December, 1955, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Angel H. Mojica, judge of said court, the 30th day of June, in the year, 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 2nd day of September, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[9,10] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF BULACAN

Land Registration Case No. N-680. LRC Record No. N-9939

FLORENTINO MALIWAT Y MARIANO, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor,

the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Malolos, Bulacan; the Municipal Mayor, the heirs of Faustina de Lara, Danilo Gonzales, Eduardo Gonzales, Ruben Gonzales, Eva Gonzales and Encarnacion Bustamante, Baliwag, Bulacan; and Angelina Quito, 1117 Antonio Rivera, Tondo, Manila; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Florentino Maliwat y Mariano, 1117 Antonio Rivera, Tondo, Manila, to register and confirm his title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-141925), situated in the barrio of Makinabang, municipality of Baliwag, province of Bulacan. Bounded on the E. by property of Danilo, Ruben and Eduardo Gonzales; on the SE. by property of Eduardo Gonzales; on the W. by properties of Danilo, Ruben and Eduardo Gonzales and Eva Gonzales; and on the NW. by property of Encarnacion Bustamante. Point 1 is N. 18° 56' E., 197.08 meters from M.B.M. 1, Baliwag Cadastre 215. Area 3,988 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the court of First Instance of Bulacan, at its session to be held in the municipality of Malolos, province of Bulacan, Philippines, on the 17th day of January, 1956, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Jesus Y. Perez, judge of said court, the 30th day of July, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 22nd day of September, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[10, 11] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF BULACAN

Land Registration Case No. N-681. LRC Record No. N-9940

REMEDIOS MALIWAT Y MARIANO, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Malolos, Bulacan; the Municipal Mayor, Danilo Gonzales, Ruben Gonzales, Eduardo Gonzales and the heirs of Faustina de Lara, Baliwag, Bulacan; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Remedios Maliwat y Mariano, 1142

Int. 1, Antonio Rivera, Tondo, Manila, to register and confirm her title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-141924) situated in the barrio of Makinabang, municipality of Baliwag, province of Bulacan. Bounded on the NE. and SW. by properties of Eduardo Gonzales; on the SE. by property of the heirs of Faustina de Lara; and on the NW. by property of Danilo, Ruben and Eduardo Gonzales. Point 1 is N. 31° 07' E., 127.58 meters from M.B.M. 1, Baliwag Cadastre 215. Area 4,677 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the court of First Instance of Bulacan, at its session to be held in the municipality of Malolos, province of Bulacan, Philippines, on the 18th day of January, 1956, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Angel H. Mojica, judge of said court, the 30th day of July, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 22nd day of September, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[10, 11] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF BULACAN

Land Registration Case No. N-683. LRC Record No. N-9942

PAULA VILLARAMA, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Malolos, Bulacan; the Municipal Mayor, Angat, Bulacan; Pablo Cruz Amisola, Jose de la Cruz, Maria Rivera, Domingo del Rosario and Matias Fernando, Niugan, Angat, Bulacan; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Paula Villarama, Marungco, Angat, Bulacan, to register and confirm her title to the following properties:

Three parcels of land situated in the barrio of Niugan, municipality of Angat, province of Bulacan. The boundaries and areas of said parcels are as follows:

1. A parcel of land (lot 1, plan Psu-131389). Bounded on the N. and NE. by the Niugan Creek; on the SE. by the Niugan Creek and property of Pablo Cruz Amisola; on the SW. by properties of Pablo Cruz Amisola and Jose de la Cruz; and on the NW. by properties of Jose de la Cruz,

Maria Rivera and Pablo Cruz Amisola. Point 1 is S. 17° 05' E., 2,171.25 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, San Rafael, Bulacan. Area 26,398 square meters, more or less.

2. A parcel of land (lot 2, plan Psu-131389). Bounded on the NE. and SE. by properties of Pablo Cruz Amisola; on the SW. by property of Maria Rivera; and on the NW. by property of Domingo del Rosario. Point 1 is S. 19° 48' E., 1,986.81 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, San Rafael, Bulacan. Area 10,108 square meters, more or less.

3. A parcel of land (lot 3, plan Psu-131389). Bounded on the NE. by property of Domingo del Rosario; on the SE. by property of Maria Rivera; and on the SW. and NW. by property of Matias Fernando. Point 1 is S. 18° 30' E., 1,867.33 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, San Rafael, Bulacan. Area 773 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the court of First Instance of Bulacan, at its session to be held in the municipality of Malolos, province of Bulacan, Philippines, on the 19th day of January, 1956, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Jesus Y. Perez, judge of said court, the 30th day of July, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 22nd day of September, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[10,11] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF BULACAN

Land Registration Case No. N-685. LRC Record No. N-9944

FORTUNATO PINEDA, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works, the Director of Forestry and the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Manila, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Malolos, Bulacan; the Municipal Mayor and Marciana de Castro, Polo, Bulacan; Macario Dizon, Tinajeros, Malabon, Rizal; Felipe Lopez and Pedro Lopez, Karuhatan, Polo, Bulacan; Cecilia Enriquez, Villa, Polo, Bulacan; and the heirs of Agapito Roco, 2709 Molave, Tondo, Manila; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Fortunato Pineda, No. 80 España Extension corner Plaridel Street, Sta. Mesa Heights, Quezon City, through the Atty. Tomas Yumol,

R-313 Alcazar Bldg., Carriedo, Manila, to register and confirm his title to the following properties:

Three parcels of land with the improvements thereon, situated in the barrio of Villa, municipality of Polo, province of Bulacan. The boundaries and areas of said parcels are as follows:

1. A parcel of land (lot 1, plan Psu-144525). Bounded on the NE. by property of Macario Dizon; on the SE. by property of Felipe and Pedro Lopez; on the SW. by a passage and property of Marciana de Castro; and on the NW. by property of the heirs of Agapita Roco. Point 1 is S. 61° 34' W., 288.34 from B.L.L.M. 2, Polo, Bulacan. Area 3,054 square meters, more or less.

2. A parcel of land (lot 2, plan Psu-144525). Bounded on the NE. by property of Cecilia Enriquez; on the SE. by property of the Roman Catholic Church; on the SW. by property of the heirs of Agapita Roco; and on the NW. by lot 3. Point 1 is S. 74° 14' W., 87.01 meters from B.L.L.M. 2, Polo, Bulacan. Area 315 square meters, more or less.

3. A parcel of land (lot 3, plan Psu-144525). Bounded on the NE. by property of Cecilia Enriquez; on the SE. by lot 2; on the SW. by property of the heirs of Agapita Roco; and on the NW. by the provincial road. Point 1 is S. 74° 14' W., 87.01 meters from B.L.L.M. 2, Polo, Bulacan. Area 59 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Bulacan, at its session to be held in the municipality of Malolos, province of Bulacan, Philippines, on the 19th day of January, 1956, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Angel M. Mojica, judge of said court, the 30th day of July, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 22nd day of September, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[10,11] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF BULACAN

Land Registration Case No. N-682. LRC Record No. N-9941

PEDRO PINEDA, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works, the Director of Forestry and the Manager of the Manila Railroad Company, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the Dis-

trict Engineer, Malolos, Bulacan; the Municipal Mayor, Emilio Galvez and Gregorio Mariano, Bigaa, Bulacan; Juan Silverio, Lucio Galvez and Fortunata Gabriel, Buro 2, Bigaa, Bulacan; Emiliana Puato, Poblacion, Obando Bulacan; and Inocencia Padran, Baesa, Calocan, Rizal; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Pedro Pineda, Baesa, Calocan, Rizal, to register and confirm his title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-144529), situated in the barrio of Buro 1st., municipality of Bigaa, province of Bulacan. Bounded on the N. by properties of Emiliana Puato and Gregorio Mariano; on the SE. by properties of Juan Silverio and Lucio Galvez and Fortunata Gabriel; on the S. by property of Emiliana Puato; on the SW. by property of the Manila Railroad Company; and on the NW. by a canal and property of Emiliana Puato. Point 1 is N. 23° 25' W., 1,288.45 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, Bigaa, Bulacan. Area 13,490 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Bulacan, at its session to be held in the municipality of Malolos, province of Bulacan, Philippines, on the 18th day of January, 1956, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Jesus Y. Perez, judge of said court, the 30th day of July, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 29th day of September, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[10, 11] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF BULACAN

Land Registration Case No. N-686. LRC Record No. N-9945

PROTACIO CORTEZ ET AL., applicants

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Malolos, Bulacan; the Municipal Mayor, Pulilan, Bulacan; Posidio Santos and Angel Mercado, Loños, Pulilan, Bulacan; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by the spouses Protacio Cortez and Ester Fernando, Baliwag, Bulacan, through the

Atty. Zoilo P. Perlas, Plaridel, Bulacan, to register and confirm their title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-143238), situated in the barrio of Loños, municipality of Pulilan, province of Bulacan. Bounded on the NE. by a road; on the E. by property of Angel Mercado; on the S. and SW. by property of Posidio Santos; and on the NW. by the Quiñgua River. Point 1 is S. 47° 41' E., 1,327.02 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, Pulilan, Bulacan. Area 11,215 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Bulacan, at its session to be held in the municipality of Malolos, province of Bulacan, Philippines, on the 20th day of January, 1956, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Angel H. Mojica, judge of said court, the 30th day of July, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 29th day of September, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[10, 11] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF BULACAN

Land Registration Case No. N-687. LRC Record No. N-9946

EUGENIO BLANCO, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Malolos, Bulacan; the Municipal Mayor, Meycauayan, Bulacan; Jacinto Blanco, Margarita Alcaraz, Generosa Buñing, and Dolores Rodriguez, Hulo, Meycauayan, Bulacan; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Eugenio Blanco, Hulo, Meycauayan, Bulacan, through the Atty. Manuel Carpio Cruz, Meycauayan, Bulacan, to register and confirm his title to the following properties:

Four parcels of land with the building and improvements thereon, situated in the barrio of Hulo, municipality of Meycauayan, province of Bulacan. The boundaries and areas of said parcels are as follows:

1. A parcel of land (lot 1, plan Psu-144883). Bounded on the NE. by the provincial road; on the SE. by lot 3; on the SW. by lot 2; and on the NW. by property of Generosa Buñing. Point

1 is S. 17° 35' E., 371.15 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, Meycauayan, Bulacan. Area 38 square meters, more or less.

2. A parcel of land (lot 2, plan Psu-144883). Bounded on the NE. by lot 1; on the SE. by lot 4; on the SW. by the A. Bonifacio Street; and on the NW. by property of Generosa Buñing. Point 1 is S. 17° 02' E., 370.78 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, Meycauayan, Bulacan. Area 157 square meters, more or less.

3. A parcel of land (lot 3, plan Psu-144883). Bounded on the NE. by the provincial road; on the SE. by property of Margarita Alcaraz; on the SW. by lot 4; and on the NW. by lot 1. Point 1 is S. 16° 56' E., 381.42 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, Meycauayan, Bulacan. Area 5 square meters, more or less.

4. A parcel of land (lot 4, plan Psu-144883). Bounded on the NE. by lot 3; on the SE. by property of Margarita Alcaraz; on the W. by the A. Bonifacio Street; and on the NW. by lot 2. Point 1 is S. 16° 56' E., 381.42 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, Meycauayan, Bulacan. Area 22 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Bulacan, at its session to be held in the municipality of Malolos, province of Bulacan, Philippines, on the 23rd day of January, 1956, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Jesus Y. Perez, judge of said court, the 30th day of July, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 29th day of September, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[10, 11] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF BULACAN

Land Registration Case No. N-688. LRC Record No. N-9947

LEONCIO MENDOZA, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Malolos, Bulacan; the municipal Mayor, Julian P. Lopez, Florencia Gregorio, Romana Avena, Amada Avanceña and Felisa Galera Punzalan, San Jose del Monte, Bulacan; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Leoncio Mendoza, San Jose del Monte,

Bulacan, through the Atty. Benjamin R. Florido, 209 Globe Theater Bldg., Quezon Blvd., Manila, to register and confirm his title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-144670), with the improvements thereon, situated in the poblacion, municipality of San Jose del Monte, province of Bulacan. Bounded on the NE. and NW. by property of Florencia Gregorio; on the SE. by San Francisco Street; and on the SW. by property of Romana Avena. Point 1 is N. 25° 34' W., 487.83 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, San Jose del Monte, Bulacan. Area 2,061 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Bulacan, at its session to be held in the municipality of Malolos, province of Bulacan, Philippines, on the 24th day of January, 1956, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Jesus Y. Perez, judge of said court, the 30th day of July, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 29th day of September, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[10, 11] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF CAGAYAN

Land Registration Case No. N-60. LRC Record No. N-9457

LOUISA EUGENIO DE PURISIMA ET AL., applicants

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Tuguegarao, Cagayan; the Municipal Mayor, Agustin Palattao, Joaquin Samanga, Luis Anog, Gavino Tumanin, Agapito Nicolas, Jacinto Camacan, Isaac Albano, Anastacio Luyon, Moises Baricawa, Francisco Maddatu, Juan Babaran, and Julian Catli, Enrile, Cagayan; Melecio Arranz, Alcala, Cagayan; P. Vallejo and Juan Estrada, 84 Mayon St., Quezon City; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Louisa Eugenio de Purisima, Louisa E. Purisima, Lorna E. Purisima, Celia E. Purisima and Cressida E. Purisima, 84 Mayon St., Quezon City, through the Attys. Bartolome Guirao & Angel Purisima, Laoag, Ilocos Norte, to register and confirm their title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-107684) with the improvements thereon, situated in the barrios of San Roque and San Juan Batu, municipality of Enrile, province of Cagayan. Bounded on the N. by properties of Luis Anog and Joaquin Samanga; on the NE. by property of Agustin Palat-tao and public land; on the E. and SE. by public land; on the SW. by the provincial road, property of Francisco Maddatu and the Malamag Creek; on the W. by properties of Moises Baricawa, Melecio Arranz, Isaac Albano and Anastacio Luyon; on the NW. by properties of Jacinto Camacan, Agapito Nicolas and Gavino Tumanin; and on the interior by property of Juan Babaran. Point 1 is S. 2° 48' E., 2,849.07 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, Enrile, Cagayan. Area 8,435,590 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Cagayan, at its session to be held in the municipality of Tuguegarao, province of Cagayan, Philippines, on the 19th day of December, 1955, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. B. Quitoriano, judge of said court, the 14th day of June, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 25th day of August, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[9, 10] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF CAGAYAN

Cadastral Case No. N-8. Cadastral Record No. N-104

DIRECTORS OF LANDS, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Tuguegarao, Cagayan; the Municipal Mayor and Esperanza G. de Hawkins, Piat, Cagayan; Raymundo Villacete, Salvador Villacete and the heirs of Agapita Villacete, Maguiling, Piat, Cagayan; Ines Ginoyili or Genobili, Doroteo Querubin, Celestino Agatep, Domingo Asuncion, Mariano Asuncion and Tomasa de Laza, Centro, Piat, Cagayan; Matias Agustin, Alvaro Juan, Elias Juan and Victoria Juan, Aquib, Piat, Cagayan; Urbano Bacunot, Cornelio Sumauang, Isidro Sumauang, Eladio Bangilan, Santiago Agor, Benigna Guerrero, Gregorio Guerrero and Cirilo Remigio, Cabayo, Faire, Cagayan;

Rosendo Gabriel, Tomas Gacula, Andres Garma, Hermogenes Pimentil and the heirs of Regino Veridiano, Centro, Faire, Cagayan; Cornelio Abad, Juan Abad, Mariano Abad, Vicente Abad, Anastacio Balinoyos, Refoldo Bingayen, Valeriano Corpuz, Felicidad Duarte, Francisco Franco, Rufino Franco, Clemente Guerrero, Agustin Martin, Juan Martin, Patricio Martin, Prudencio Martin, Sixto Martin, Sebastian Martin, Alfredo Padua, Espidio Padua, Valenciana Rico, Casimiro Sacramento, Agustin Ulnagan, Domingo Ulnagan, Francisca Ulnagan, Hermogenes Ulnagan, Lucio Ulnagan, Felix Vilorio, Gavino Vilorio, Patricio Vilorio and Serapia Vilorio, Campo, Faire, Cagayan; Gregorio Guerrero and Pascual Foronda, Tabang, Faire, Cagayan; Gaspar Liggayo, Gattaran, Piat, Cagayan; the Municipal Mayor, Solana, Cagayan; the Municipal Mayor, Faire, Cagayan; and the Municipal Mayor, Amulung, Cagayan; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition has been presented to said court by the Director of Lands, praying that the titles to the following described lands or the various parcels thereof be settled and adjudicated:

A parcel of land with the buildings and improvements thereon, containing an area of 3,377.6657 hectares, more or less, divided into 69 lots, situated in the municipality of Piat, province of Cagayan, the same being designated as Piat Public Lands Subdivision, Pls-149, Case 2. Bounded on the N. by properties of the municipality of Faire, Juan Abad, Gregorio Guerrero, Celestino Agatep, Pascual Foronda, Patricio Vilorio, Alvaro Juan, Francisca Ulnagan, Hermogenes Ulnagan and Espidio Padua, and public land; on the NE. and E. by the Piat Public Lands Subdivision, Pls-149, Case 3, and property of the Republic of the Philippines (Esperanza G. de Hawkins) (claimed by the municipality of Amulung); on the SE. by the Piat Public Lands Subdivision, Pls-149, Case 3, property of the Republic of the Philippines (Esperanza G. de Hawkins) (claimed by the municipality of Amulung) the Piat Public Lands Subdivision, Pls-149, Case 4, property of the Republic of the Philippines (Esperanza G. de Hawkins) (claimed by the municipality of Solana), and the municipality of Solana and public land; and on the SW. by the Piat Public Lands Subdivision, Pls-149, Case 1, property of Ines Ginoyili or Genobili, the National Road to Tuguegarao and property of the Republic of the Philippines (heirs of Agapita Villacete).

You are hereby cited to appear at the Court of First Instance of Cagayan, at its session to be held in the municipality of Tuguegarao, province of Cagayan, Philippines, on the 19th day of January, *Año Domini* 1956, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to present such claims as you may have, to said land or any portion thereof, and to

present evidence if any you have, in support of such claims.

And unless you appear at said court at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the titles to the land will be adjudicated and determine in accordance with the prayer of the petition and upon the evidence before the court, and you will be forever barred from contesting such petition or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. B. Quitoriano, judge of said court, the 15th day of August, in the year 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[10,11] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF CAGAYAN

Cadastral Case No. N-5. LRC Cadastral Record No. N-86

DIRECTOR OF LANDS, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Tuguegarao, Cagayan; the Municipal Mayor, Piat, Cagayan; the Municipal Mayor and Felix Bautista, Solana, Cagayan; the Municipal Mayor, Amulung, Cagayan; the Municipal Mayor, Faire, Cagayan; Salvador Villacete and Raymundo Villacete, Maguiling, Piat, Cagayan; Esperanza G. de Hawkins, Centro, Piat, Cagayan; and Francisco Liñgan, Centrol, Solana, Cagayan; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition has been presented to said court, by the Director of Lands, praying that the titles to the following described lands or the various parcels thereof be settled and adjusted:

A parcel of land with the buildings and improvements thereon, containing an area of 822.3820 hectares, more or less, divided into 2 lots, situated in the municipality of Piat, province of Cagayan, the same being designated as Piat Public Lands Subdivision, Pls-149, Case 4. Bounded on the N. and NW. by the Piat Public Lands Subdivision, Pls-149, Case 3 (Contested by the municipality of Amulung) and the Warat Creek; on the SE. by property of the municipality of Solana and public land; on the SW. by properties of the municipality of Solana and Felix Bautista et al. and public land; and on the W. by the Piat Public Lands Subdivision, Pls-149, Case 2, (Contested by the municipality of Faire) and the Republic of the Philippines (Raymundo and Salvador Villacete).

You are hereby cited to appear at the Court of First Instance of Cagayan, at its session to be held in the municipality of Tuguegarao, province of Cagayan, Philippines, on the 27th day of January *Año Domini* 1956, at 8:30 o'clock in the

forenoon, to present such claims as you may have, in support of such claims.

And unless you appear at said court at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the titles to the land will be adjudicated and determined in accordance with the prayer of the petition and upon the evidence before the court, and you will be forever barred from contesting such petition or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. B. Quitoriano, judge of said court, the 22nd day of August, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 29th day of September, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[10,11] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF CAGAYAN

Cadastral Case No. N-6. LRC Cadastral Record No. N-88

DIRECTOR OF LANDS, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Tuguegarao, Cagayan; the Municipal Mayor, Piat, Cagayan; Esperanza G. de Hawkins, Centro, Piat, Cagayan; Raymundo Villacete and Salvador Villacete, Maguiling, Piat, Cagayan; the Municipal Mayor, Amulung, Cagayan; the Municipal Mayor, Solana, Cagayan; and the Municipal Mayor, Faire, Cagayan; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition has been presented to said court by the Director of Lands, praying that the titles to the following described lands of the various parcels thereof be settled and adjudicated;

A parcel of land with the buildings and improvements thereon, containing an area of 3,004.7372 hectares, more or less, comprising one lot, situated in the municipality of Piat, province of Cagayan, the same being designated as Piat Public Lands Subdivision, Pls-149, Case 3. Bounded on the NE. by the municipality of Amulung and a road; on the SE. by the municipality of Amulung and the Nabialan Creek, the Piat Public Lands Subdivision Pls-149, Case 4, and the Warat Creek; on the SW. by the Piat Public Lands Subdivision, Pls-149, Case 4, and the Warat Creek; on the W. by the Piat Public Lands Subdivision, Pls-149, Case 2, the Republic of the Philippines claimed by Raymundo and Salvador Villacete, and public land; and on the NW. by the municipality of Amulung and Nasagbaran Creek.

You are hereby cited to appear at the Court of First Instance of Cagayan, at its session to be held in the municipality of Tuguegarao, province of Cagayan, Philippines, on the 27th day of January, *Año Domini* 1956, at 8:30 o'clock in the

forenoon, to present such claims as you may have, to said land or any portion thereof, and to present evidence if any you have, in support of such claims.

And unless you appear at said court at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the titles to the land will be adjudicated and determined in accordance with the prayer of the petition and upon the evidence before the court, and you will be forever barred from contesting such petition or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. B. Quitariano, judge of said court, the 22nd day of August, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 29th day of September, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[10, 11] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF CAGAYAN

Land Registration Case No. N-61. LRC Record No. N-10084

RAYMUNDO FRONDA ET AL., applicants

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Tuguegarao, Cagayan; the Municipal Mayor, Baggao, Cagayan; the heirs of Mariano Ramos, the heirs of Pablo Gorospe, Magarita Tungcol and the heirs of Luis Agraan, Dalla, Baggao, Cagayan; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by the spouses Raymundo Fronda and Guadalupe Ramos, Dalla, Baggao, Cagayan, through the Atty. Leonardo Jimenez, Tuguegarao, Cagayan, to register and confirm their title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-92593) (Swo-37023), situated in the barrio of Dalla, municipality of Baggao, province of Cagayan. Bounded on the E. by property of the heirs of Pablo Gorospe; on the SE. by property of Margarita Tungcol; on the W. by property of the heirs of Luis Agraan; and on the NW. by property of the heirs of Mariano Ramos. Point 1 is N. 10° 49' E., 6,410.29 meters from B.L.B.M. No. 1, San Jose, Baggao. Area 115,969 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Cagayan, at its session to be held in the municipality of Tuguegarao, province of Cagayan, Philippines, on the 26th day of January 1956, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed and you will be for-

ever barred from contesting said application of any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. B. Quitariano, judge of said court, the 17th day of August, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 29th day of September, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[10, 11] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF CAMARINES NORTE

Land Registration Case No. N-130. LRC Record No. N-9637

IGNACIO V. SORIANO, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Daet, Camarines Norte; the Municipal Mayor, Froilan Pimentel, Crispulo Salen, Miguel Andrade, Claro Valeros, Eustaquio Baylon, Jaime Hernandez, Fernando Dasco, Isidoro Dasco, Melencio Salen, Agaton Salen, Eugenia Salen, and the heirs of Roberta Gonzales, Paracale, Camarines Norte; Francisco Francisco and Eden Lapuz, Labo, Camarines Norte; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Ignacio V. Soriano, Labo, Camarines Norte, to register and confirm his title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-141999) situated in the barrio of Pinagbiyaran Munti, municipality of Paracale, province of Camarines Norte. Bounded on the NE. by a creek and properties of Crispulo Salen, Miguel Andrade, Eustaquio Baylon and Jaime Hernandez; on the SE. by property of Fernando Dasco; on the SW. by properties of Isidoro Dasco, Melencio Salen and Agaton Salen; and on the NW. by the Taisan Creek and properties of Eugenia Salen, Agaton Salen, the heirs of Roberta Gonzales and Claro Valeros. Point 1 is S. 40° 28' E., 2,904.93 meters from B.L.B.M. 1, Dagang, Paracale. Area 255,456 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Camarines Norte, at its session to be held in the municipality of Daet, province of Camarines Norte, Philippines, on the 21st day of December, 1955, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Melquiades G. Ilao, judge of said court, the 5th day of July, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 25th day of August, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[9, 10] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF CAMARINES NORTE

Land Registration Case No. N-131. LRC Record No. N-9665

LEON D. HERNANDEZ, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Daet, Camarines Norte; the Municipal Mayor, Agaton Selvio, Julian Palma, Julio Rubio, Desiderio Pelleja, Dalmacio Pajares, Carlos Jacobo, Ricardo Vinzons Asis, Marcos Querra, Hipolito Querra, and Liberato Asis, San Vicente, Camarines Norte; and Go Siu Luan Co, Daet, Camarines Norte; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Leon D. Hernandez, Daet, Camarines Norte, to register and confirm his title to the following properties:

Two parcels of lands with the improvements thereon, situated in sitio of Tiasang, barrio of Asdum, municipality of San Vicente, province of Camarines Norte. The boundaries and areas of said parcels are as follows:

1. A parcel of land (lot 1, plan Psu-146240). Bounded on the N. by a creek and property of Liberato Asis; on the NE. by the Tiasang Creek and property of Julio Rubio; on the SE. by the Tiasang Creek and properties of Desiderio Pelleja, Dalmacio Pajares, Carlos Jacobo and Julian Palma; on the SW. by the Tiasang Creek, property of Carlos Jacobo (Julian Palma) and lot 1; on the W. by a creek, properties of Marcos Querra, Hipolito Querra and Agaton Selvio; and on the NW. by a creek and properties of Agaton Selvio and Liberato Asis. Point 1 is N. 78° 10' W., 2,902.26 meters from B.L.L.M. 2, San Vicente, Camarines Norte. Area 160,564 square meters, more or less.

2. A parcel of land (lot 2, plan Psu-146240). Bounded on the NE. by lot 1; and on the SW., W. and NW. by property of Ricardo Vinzons Asis. Point 1 is N. 78° 10' W., 2,902.26 meters from B.L.L.M. 2, San Vicente, Camarines Norte. Area 6,770 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Camarines Norte, at its session to be held in the municipality of Daet, province of Camarines Norte, Philippines, on the 21st day of December, 1955, at 8:30 o'clock in

the forenoon, to show cause if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Melquiades G. Ilao, judge of said court, the 28th day of June, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 25th day of August, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[9, 10] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF CAMARINES NORTE

Land Registration Case No. N-132. LRC Record No. N-9666

LI SENG GIAP & Co., INC., applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Margarita Vda. de Pimentel, Gregorio Zabala % Francisca Vda. de Zabala and the heirs of Vivencio Abaño % Dr. Jose R. Abaño, Daet, Camarines Norte; the Municipal Mayor, Moises Romero, Pedro Villar, Dalmacio Zantua and Felix Samonte, Basud, Camarines Norte; and Silvestre Villegas, Naga City; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Li Seng Giap & Co., Inc., 60 Padilla St., San Miguel, Manila, through the Atty. Rafael de la Cruz, Daet, Camarines Norte, to register and confirm their title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-142193) with the improvements thereon, situated in the barrio of Amuguis-Mampili, municipality of Basud, province of Camarines Norte. Bounded on the NE. by property of Margarita Vda. de Pimentel; on the E. by property of Gregorio Zabala; on the SE. by properties of Gregorio Zabala, Moises Romero and Pedro Villar; on the SW. by property of Silvestre Villegas; on the W. by property of Felix Samonte; and on the NW. by property of the heirs of Vivencio Abaño. Point 1 is N. 16° 11' E., 2,081.19 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, Basud, Camarines Norte. Area 27,393 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Camarines Norte, at its session to be held in the municipality of Daet, province of Camarines Norte, Philippines, on the 21st day of December, 1955, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place afore-

said, your default will be recorded, and the said application will be taken as confessed and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Melquiades G. Ilao, judge of said court, the 28th day of June, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 25th day of August, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[9,10] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF CAMARINES NORTE

Land Registration Case No. N-119. LRC Record No. N-9159

FELINO L. RODRIGUEZ ET AL., applicants

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, the Municipal Mayor, Francisco Pimentel, Crisogono Manumbas, Desiderio Mabeza, Gabriel Hernandez, Angel Pimentel, Lino Quizon, Margarita Velez Vda. de Pimentel, Valeriano Buma, Froilan Pimentel, Cornelio David, Francisco Ponayo, Juan Pimentel, Ramon Pimentel, Amalia Moreno, the heirs of Numeriano Sabella, Daet, Camarines Norte; Nicolas Estraves, Lanza, Daet, Camarines Norte; Esteban Aguirre, Mangagaran, Daet, Camarines Norte; Paulino de los Santos, JP St., Daet, Camarines Norte; Antonia Pimentel Vda. de Fernandez, 24 Padre Burgos St., Daet, Camarines Norte; the Municipal Mayor, Emeterio Ybasco, Alfonso Ybasco and the heirs of Tomasa Quiñones, Basud, Camarines Norte; the heirs of Alipio Rosalinas, Amado Dabocol, Asuncion Quiñones and Eriberto Jalimao, Bactas, Basud, Camarines Norte; Pedro Velez and Loreto Nolo, Matnog, Basud, Camarines Norte; Anacleto Abierta, and Pablo Factor, Mampurog, Daet, Camarines Norte; Jacinto Naval and Felipe Pla, Dagotdagotan, Daet, Camarines Norte; Catalino Factor, Laniton, Calasgasan, Camarines Norte; Jose Paor, Macario Danes and Urbano Jimenez, Lanitan Dagotdutan, Daet, Camarines Norte; Agosto Fernandez, Laniton, Basud, Camarines Norte; Rosa Gala, Pablo G. Rodriguez, Alberto Emralino and Adelaida Remata, Sariaya, Quezon; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Felino L. Rodriguez, Julian L. Rodriguez, Luz L. Rodriguez, Felipe Gatchalian, Jr., Claro Gatchalian, Erlinda Gatchalian, Rosa Gatchalian, Manuel Gatchalian, Jose Gatchalian, Delia Gatchalian, Caridad Gatchalian, Nora Gatchalian, Gloria Crisostomo, Norma Crisostomo, Sergio Crisostomo, Jr., Clotilde Rodriguez de Emralino, Anita Emra-

lino, Florencio Emralino, Alberto Emralino, Jr., Violeta Emralino, Ofelia Emralino, Lolita Emralino, Patria Emralino, Felix Emralino, Narciso Emralino, Clara Emralino and Felipe Gatchalian, Sr., Sariaya, Quezon, through the Atty. Francisco A. de la Torre, Sariaya, Quezon, to register and confirm their title to the following properties with the improvements thereon.

1. A parcel of land (lot 1, plan Psu-137718, sheet 1), situated in the barrio of Bactas, municipality of Basud, province of Camarines Norte. Bounded on the E. by properties of Amado Dabocol and Asuncion Quiñones; on the SE. and S. by property of Margarita Velez Vda. de Pimentel; on the SW. by the Basud-Daet national road; and on the NW. by property of the heirs of Alipio Rosalinas. Point 1 is N. 14° 29' W., 1,361.84 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, Basud, Camarines Norte. Area 27,890 square meters, more or less.

2. A parcel of land (lot 2, plan Psu-137718, sheet 1), situated in the barrio of Matnog, municipality of Basud, province of Camarines Norte. Bounded on the NE. by the Daet-Basud national road; on the S. by property of Margarita Velez Vda. de Pimentel; on the SW. by properties of Margarita Velez Vda. de Pimentel and Loreto Nolo; and on the NW. by a sapa and property of Pedro Velez. Point 1 is N. 16° 27' W., 1,573.55 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, Basud, Camarines Norte. Area 18,951 square meters, more or less.

3. A parcel of land (lot 3, plan Psu-137718, sheet 2), situated in the barrio of Langga, municipality of Daet, province of Camarines Norte. Bounded on the NE. by the Laniton Creek, property of Cornelio David and the Langga Creek; on the SE. by property of Valeriano Buma, the small Langga Creek and the Binatagan River; on the S. by the Binatagan River; on the SW. by the Binatagan River, the Mandalison Creek and properties of Anacleto Abierta and Proilan Pimentel and on the NW. by the Laniton Creek. Point 1 is S. 45° 36' W., 5,994.28 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, Calasgasan, Daet, Camarines Norte. Area 465,547 square meters, more or less.

4. A parcel of land (lot 4, plan Psu-137718, sheet 3), situated in the barrio of Mampurog, municipality of Daet, province of Camarines Norte. Bounded on the NE. and SW. by properties of Valeriano Buma; on the SE. by the Daet-Mampurog provincial road; and on the NW. by the Daet River. Point 1 is S. 46° 04' W., 9,478.75 meters from B.L.L.M. 2, Daet, Camarines Norte. Area 86,913 square meters, more or less.

5. A parcel of land (lot 5, plan Psu-137718, sheet 4), situated in the barrio of Dagotdotan, municipality of Daet, province of Camarines Norte. Bounded on the NE. by property of Vicente A. Rodriguez and Damiana O. Lacandola; on the SE. by property of Cornelio David, the Imit Creek and property of Francisco Ponayo; on the S. by the Imit Creek and property of Francisco Ponayo;

on the SW. by property of Paulino de los Santos; and on the NW. by property of Vicente A. Rodriguez and Damiana O. Lacandola and lot 6 (claimed by Paulino de los Santos). Point 1 is S. 50° 14' W., 5,487.50 meters from B.L.B.M. 1, Calasgasan, Daet, Camarines Norte. Area 40,116 square meters, more or less.

6. A parcel of land (lot 7, plan Psu-24879, sheet 5) (Swo-37957), situated in the barrio of Dagotdotan, municipality of Daet, province of Camarines Norte. Bounded on the NE. by properties of Servanda Bacerdo (before) Antonia Pimentel Vda. de Fernandez (now), the Polpogan Creek, property of Ramon Pimentel and a Creek; on the SE. by the Aymit Creek and properties of Amalia Moreno and Juan Pimentel; on the SW. by properties of Jacinto Naval and Felipe Pla; and on the NW. by a creek, properties of Felipe Pla and Servando Bacerdo (before) Antonia Pimentel Vda. de Fernandez (now) and the Manocboc Creek. Point 1 is S. 48° 57' W., 5,017 meters from B.L.B.M. 1, Calasgasan, Daet. Area 242,125 square meters, more or less.

7. A parcel of land (lot 8, plan Psu-24879, sheet 5) (Swo-37957, sheet 5), situated in the barrio of Dagotdotan, municipality of Daet, Camarines Norte. Bounded on the NE. and SW. by properties of Felipe Pla; on the SE. by property of Jacinto Naval; and on the W. and NW. by the Malinao Creek and property of Felipe Pla. Point 1 is S. 50° 14' W., 5,487.50 meters from B.L.B.M. 1, Calasgasan. Area 21,897 square meters, more or less.

8. A parcel of land (lot 1, plan Psu-140415), situated in the barrio of Calasgasan, municipality of Daet, province of Camarines Norte. Bounded on the NE. by properties of Vicente A. Rodriguez, Damiana O. Lacandola and Margarita Velez Vda. de Pimentel and lot 2; on the SE. by property of the heirs of Numeriano Sabella; on the SW. by the Linawan River and property of Vicente A. Rodriguez and Damiana O. Lacandola; and on the NW. by property of Vicente A. Rodriguez and Damiana O. Lacandola. Point 1 is N. 45° 05' W., 2,686.25 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, Basud, Camarines Norte. Area 78,704 square meters, more or less.

9. A parcel of land (lot 2, plan Psu-140415), situated in the barrio of Calasgasan, municipality of Daet, province of Camarines Norte. Bounded on the N. by property of Margarita Velez Vda. de Pimentel; on the E. by property of the heirs of Vicente A. Rodriguez and Damiana O. Lacandola; on the SW. by property of the heirs of Numeriano Sabella and lot 1. Point 1 is N. 46° 36' W., 2,455.78 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, Basud, Camarines Norte. Area 7,020 square meters, more or less.

10. A parcel of land (plan Psu-100117) situated in the barrio of Laniton, municipality of Basud, province of Camarines Norte. Bounded on the NE. by property of Vicente A. Rodriguez and Damiana O. Lacandola and the Diit Creek; on the SE. and SW. by property of Froilan Pimentel; on the W. by the Laniton River; and on the NW. by the

Laniton River and properties of the heirs of Tomasa Quiñones and Vicente A. Rodriguez and Damiana Lacandola. Point 1 is 83° 04' E., 2,564.94 meters more or less from B.L.L.M. 1, Basud, Camarines Norte. Area 200,345 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Camarines Norte, at its session to be held in the municipality of Daet, province of Camarines Norte, Philippines, on the 20th day of December, 1955, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Melquiades G. Ilaog, judge of said court, the 16th day of June, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 25th day of August, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[9, 10] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF CAMARINES NORTE

Land Registration Case No. N-128. LRC Record No. N-9589

ANICETA DE LARA, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Daet, Camarines Norte; the Municipal Mayor, Antonio Español, Marcos Pimentel, Andres Espeso, Generoso Pimentel, Bernardo Espeso, Teofilo Espeso, Felix Valeros and Victorio Pille, Labo, Camarines Norte; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Aniceta de Lara, Labo, Camarines Norte, through Lapak Law Offices, Daet, Camarines Norte, to register and confirm her title to the following property:

A parcel of land (lot 1399, Labo Cadastre, plan Swo-38823), situated in the barrio of Malasugui, municipality of Labo, province of Camarines Norte. Bounded on the NE. by property of Generoso Pimentel; on the SE. and S. by the Mapandan Creek; on the SW. by property of Bernardo Espeso; and on the NW. by properties of Teofilo Espeso and Andres Espeso. Point 1 is S. 56° 17' E., 681.08 meters from B.L.L.M. 19, Labo Cadastre. Area 74,987 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Camarines Norte, at its session to be held in the municipality of Daet, province of Camarines Norte, Philippines, on the

20th day of December, 1955, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Melquiades G. Ilao, judge of said court, the 21st day of June, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 25th day of August, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[9, 10] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF CAMARINES NORTE

Land Registration Case No. N-129. LRC Record No. N-9622

VITO FERMO, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Daet, Camarines Norte; the Municipal Mayor, Paula Gaite, Emerenciana or Merenciana Angel, Brigido Malalauan, Eustaquia Basi, Maria Esturas, Eulogio Esturas, Gregorio Esturas, Jose Esturas, Restituta Esturas, Fidel Esturas, Vitallana Esturas, Eufronia Esturas and Pedro Esturas, Capalonga, Camarines Norte; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Vito Fermo, Capalonga, Camarines Norte, through the Atty. Jose L. Lapak, Daet, Camarines Norte, to register and confirm his title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-126190) with the improvements thereon, situated in the poblacion, municipality of Capalonga, province of Camarines Norte. Bounded on the N. by the Pacific Ocean and property of Brigido Malalauan; on the NE. by the Kamacsan River; on the SE. and S. by the Balwagan Creek and property of Eustaquia Basi; and on the NW. by property of Emerenciana or Merenciana Angel. Point 1 is S. 62° 15' W., 796.34 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, Capalonga, Camarines Norte. Area 134,088 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Camarines Norte, at its session to be held in the municipality of Daet, province of Camarines Norte, Philippines, on the 20th day of December, 1955, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever

barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Melquiades G. Ilao, judge of said court, the 21st day of June, in the year, 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 25th day of August, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[9, 10] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF CAMARINES NORTE

Land Registration Case No. N-118. LRC Record No. N-9026

CARLOS JACOBÓ, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Daet, Camarines Norte; the Municipal Mayor, Paula Acunin de Gaza and Romana Apo de Jacobo, San Vicente, Camarines Norte; Pedro Ramos and Celestino Sagrit, Iraya Sur, San Vicente, Camarines Norte; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Carlos Jacobo, San Vicente, Camarines Norte, through the Atty. Augusto S. Zabala, Daet, Camarines Norte, to register and confirm his title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-142336), with the improvements thereon, situated in the barrio of Ilayang Sur, municipality of San Vicente, province of Camarines Norte. Bounded on the NE. by a dry creek and public land claimed by Pedro Ramos; on the SE. by public land claimed by Pedro Ramos and the Pangamaman Creek; on the SW. by property of Celestino Sagrit; and on the NW. by property of Celestino Sagrit and the Mananap River. Point 1 is S. 23° '44 W., 1,908.01 meters from B.L.B.M. 2, Fabrica, San Vicente, Camarines Norte. Area 119,747 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Camarines Norte, at its session to be held in the municipality of Daet, province of Camarines Norte, Philippines, on the 23rd day of January, 1956, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Melquiades G. Ilao, judge of said court, the 8th day of August, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 29th day of September, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[10,11] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF CAMARINES NORTE

Land Registration Case No. N-133. LRC Record No. N-9728

LUIS MIGUEL FERNANDEZ, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal, the District Engineer, the Municipal Mayor, Marcos Panotes and Luis Miguel, Daet, Camarines Norte; and Mariano Balce, Vinzons, Camarines Norte; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Luis Miguel Fernandez, Daet, Camarines Norte, through the Atty. Pedro E. Bacorro, Daet, Camarines Norte, to register and confirm his title to the following properties:

Two parcels of land situated in the poblacion, municipality of Daet, province of Camarines Norte. The boundaries and areas of said parcels are as follows:

1. A parcel of land (plan Psu-117728). Bounded on the NE. by property of Mariano Balce; on the SE. by properties of Victoriano Echegoyen (before) Luis Miguel (now) and Estela Echegoyen Vda. de Cabarle (before) Luis Miguel (now); on the SW. by the national highway to Talisay; and on the NW. by property of Marcos Panotes. Point 1 is N. 25° 26' W., 757.48 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, Daet, Camarines Norte. Area 702 square meters, more or less.

2. A parcel of land (plan Psu-125144). Bounded on the NE. by property of Mariano Balce; on the SE. by property of Victoriano Echegoyen (before) Luis Miguel (now); on the SW. by the national road and properties of Carolina Ortiz (before) Luis Miguel (now) and Estela Echegoyen Vda. de Cabarle (before) Luis Miguel (now); and on the NW. by property of Luis Miguel. Point 1 is N. 22° 49' W., 744.85 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, Daet, Camarines Norte. Area 427 square meters, or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Camarines Norte, at its session to be held in the municipality of Daet, province of Camarines Norte, Philippines, on the 20th day of January, 1956, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you

will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Melquiades G. Ilao, judge of said court, the 16th day of July, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 29th day of September, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[10,11] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF CAPIZ

Land Registration Case No. N-193. LRC Record No. N-9900

BENJAMIN ROXAS ET AL., applicants

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal, the District Engineer, the heirs of Laureano Barruela % Esperanza Barruela Vda. de Dullano and Canuta Barrios, Roxas City; the Municipal Mayor, Ramon Doradas and Bonifacio Dullano, Pontevedra, Capiz; Ciriaco Borres and Venancia Delfin, Maayon, Pontevedra, Capiz; Celestino Barruela, Lactugan, Roxas City;; and Nenita Dejapa, President Roxas, Capiz; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Benjamin Roxas, President Roxas, Capiz; Beltran Roxas, Roxas City, through the Atty. Gerardo D. Delfin, Roxas City, to register and confirm their title to the following property:

A parcel of land (lot 1633, Pontevedra cadastre, plan Swo-33640) with the improvements thereon, situated in the barrio of Maayon, municipality of Pontevedra, province of Capiz. Bounded on the E., SE., and SW. by property of Celestino Barruela and on the NW. by properties of the heirs of Laureano Barruela and Ciriaco Borres. Point 1 is N. 10° 47' E., 537.54 meters from B.B.M. 29, Pontevedra Cadastre 189. Area 13,067 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Capiz, at its session to be held in Roxas City, Philippines, on the 19th day of December, 1955, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Jose D. Evangelista, judge of said court, the 5th day of July, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 25th day of August, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[9,10] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF CAPIZ

Land Registration Case No. N-194. LRC Record No. N-9901

ESTHER SEVILLE ET AL., applicants

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Roxas City; the Municipal Mayor; Pablo Bereber and the heirs of Pablo Bereber, Pontevedra, Capiz; the heirs of Justo Abiertas, Lopez Botobatan and Simeon de la Paz, Hipona, Pontevedra, Capiz; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by the minors Esther Seville, Elizer Resstituto Seville, Jr., Manuel Seville and Anita Seville, % Maria D. Vda. de Seville, President Roxas, Capiz, through the Atty. Gerardo D. Delfin, Roxas City, to register and confirm their title to the following properties:

Three parcels of land with the improvements thereon, situated in barrio of Binuntucan, municipality of Pontevedra, province of Capiz. The boundaries and areas of said parcels are as follows:

1. A parcel of land (lot No. 1045, Pontevedra Cadastre, plan Swo-30969, sheet 2). Bounded on the NE. and NW. by the Maclus River; on the E. by the Quisan Creek and property of the heirs of Justo Abiertas; on the SE. by properties of the heirs of Justo Abiertas, Esther Seville, et al. and the heirs of Pablo Bereber and lot No. 1081; and on the SW. by the Binuntucan Creek and property of the heirs of Pablo Bereber, the Binuntucan River and the Maclus River. Point 1 is N. 2° 16' E., 613.63 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 9, Pontevedra Cadastre 189. Area 368,373 square meters, more or less.

2. A parcel of land (lot No. 1081, Pontevedra Cadastre, plan Swo-30969, sheet 2). Bounded on the E., SE. and SW. by property of the heirs of Pablo Bereber; and on the NW. by lot No. 1045. Point 1 is N. 15° 24' W., 334.68 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 9, Pontevedra Cadastre 189. Area 1,401 square meters, more or less.

3. A parcel of land (lot No. 832, Pontevedra Cadastre, plan Swo-30969, sheet 2). Bounded on the NE., E. and SE. by the Quisan Creek; on the SW. by property of Esther Seville, et al.; and on the NW. by property of the heirs of Justo Abiertas. Point 1 is N. 16° 10' E., 427.85 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 9, Pontevedra Cadastre 189. Area 22,625 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Capiz, at its session to be held in Roxas City, Philippines, on the 19th day of December, 1955, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you

appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Jose D. Evangelista, judge of said court, the 5th day of July, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 25th day of August, 1955.

Attest:

ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS

[9, 10]

Commissioner of Land Registration

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF CAPIZ

Land Registration Case No. N-195. LRC Record No. N-9902

EMILIO LOPEZ, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Roxas City; the Municipal Mayor, Emeterio Navea, Valerio Antic, Fortunato Villareal, Mateo Lopez, Leoncio Leonor, Mariano Sibug, Maria Lopez, Narciso de la Cruz, Tomas Daolo, Manuel Martinez, Florentino Villareal, Gregorio Lagoda, Rogelio Arra, Candido Loja and Gregoria de la Cruz, Mambusao, Capiz; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Emilio Lopez, Mambusao, Capiz, through the Attys. Ortencio, Martinez and Baniel, Roxas City, to register and confirm his title to the following properties:

Three parcels of land with the improvements thereon, situated in the barrio of Balet, municipality of Mambusao, province of Capiz. The boundaries and areas of said parcels are as follows:

1. A parcel of land (lot No. 1, plan Psu-94642, sheet No. 1). Bounded on the NE. by properties of Fortunato Villareal and Mateo Lopez; on the SE. by property of Mateo Lopez; on the SW. by property of Teodoro Libardo (before) Leoncio Leonor (now); and on the NW. by properties of Valerio Antic and Fortunato Villareal. Point 1 is S. 16° 26' E., 3,127 meters more or less, from B.L.L.M. No. 1, Mambusao, Capiz. Area 7,237 square meters, more or less.

2. A parcel of land (lot No. 2, plan Psu-94642, sheet No. 2). Bounded on the NE. by properties of Graciano Loja (before) Rogelio Arra (now), Candido Loja and Mariano Sibug; on the SE. by property of Emeterio Navea (Maria Lopez); on the SW. by an old spanish road and properties of Narciso de la Cruz, Zales Daolo (before) Tomas Daolo (now), Manuel Martinez and Florentino Villareal; and on the NW. by property of Graciano Loja (before) Rogelio Arra (now). Point 1 is S. 16° 12' E., 3,333.15 meters more or less, from

B.L.L.M. No. 1, Mambusao, Capiz. Area 73,912 square meters, more or less.

3. A parcel of land (lot No. 3, plan Psu-94642, sheet No. 2). Bounded on the NE. by an old spanish road; on the SE. by properties of Manuel Martinez and Tomas Daolo and wife (Florentino Villareal); and on the NW. by property of Florentino Villareal. Point 1 is S. 11° 40' 3,365.17 meters, more or less, from B.L.L.M. No. 1, Mambusao, Capiz. Area 3,371 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Capiz, at its session to be held in Roxas City, Philippines, on the 19th day of December, 1955, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Jose D. Evangelista, judge of said court, the 5th day of July, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 25th day of August, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[9, 10] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF CAPIZ

Land Registration Case No. K-53. LRC Record No. N-9189

GARCIA DIAPO & COMPANY, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Roxas City; the Municipal Mayor, the heirs of Julio Martelino and the Manager of the Aklan Transportation Company, Inc., Kalibo, Capiz; and Ben Villanueva, Mapa Street, Iloilo City; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Garcia, Diapo & Company, represented by Virgilio M. Garcia, Kalibo, Capiz, through the Atty. Rufo L. Venus, Kalibo, Capiz, to register and confirm its title to the following property:

A parcel of land (lot 7, II-1031-A, plan Swo-34164) (lot 263, Kalibo Psc-24), with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the poblacion, municipality of Kalibo, province of Capiz. Bounded on the NE. by property of the heirs of Julio Martelino; on the SE. by the Legaspi Street; on the SW. by property of the Municipal Government of Kalibo (callejon); and on the NW. by the Sooc River. Point 1 is N. 46° 45' W., 174.10 meters from B.L.L.M. 2, Kalibo, Psc-24. Area 1,632 square meters, more or less.

libo, Psc-24. Area 1,632 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Capiz, at its session to be held in the municipality of Kalibo, province of Capiz, Philippines, on the 29th day of December, 1955, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Jose R. Querubin, judge of said court, the 28th day of July, in the year, 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 2nd day of September, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[9, 10] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF CAPIZ

Land Registration Case No. K-62. LRC Record No. N-9800

PATROCINIO LACHICA ET AL., applicants

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Roxas City; the Municipal Mayor, and the heirs of Tiburcio Cuales, Balete, Capiz; and Vicente Salas Reyes, Kalibo, Capiz; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by the spouses Patrocinio Lachica and Julita Legaspi Lachica, Balete, Capiz, through the Atty. Virgilio S. Patricio, Batan, Capiz, to register and confirm their title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-135782), with the improvements thereon, situated in the poblacion, municipality of Balete, province of Capiz. Bounded on the NE. and E. by property of Vicente Salas Reyes; on the S. by property of the heirs of Tiburcio Cuales; and on the W. by the Lopez Jaena Street. Point 1 is N. 87° 05' E., 308.31 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, Balete, Capiz. Area 997 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Capiz, at its session to be held in the municipality of Kalibo, province of Capiz, Philippines, on the 29th day of December, 1955, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be

taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Jose R. Querubin, judge of said court, the 8th day of June, in the year, 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 2nd day of September, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[9, 10] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF CAPIZ

Land Registration Case No. K-63. LRC Record No. N-9895

ANASTACIO A. ROWAN ET AL., applicants

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal, the District Engineer and the Manager of the Rehabilitation Finance Corporation, Roxas City; the Municipal Mayor, the heirs of Salvador Rublico, Edecio Venturanza, Eufrosino Rufo, Presentacion Rublico, Jose A. Urquiola, Antonio Pastrana and Florentina Pastrana, Banga, Capiz; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by the spouses Anastacio A. Rowan and Anastacia U. Rampola, Banga, Capiz, through the Atty. Jose A. Urquiola, Banga, Capiz, to register and confirm their title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-109828), with the improvements thereon, situated in the barrio of Venturanza, municipality of Banga, province of Capiz. Bounded on the NE., SW. and NW. by the Libas Creek; and on the SE. by properties of the heirs of Salvador Rublico and Presentacion Rublico (before) Eufrosino Rufo (now). Point 1 is S. 26° 11' E., 4,011.45 meters more or less, from B.L.L.M. No. 1, Banga, Capiz. Area 82,832 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Capiz, at its session to be held in the municipality of Kalibo, province of Capiz, Philippines, on the 29th day of December, 1955, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Jose R. Querubin, judge of said court, the 29th day of June, in the year, 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 2nd day of September, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[9, 10] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF CAPIZ

Land Registration Case No. K-196. LRC Record No. N-9903

CECILIA DIAZ, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal, the District Engineer, Gumerendo Deleña and the heirs of Jose Ma. Contreras, Roxas City; the Municipal Mayor, Leoncio Distor y Magbanua, Valeriana Dorado, Juan Diaz Bernas, Dionicia Bayhon, Tomasa Be, Maria Bayhon, Panitan, Capiz; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Cecilia Diaz, Roxas City, through the Atty. Ibarra L. Bisnar, President Roxas, Capiz, to register and confirm her title to the following properties:

Two parcels of land with the improvements thereon, situated in the barrio of Bahit, municipality of Panitan, province of Capiz. The boundaries and areas of said parcels are as follows:

1. A parcel of land (lot 537, Panitan Cadastre, plan Swo-33299). Bounded on the NE. and E. by the Bahit Creek; on the S. by property of Dionicia Bayhon; on the SW. by properties of Dionicia Bayhon, Tomasa Be, and Maria Bayhon; and on the NW. by property of the heirs of Jose Ma. Contreras. Point 1 is S. 60° 01' E., 526.29 meters from B.B.M. 10, Panitan Cadastre. Area 30,798 square meters, more or less.

2. A parcel of land (lot 691, Panitan Cadastre, plan Swo-33299). Bounded on the NE., SE. and NW. by a creek; and on the SW. by a creek and the Bahit Creek. Point 1 is S. 78° 19' E., 396.28 meters from B.B.M. 10, Panitan Cadastre. Area 1,311 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Capiz, at its session to be held in Roxas City, Philippines, on the 27th day of December, 1955, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Jose D. Evangelista, judge of said court, the 2nd day of July, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 2nd day of September, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[9, 10] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF CAPIZ

Land Registration Case No. N-197. LRC Record No. N-9907

PROCOPIO ARROYO and GUMERCINDA JONTUNG,
applicants

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Roxas City; the Municipal Mayor, Mambusao, Capiz; Florentino Laba, Tomas Laba, Juan de la Madrid, Magdaleno Guinonoy and Eugenio Esmeño, Buña, Mambusao, Capiz; Ambrocio Labto, Caidquid, Mambusao, Capiz; the Municipal Mayor, Jamindan, Capiz; Gregorio Hontiveros, Juan de la Madrid and Concepcion Hontiveros, Jagnaya, Jamindan, Capiz; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by the spouses Procopio Arroyo and Gumercinda Jontung, 141 Villa Gonzalo, Cebu City, through the Atty. Federico G. Ortencio, Gov. Mansion Road, Roxas Avenue, Roxas City, to register and confirm their title to the following properties with the improvements thereon:

1. A parcel of land (lot 1, plan Psu-106827) (Swo-39543), situated in the barrio of Buña, municipality of Mambusao, province of Capiz. Bounded on the N. by property of Florentino Laba; on the NE. by properties of Florentino Laba and Tomas Laba; on the SE. by lot 2; and on the SW. by properties of Juan de la Madrid (before) Procopio Arroyo and Gumercinda Jontung (now). Point 1 is N. 34° 36' E., 886.34 meters from B.L.B.M. 2, Jagnaya, Jamindan. Area 30,674 square meters, more or less.

2. A parcel of land (lot 2, plan Psu-106827) (Swo-39543) situated in the barrio of Buña, municipality of Mambusao, province of Capiz. Bounded on the N. by property of Gregorio Hontiveros; on the SE. by the Mambusao-Jagnaya old provincial road; on the SW. by properties of Juan de la Madrid; and on the NW. by lot 1. Point 1 is N. 49° 09' E., 985.30 meters from B.L.B.M. 2, Jagnaya, Jamindan. Area 12,529 square meters, more or less.

3. A parcel of land (lot 1, plan Psu-106825) (Swo-39544) situated in the barrio of Jagnaya, municipality of Jamindan, province of Capiz. Bounded on the NE. by property of Juan de la Madrid (before) Procopio Arroyo and Gumercinda Jontung (now); on the SE. by lot 2, and properties of the heirs of Inocentes Fuentes; on the SW. by

property of Eugenio Esmeño; on the W. by property of Ambrosio Labto; and on the NW. by properties of Ambrosio Labto, Magdaleno Guinonoy and Florentino Laba. Point 1 is N. 33° 42' E., 835.10 meters from B.L.B.M. 2, Jagnaya, Jamindan. Area 51,918 square meters, more or less.

4. A parcel of land (lot 2, plan Psu-106825) (Swo-39544), situated in the barrio of Jagnaya, municipality of Jamindan, province of Capiz. Bounded on the NE. by property of Juan de la Madrid (before) Procopio Arroyo and Gumercinda Jontung (now); on the SE. and SW. by property of the heirs of Inocentes Fuentes; and on the NW. by lot 1. Point 1 is N. 58° 59' E., 791.78 meters from B.L.B.M. 2, Jagnaya, Jamindan. Area 1,851 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Capiz, at its session to be held in Roxas City, Philippines, on the 27th day of December, 1955, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded, and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Jose D. Evangelista, judge of said court, the 7th day of July, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 2nd day of September, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[9, 10] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF CAPIZ

Land Registration Case No. K-64. LRC Record No. N-9896

ALFONSO MIRAFLORES and PRIMITIVA CONLU
MIRAFLORES, applicants

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Roxas City; the Municipal Mayor, the heirs of Tomas Solidum % Crisanto Solidum, Gabino Solidum, Jesus Daroy, Saturnino Solidum, Doroteo Cunanan, Rosa Tirol and Sulficio Sitjar, Ibajay, Capiz; Cayetano Serbanes, Sta. Cruz, Ibajay, Capiz; the heirs of Igmedio Salas % Cenon Salas, Leona Arseño, Donato Agoylo, Benedicto Gregorio, Pelagio Belenar, Vivencio Orencio, Federico Anza and the heirs of Aurelio Conlu % Rafaelita Conlu, Dungan, Naili, Ibajay, Capiz; the heirs of Restituto Cabales, % Potenciana S. Cabales, Bagacay, Ibajay, Capiz; Catalino Sanghilan, Aquino, Ibajay, Capiz; Crisanta Ocson, Ciriaco Tirol, Julian Ocson, Raymundo Cunanan, Federico Qayno, Benito Palanog, Clemente Bonyag and

Hilaria Sanghilan, Talisay, Ibayay, Capiz; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by the spouses Alfonso Miraflores and Primitiva Conlu Miraflores, Ibayay, Capiz through the Atty. Corazon Miraflores, M. H. del Pilar, Molo, Iloilo City, to register and confirm their title to the following properties:

1. A parcel of land (lot 1, plan Psu-136349, sheet 1), situated in the poblacion, municipality of Ibayay, Province of Capiz. Bounded on the N. by the Rizal Street on the E. by property of Rosa Tirol; on the S. by property of Sulficio Sitjar; and on the W. by the Legaspi Street. Point 1 is N. 23° 18' E., 21.34 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, Ibayay, Capiz. Area 461 square mters, more or less.

2. A parcel of land (lot 2, plan Psu-136349, sheet 2), situated in the poblacion, municipality of Ibayay, Province of Capiz. Bounded on the N. by the Mabini Street; on the E. by property of Doroteo Cunanan; and on the S. and NW. by property of Jesus Daroy. Point 1 is S. 20° 22' W., 356.44 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, Ibayay, Capiz. Area 244 square meters, more or less.

3. A parcel of land (lot 5, plan Psu-136349, sheet 4), situated in the barrio of Naili, municipality of Ibayay, Province of Capiz. Bounded on the NE. by property of Cayetano Serbanes; on the SE. by properties of the heirs of Igmedio Salas, Leona Arseño and Donato Agoylo; on the W. by property of the heirs of Tomas Solidum; and on the NW. by property of Gabino Solidum. Point 1 is S. 17° 21' E., 1,634.22 meters from B.L.B.M. 1, Naili, Ibayay, Capiz. Area 17,308 square meters, more or less.

4. A parcel of land (lot 6, plan Psu-136349, sheet 4), situated in the barrio of Naili, municipality of Ibayay, Province of Capiz. Bounded on the N. and W. by property of Gabino Solidum; on the E. by property of the heirs of Tomas Solidum; on the S. by property of Donato Agoylo; and on the SW. by property of Benedicto Gregorio. Point 1 is S. 11° 02' E., 1,664 meters from B.L.B.M. 1, Naili, Ibayay, Capiz. Area 7,738 square meters, more or less.

5. A parcel of land (lot 7, plan Psu-136349, sheet 4), situated in the barrio of Naili, municipality of Ibayay, Province of Capiz. Bounded on the N. by property of the heirs of Restituto Cabales; on the NE. by properties of the heirs of Restituto Cabales, Pelagio Belenario, the heirs of Tomas Solidum, and Vivencio Orencio; on the E. by property of Vivencio Orencio; on the SE. by property of Federico Anza; on the S. and SW. by property of the heirs of Tomas Solidum; and on the W. by properties of Federico Anza, Jesus Daroy, Saturnino Solidum and the heirs of Aurelio Conlu. Point 1 is S. 5° 47' W., 1,925.35 meters from B.L.B.M. 1, Naili, Ibayay, Capiz. Area 30,751 square meters, more or less.

6. A parcel of land (lot 8, plan Psu-136349, sheet 5), situated in the barrio of Talisay, municipality of Ibayay, Province of Capiz. Bounded on the NE. by properties of Hilaria Sanghilan, Catalina Sanghilan and Crisanto Ocson; on the E. by property of Raymundo Cunanan; on the W. by property of Federico Wayne; and the NW. by properties of Benito Palanog and Clemente Bon-yag. Point 1 is S. 24° 04' E., 2,218.15 meters from B.L.L.M. 2, Nabas, Capiz. Area 105,021 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Capiz, at its session to be held in the municipality of Kalibo, province of Capiz, Philippines, on the 31st day of January, 1956, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confesed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Jose R. Querubin, judge of said court, the 29th day of June, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 6th day of October, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[10,11] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF CAPIZ

Land Registration Case No. K-65. LRC Record No. N-9963

FELICIDAD MARTELINO FERRER, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Roxas City; the Municipal Mayor, Simeona Regalado Vda. de Pielago, Rebecca Regalado, Filomena Regalado, Raymunda Regalado, Crisanta Regalado and Alejandro Salvador, Kalibo, Capiz; and Felix Ferrer, 69 Libertad St., Bacolod City; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Felicidad Martelino Ferrer, 69 Libertad St., Bacolod City, through the Atty. Florencio C. Martelino, Kalibo, Capiz, to register and confirm her title to the following property:

A parcel of land (lot 2897, Kalibo Psc-24, plan Swo-39390), situated in the poblacion, municipality of Kalibo, Province of Capiz. Bounded on the NE. and SE. by properties of Felicidad Martelino Ferrer; on the SW. by the Roxas Avenue (formerly Kalibo Elementary School Site); and on the NW. by property of Alejandro Salvador. Point

1 is N. 5° 23' W., 185.03 meters from B.B.M. 4, Kalibo Pso-24. Area 1,216 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Capiz, at its session to be held in the municipality of Kalibo, Province of Capiz, Philippines, on the 31st day of January, 1956, at 8 o' clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded the said application will be taken as confessed and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Jose R. Querubin, judge of said court, the 18th day of July, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 6th day of October, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[10, 11] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF CAPIZ

Land Registration Case No. K-66. LRC Record No. N-9964

FLORA Z. VALLES, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Roxas City; the Municipal Mayor, Gaudencio Malihan and Anastacia Alvarez, Kalibo, Capiz; Federico Quimpo, Dominador Gonzales, Andagao, Kalibo, Capiz; Pedro Reyes, the heirs Juan Villanueva, Tomas Malbog, Diosdado Malic, Maria Alberto, Jose Mendoza, Pedro Enriquez, Encarnacion de Felipe, and Nicolas Malic, Estancia, Kalibo, Capiz; the Municipal Mayor, Balete, Capiz; Blas Feliciano, Miguel Calizo, Jesus Aranas, Meliton Guanko, Petrona Bantique, Apolinar Cleope, Tiburcio Salvio and Francisco Dominguez, Arcangel, Balete, Capiz; the Municipal Mayor, Batan, Capiz; Josef Pamatian, Feliciano Cerapio, the heirs of Antonio Ampaling, Apolinar Cleope, Bartolome Venus, Juan Castillo, Diosdado de la Vega, Braulio Alejandro, the heirs of Hermodenes Silverio, Juan de la Vega, Paulino Pamatian, Pelagia Bartolome and Antonio Bartolome, Lalab, Batan, Capiz; Federico B. Sarabia, 126 Heroes of '96, Calocan, Rizal; Tranquillino S. Rovero, 1126 España, Sampaloc, Manila; Melquiades Valles, 428 Evangelista, Quiapo, Manila; Leonila Vda. de Ica, Rosario, Malinao, Capiz; Cristobal L. Cordova and Veronica S. Cabrera, 1494 P. Leoncio, Sampaloc, Manila; Lazaro Laurente and Eustaquia Matorre, Tambac, New Washington, Capiz; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Flora Z. Valles, 428 Evangelista, Quiapo, Manila, through the Atty. Aniano G. Zarate, Kalibo, Capiz, to register and confirm her title to the following properties:

1. A parcel of land (lot 1, plan Psu-130698) situated in the barrio of Estancia, municipality of Kalibo, Province of Capiz. Bounded on the NE. and NW. by property of Federico Quimpo and Dominador Gonzales; on the SE. by lot 2; and on the SW. by lot 8. Point 1 is S. 57° 11' W., 362.42 meters from B.B.M. 15, Kalibo Cadastre Psc-24. Area 518 square meters, more or less.

2. A parcel of land (lot 2, plan Psu-130698) situated in the barrio of Estancia, municipality of Kalibo, Province of Capiz. Bounded on the NE. by properties of Federico Quimpo and Dominador Gonzales and Pedro Reyes; on the SE. by lot 31; on the SW. by lot 7; and on the NW. by lot 1. Point 1 is S. 54° 35' W., 393.45 meters from B.B.M. 15, Kalibo Cadastre Psc-24. Area 518 square meters, more or less.

3. A parcel of land (lot 3, plan Psu-130698) situated in the barrio of Estancia, municipality of Kalibo, Province of Capiz. Bounded on the NE. by property of Pedro Reyes; on the SE. by lot 4; on the SW. by lot 6; and on the NW. by lot 31. Point 1 is S. 47° 36' W., 415.71 meters from B.B.M. 15, Kalibo Cadastre Psc-24. Area 503 square meters, more or less.

4. A parcel of land (lot 4, plan Psu-130698) situated in the barrio of Estancia, municipality of Kalibo, Province of Capiz. Bounded on the NE. by property of Pedro Reyes; on the SE. by property of Nicolas Malic; on the SW. by lot 5; and on the NW. by lot 3. Point 1 is S. 47° 36' W., 415.71 meters from B.B.M. 15, Kalibo Cadastre Psc-24. Area 502 square meters, more or less.

5. A parcel of land (lot 5, plan Psu-130698) situated in the barrio of Estancia, municipality of Kalibo, Province of Capiz. Bounded on the NE. by lot 4; on the SE. by property of Nicolas Malic; on the SW. by lot 31; and on the NW. by lot 6. Point 1 is S. 47° 36' W., 415.71 meters from B.B.M. 15, Kalibo Cadastre Psc-24. Area 568 square meters, more or less.

6. A parcel of land (lot 6, plan Psu-130698) situated in the barrio of Estancia, municipality of Kalibo, Province of Capiz. Bounded on the NE. by lot 3; on the SE. by lot 5; and on the SW. and NW. by lot 31. Point 1 is S. 47° 36' W. 415.71 meters from B.B.M. 15, Kalibo Cadastre Psc-24. Area 518 square meters, more or less.

7. A parcel of land (lot 7, plan Psu-130698) situated in the barrio of Estancia, municipality of Kalibo, Province of Capiz. Bounded on the NE. by lot 2 on the SE. and SW. by lot 31; and on the NW. by lot 8. Point 1 is S. 54° 35' W., 393.45 meters from B.B.M. 15, Kalibo Cadastre Psc-24. Area 518 square meters, more or less.

8. A parcel of land (lot 8, plan Psu-130698) situated in the barrio of Estancia, municipality

of Kalibo, Province of Capiz. Bounded on the NE. by lot 1; on the SE. by lot 7; on the SW. by lot 31; and on the NW. by property of Federico Quimpo and Dominador Gonzales. Point 1 is S. 54° 35' W., 393.45 meters from B.B.M. 15, Kalibo Cadastre Psc-24. Area 518 square meters, more or less.

9. A parcel of land (lot 9, plan Psu-130698) situated in the barrio of Estancia, municipality of Kalibo, Province of Capiz. Bounded on the NE. by lot 31; on the SE. by lot 10; on the SW. by lot 16; and on the NW. by property of Federico Quimpo and Dominador Gonzales. Point 1 is S. 55° 44' W., 445.83 meters from B.B.M. 15, Kalibo Cadastre Psc-24. Area 410 square meters, more or less.

10. A parcel of land (lot 10, plan Psu-130698) situated in the barrio of Estancia, municipality of Kalibo, Province of Capiz. Bounded on the NE. and SE. by lot 31; on the SW. by lot 15; and on the NW. by lot 9. Point 1 is S. 55° 44' W., 445.83 meters from B.B.M. 15, Kalibo Cadastre Psc-24. Area 410 square meters, more or less.

11. A parcel of land (lot 11, plan Psu-130698) situated in the barrio of Estancia, municipality of Kalibo, Province of Capiz. Bounded on the NE. and NW. by lot 31; on the SE. by lot 12; and on the SW. by lot 14. Point 1 is S. 49° 29' W., 466.66 meters from B.B.M. 15, Kalibo Cadastre Psc-24. Area 410 square meters, more or less.

12. A parcel of land (lot 12, plan Psu-130698) situated in the barrio of Estancia, municipality of Kalibo, Province of Capiz. Bounded on the NE. by lot 31; on the SE. by property of Tomas Malbog; on the SW. by lot 13; and on the NW. by lot 11. Point 1 is S. 49° 29' W., 466.66 meters from B.B.M. 15, Kalibo Cadastre Psc-24. Area 493 square meters, more or less.

13. A parcel of land (lot 13, plan Psu-130698) situated in the barrio of Estancia, municipality of Kalibo, Province of Capiz. Bounded on the NE. by lot 12; on the SE. by properties of Tomas Malbog and the heirs of Juan Villanueva; on the SW. by lot 31; and on the NW. by lot 14. Point 1 is S. 49° 29' W., 466.66 meters from B.B.M. 15, Kalibo Cadastre Psc-24. Area 662 square meters, more or less.

14. A parcel of land (lot 14, plan Psu-130698) situated in the barrio of Estancia, municipality of Kalibo, Province of Capiz. Bounded on the NE. by lot 11; on the SE. by lot 13; and on the SW. and NW. by lot 31. Point 1 is S. 49° 29' W., 466.66 meters from B.B.M. 15, Kalibo Cadastre Psc-24. Area 441 square meters, more or less.

15. A parcel of land (lot 15, plan Psu-130698) situated in the barrio of Estancia, municipality of Kalibo, Province of Capiz. Bounded on the NE. by lot 10; on the SE. and SW. by lot 31; and on the NW. by lot 16. Point 1 is S. 55° 44' W., 445.83 meters from B.B.M. 15, Kalibo Cadastre Psc-24. Area 455 square meters, more or less.

16. A parcel of land (lot 16, plan Psu-130698) situated in the barrio of Estancia, municipality of

Kalibo, Province of Capiz. Bounded on the NE. by lot 9; on the SE. by lot 15; on the SW. by lot 31; and on the NW. by property of Federico Quimpo and Dominador Gonzales. Point 1 is S. 55° 44' W., 445.83 meters from B.B.M. 15, Kalibo cadastre Psc-24. Area 518 square meters, more or less.

17. A parcel of land (lot 17, plan Psu-130698) situated in the barrio of Estancia, municipality of Kalibo, Province of Capiz. Bounded on the NE. by lot 31; on the SE. by lot 18; on the SW. by lot 24; and on the NW. by property of Federico Quimpo and Dominador Gonzales. Point 1 is S. 56° 39' W., 498.28 meters from B.B.M. 15, Kalibo cadastre Psc-24. Area 410 square meters, more or less.

18. A parcel of land (lot 18, plan Psu-130698) situated in the barrio of Estancia, municipality of Kalibo, Province of Capiz. Bounded on the NE. and SE. by lot 31; on the SW. by lot 23; and on the NW. by lot 17. Point 1 is S. 56° 39' W., 498.28 meters from B.B.M. 15, Kalibo cadastre Psc-24. Area 378 square meters, more or less.

19. A parcel of land (lot 19, plan Psu-130698) situated in the barrio of Estancia, municipality of Kalibo, Province of Capiz. Bounded on the NE. and NW. by lot 31; on the SE. by lot 20; and on the SW. by lot 22. Point 1 is S. 50° 59' W., 518.12 meters from B.B.M. 15, Kalibo cadastre Psc-24. Area 389 square meters, more or less.

20. A parcel of land (lot 20, plan Psu-130698) situated in the barrio of Estancia, municipality of Kalibo, Province of Capiz. Bounded on the NE. by lot 31; on the SE. by property of the heirs of Juan Villanueva; on the SW. by lot 21; and on the NW. by lot 19. Point 1 is S. 50° 59' W., 518.12 meters from B.B.M. 15, Kalibo cadastre Psc-24. Area 474 square meters, more or less.

21. A parcel of land (lot 21, plan Psu-130698) situated in the barrio of Estancia, municipality of Kalibo, Province of Capiz. Bounded on the NE. by lot 20; on the SE. by property of the heirs of Juan Villanueva; on the SW. by lot 31; and on the NW. by lot 22. Point 1 is S. 50° 59' W., 518.12 meters from B.B.M. 15, Kalibo cadastre Psc-24. Area 515 square meters, more or less.

22. A parcel of land (lot 22, plan Psu-130698) situated in the barrio of Estancia, municipality of Kalibo, Province of Capiz. Bounded on the NE. by lot 19; on the SE. by lot 21; and on the SW. and NW. by lot 31. Point 1 is S. 50° 59' W., 518.12 meters from B.B.M. 15, Kalibo cadastre Psc-24. Area 518 square meters, more or less.

23. A parcel of land (lot 23, plan Psu-130698) situated in the barrio of Estancia, municipality of Kalibo, Province of Capiz. Bounded on the NE. by lot 18; on the SE. and SW. by lot 31; and on the NW. by lot 24. Point 1 is S. 56° 39' W., 498.28 meters from B.B.M. 15, Kalibo cadastre Psc-24. Area 518 square meters, more or less.

24. A parcel of land (lot 24, plan Psu-130698) situated in the barrio of Estancia, municipality of Kalibo, Province of Capiz. Bounded on the NE.

by lot 17; and the SE. by lot 23; on the SW. by lot 31; and on the NW. by property of Federico Quimpo and Dominador Gonzales. Point 1 is S. 56° 39' W., 498.28 meters from B.B.M. 15, Kalibo cadastre Psc-24. Area 518 square meters, more or less.

25. A parcel of land (lot 25, plan Psu-130698) situated in the barrio of Estancia, municipality of Kalibo, Province of Capiz. Bounded on the NE. by lot 31; on the SE. by lot 26; on the W. by the Banga-Kalibo national road; and on the NW. by property of Federico Quimpo and Dominador Gonzales. Point 1 is S. 57° 09' W., 531.95 meters from B.B.M. 15 Kalibo cadastre Psc-24. Area 554 square meters, more or less.

26. A parcel of land (lot 26, plan Psu-130698) situated in the barrio of Estancia, municipality of Kalibo, Province of Capiz. Bounded on the NE. and SE. by lot 31; on the W. by the Banga-Kalibo national road; and on the NW. by lot 25. Point 1 is S. 57° 09' W., 531.95 meters from B.B.M. 15, Kalibo cadastre Psc-24. Area 760 square meters, more or less.

27. A parcel of land (lot 27, plan Psu-130698) situated in the barrio of Estancia, municipality of Kalibo, Province of Capiz. Bounded on the NE. and NW. by lot 31; on the SE. by lot 28; and on the SW. by lot 30. Point 1 is S. 52° 14' W., 569.69 meters from B.B.M. 15, Kalibo cadastre Psc-24. Area 410 square meters, more or less.

28. A parcel of land (lot 28, plan Psu-130698) situated in the barrio of Estancia, municipality of Kalibo, Province of Capiz. Bounded on the NE. by lot 31; on the SE. by property of the heirs of Juan Villanueva; on the SW. by lot 29; and on the NW. by lot 27. Point 1 is S. 52° 14' W., 569.69 meters from B.B.M. 15, Kalibo cadastre Psc-24. Area 310 square meters, more or less.

29. A parcel of land (lot 29, plan Psu-130698) situated in the barrio of Estancia, municipality of Kalibo, Province of Capiz. Bounded on the NE. by lot 28; on the SE. by property of the heirs of Juan Villanueva; on the W. by the Banga-Kalibo national road; and on the NW. by lot 30. Point 1 is S. 52° 14' W., 569.69 meters from B.B.M. 15, Kalibo cadastre Psc-24. Area 556 square meters, more or less.

30. A parcel of land (lot 30, plan Psu-130698) situated in the barrio of Estancia, municipality of Kalibo, Province of Capiz. Bounded on the NE. by lot 27; on the SE. by lot 29; on the W. by the Banga-Kalibo national road; and on the NW. by lot 31. Point 1 is S. 52° 14' W., 569.69 meters from B.B.M. 15, Kalibo cadastre Psc-24. Area 556 square meters, more or less.

31. A parcel of land (lot 31, plan Psu-130698) situated in the barrio of Estancia, municipality of Kalibo, Province of Capiz. Bounded on the NE. by lots 8, 7 and 2 and property of Pedro Reyes; on the SE. by lots 3, 6 and 5, properties of Nicolas Malic and Tomas Malbeg, lots 12, 11, 14 and 13, property of the heirs of Juan Villanueva and

lots 20, 19, 22 and 21; on the SW. by lots 26, 27 and 30; on the W. by the Banga-Kalibo national road; and on the NW. by lots 26 and 25, property of Federico Quimpo and Dominador Gonzales, and lots 24, 23, 18, 17, 16, 15, 10 and 9. Point 1 is S. 57° 09' W., 531.95 meters from B.B.M. 15, Kalibo cadastre Psc-24. Area 4,866 square meters more or less.

32. A parcel of land (lot 1, plan Psu-121270, sheet 1) situated in the barrio of Arcangel, municipality of Balete, Province of Capiz. Bounded on the N. and NW. by property of Blas Feliciano; on the NE. by property of Blas Feliciano, the Sidman Creek and property of Miguel Calizo; on the SE. by properties of Miguel Calizo, Jesus Aranas and Meliton Guanko; on the S. by property of Petrona Bantiqui; on the SW. by properties of Apolinar Cleope and Tiburcio Salvio; and on the W. by property of Francisco Dominguez. Point 1 is S. 79° 52' W., 1,034.23 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, Balete, Capiz. Area 202,760 square meters, more or less.

33. A parcel of land (lot 2, plan Psu-121270, sheet 2) situated in the barrio of Lalab, municipality of Batan, Province of Capiz. Bounded on the NE. by the Sagasa Creek and properties of Diosdado de la Vega, Braulio Alejandro, the heirs of Hermogenes Silverio and Juan de la Vega vs. Paulino Pamatian and Josef Pamatian; on the SE. by properties of Feliciano Cerapio and the heirs of Antonio Ampaling; on the S. by property of the heirs of Antonio Ampaling; on the SW. by properties of Flora Z. Valles and Apolinar Cleope; and on the NW. by properties of Bartolome Venus, Juan Castillo and Diosdado de la Vega. Point 1 is S. 53° 07' E., 12,452.86 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, Banga, Capiz. Area 118,644 square meters, more or less.

34. A parcel of land (lot 3, plan Psu-121270, sheet 3) situated in the barrio of Lalab, municipality of Batan, Province of Capiz. Bounded on the NE. by properties of Flora Z. Valles and the heirs of Antonio Ampaling; on the SW. by property of Pelagia and Antonio Bartolome; and on the W. and NW. by property of Apolinar Cleope. Point 1 is S. 51° 34' E., 12,388 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, Banga, Capiz. Area 18,388 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Capiz, at its session to be held in the municipality of Kalibo, Province of Capiz, Philippines, on the 31st day of January, 1956, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Jose R. Quirubin, judge of said court, the 21st day of July, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 6th day of October, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[10,11] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF CAVITE

Land Registration Case No. N-239. LRC Record No. N-9977

HONESIMO R. PEJI, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Cavite City; the Municipal Mayor, Florencio Peji, Silvino Esguerra, Domingo Hermoso and Modesta Leonor, Alfonso, Cavite; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Honesimo R. Peji, Alfonso, Cavite, through the Atty. Juan F. Aguilar, Cavite City, to register and confirm his title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-147802) situated in the barrio of Marahan, municipality of Alfonso, province of Cavite. Bounded on the N. and NW. by an unknown creek; on the NE. by an unknown creek and property of Silvino Esguerra; on the SE. by property of Domingo Hermoso; and on the SW. and W. by the Marahan River. Point 1 is N. 72° 30' W., 1,119.03 meters from B.L.L.M. 2, Alfonso, Cavite. Area 56,205 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Cavite, at its session to be held in the City of Cavite, Philippines, on the 19th day of December, 1955, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Primitivo L. Gonzales, judge of said court, the 28th day of July, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 25th day of August, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[9,10] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF CAVITE

Land Registration Case No. N-240. LRC Record No. N-9978

BELEN VICTORIANO ET AL., applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works, the Director

of Forestry and the Manager of the Manila Railroad Co., Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal, the District Engineer, the City Mayor, the City Fiscal, the City Engineer, Jovita Arañas and Soledad Rodriguez, Cavite City; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by the spouses Belen Victoriano and Vicente Avila, Jr., corner Lopez Jaena and Hermanos del Trabajo Sts., Cavite City, through the Atty. Cesar Victoriano, Cavite City, to register and confirm their title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-41588), situated in the barrio of Caridad, City of Cavite. Bounded on the N. by property of the Manila Railroad Co. (before) Belen Victoriano (now); on the E. by the Mercado Street (before) Hermanos del Trabajo Street (now); on the S. by the Lopez Jaena Street; and on the NW. by properties of the Manila Railroad Co. (before) Jovita Arañas (now) and the Manila Railroad Co. (before) Belen Victoriano (now). Point 1 is N. 89° 42' W., 68.55 meters from B.L.L.M. 3, Caridad Extension. Area 392 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Cavite, at its session to be held in the City of Cavite, Philippines, on the 20th day of December, 1955, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Primitivo L. Gonzales, judge of said court, the 28th day of July, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 25th day of August, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[9,10] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF CAVITE

Land Registration Case No. N-241. LRC Record No. N-9979

LEONOR NINON, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Cavite City; the Municipal Mayor, Alipio Apolona, Servando Anit, Ireneo Cachuela and Jose Manalo, Ternate, Cavite; Dionisio Dualan, Labac, Naic, Cavite; Silvestre Bilugan, Mateo Bilugan, Brigido Cachuela, Guillermo Punungbayan, Eugenio Cachuela, Irineo Cachuela, Mateo Anit, Pedro Petros, Marta Reyes, Dionisio Dualan, Sabas Pasicolan, Rosendo Cachuela, Felix Punongbayan, Alipio Apolona and Simeon

Caisip, Bucana, Ternate, Cavite; and Marcos Dirain, Nasugbu, Batangas; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Leonor Ninon, Ternate, Cavite, through the Atty. E. A. Beltran, 316 Calvo Bldg., Escolta, Manila, to register and confirm his title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-95917), with the improvements thereon, situated in the barrio of Bucana, municipality of Ternate, province of Cavite. Bounded on the NE. by the Maragondon River; on the SE. by properties of Brigido Cachuela and Silvestre and Mateo Bilugan, roads, properties of Guillermo Punongbayan, Eugenio Cachuela and Jose Manalo, the Sapang River and property of Irineo Cachuela; on the SW. by properties of Irineo Cachuela and Marcos Dirain; and on the NW. by the Manila Bay. Point 1 is N. 84° 55' W., 788.62 meters, more or less from B.L.L.M. No. 1, Ternate, Cadastre, Psc No. 21. Area 87,256 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Cavite, at its session to be held in the City of Cavite, Philippines, on the 21st day of December, 1955, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Primitivo L. Gonzales, judge of said court, the 28th day of July, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 25th day of August, 1955.

Attest: **ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS**
[9, 10] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF CAVITE

Land Registration Case No. N-242. LRC Record No. N-10105

SOLEDAD CANUBE MENDOZA, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Cavite City; the Municipal Mayor, Dolores Medina, Gregorio Batakian, Anselma Asercion, Isabel Montoya, Jose Medina, Tirso Peñaranda, Julio Toledo, Eusebio Montoya, Crisanto Batutay, Miguel Caramansana, Alfredo Batutay, Consolacion Angkanan and Pedro Reyes, Silang, Cavite; and Felipe C. Mendoza, Belen Street, Silang, Cavite; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Soledad Canube Mendoza, Belen Street, Silang, Cavite, through the Atty. Melchor C. Benitez, R-303, Brias Roxas Bldg., 75 Escolta, Manila, to register and confirm her title to the following properties:

1. A parcel of land (lot 1, plan Psu-142222), situated in the poblacion, municipality of Silang, province of Cavite. Bounded on the N. by property of Dolores Medina; on the E. by properties of Gregorio Batakian, Anselma Asercion, and Isabel Montoya and Jose Medina; on the S. by the M. Belen Medina Street; and on the W. by the E. Gonzales Street. Point 1 is S. 40° 03' W., 160.54 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, Silang, Cavite. Area 586 square meters, more or less.

2. A parcel of land (lot 2, plan Psu-142222), situated in the barrio of Longon, municipality of Silang, province of Cavite. Bounded on the E. by property of Crisanta Batutay; on the SE. by properties of Crisanta Batutay, Miguel Caramansana and Alfredo Batutay; on the SW. by properties of Miguel Caramansana, Consolacion Angkanan and Pedro Reyes; and on the NW. by properties of Tirso Peñaranda, Julio Toledo and Eusebio Montoya. Point 1 is S. 67° 09' W., 861.06 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, Silang, Cavite. Area 26,653 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Cavite, at its session to be held in the City of Cavite, Philippines, on the 16th day of January, 1956, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Primitivo L. Gonzales, judge of said court, the 3rd day of September, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 22nd day of September, 1955.

Attest: **ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS**
[10, 11] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF CAVITE

Land Registration Case No. N-243. LRC Record No. N-10201

SENEDELA MALABANAN, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Cavite City; the City Mayor, the City Fiscal and the City Engineer, Tagaytay City; Carlos Mendoza, Leopoldo de Grano, Juan Luna,

Valentina Malabanan, Nicanora Malabanan, Talisay, Batangas; Sabas Malabanan % Office of the Clerk of Court of First Instance of Rizal, Pasig, Rizal; and Felino Nazareth, 1673 Enrique St., Singalong Subdivision, Manila; and Justiniano Montano % Philippine Senate, Manila; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Senedela Malabanan, 1673 Enrique St., Singalong Subdivision, Manila, through the Atty. Julian T. Ocampo, R-212 Quisumbing Bldg., Dasmariñas, corner Marquina, Manila, to register and confirm her title to the following properties:

Four parcels of land situated in the City of Tagaytay. The boundaries and areas of said parcels are as follows:

1. A parcel of land (lot 3, plan Psu-105178-Amd). Bounded on the NE. by property of Valentina Malabanan; on the S. by property of Carlos Mendoza; on the SE. by properties of Felino Nazareth and Leopoldo de Grano; and on the NW. by lot 4. Point 1 is S. 70° 17' E., 11,797.15 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, Silang, Cavite. Area 32,467 square meters, more or less.

2. A parcel of land (lot 4, plan Psu-105178-Amd). Bounded on the NE. by property of Valentina Malabanan; on the SE. by lot 3; on the SW. by property of Leopoldo de Grano; and on the NW. by lots 6 and 5. Point 1 is S. 70° 32' E., 11,780.08 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, Silang, Cavite. Area 913 square meters, more or less.

3. A parcel of land (lot 5, plan Psu105178-Amd). Bounded on the NE. by property of Valentina Malabanan; on the SE. by lot 4; on the SW. by lot 6; and on the NW. by properties of Juan Luna and the heirs of Eustacio Malabanan. Point 1 is S. 70° 33' E., 11,777.69 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, Silang, Cavite. Area 601 square meters, more or less.

4. A parcel of land (lot 6, plan Psu-105178-Amd). Bounded on the NE. by lot 5; on the SE. by lot 4; on the SW. by property of Leopoldo de Grano; and on the NW. by properties of Justiniano Montano and Juan Luna. Point 1 is S. 70° 21' E., 11,777.03 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, Silang, Cavite. Area 561 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Cavite, at its session in the City of Cavite, Philippines, on the 16th day of January, 1956, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Primitivo L. Gonzales, judge of said court, the 19th day of September, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 29th day of September, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[10,11] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF CAVITE

Land Registration Case No. N-244. LRC Record No. N-10202

DAMASA CADUA ET AL., applicants

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Cavite City; the Municipal Mayor, Jacinto Pasco, Isaac Gandoza, the heirs of Maximo Alvarez, Ladislao Cruz, Claro Manalo, Pacifico Aquino, and Maria Alvarez, Noveleta, Cavite; Maria Alvarez and Miguel Alvarez, Naga City; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Damasa Cadua, Celestina Benitez, Fortunata Benitez and Teotimo Benitez, P. Alvarez St., Noveleta, Cavite, through the Atty. Abad D. Olan, St., Joseph Bldg., 435 Evangelista St., Quiapo, Manila, to register and confirm their title to the following properties:

Three parcels of land with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the municipality of Noveleta, province of Cavite. The boundaries and areas of said parcels are as follows:

1. A parcel of land (lot 1, plan Psu-148283, sheet 1). Bounded on the N. by property of Miguel and Maria Alvarez; on the E. and S. by property of the Municipal Government of Noveleta (school site); and on the SW. by lot 2. Point 1 is N. 10° 23' W., 192.58 meters from B.L.L.M. 9, Noveleta, Cavite. Area 798 square meters, more or less.

2. A parcel of land (lot 2, plan Psu-148283, sheet 1). Bounded on the N. by property of Miguel and Maria Alvarez; on the NE. by lot 1; on the S. by property of the Municipal Government of Noveleta (school site); and on the SW. by the P. Alvarez Street. Point 1 is N. 10° 23' W., 192.58 meters from B.L.L.M. 9, Noveleta, Cavite. Area 66 square meters, more or less.

3. A parcel of land (lot 3, plan Psu-148283, sheet 2). Bounded on the NE. and E. by property of the heirs of Maximo Alvarez; on the SE. by property of Ladislao Cruz; on the S. by properties of Claro Manalo and Pacifico Aquino; on the W. by property of Jacinto Pasco; and on the NW. by property of Isaac Gandoza. Point 1 is N. 0° 50' W., 858.10 meters from B.L.L.M. 2, Noveleta, Cavite. Area 10,777 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Cavite, at its session to be

held in the City of Cavite, Philippines, on the 17th day of January, 1956, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Primitivo L. Gonzales, judge of said court, the 19th day of September, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 29th day of September, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[10,11] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF CEBU

Land Registration Case No. N-155. LRC Record No. N-9529

JOSEFINA MONTESOR, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Cebu City; the Municipal Mayor, Jose Arcenal Go and Teodulo Luna, Medellin, Cebu; and the heirs of Valeriano Lozada, Victor Tumalak Street, Medellin, Cebu; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Josefina Montesor, Medellin, Cebu, through the Attys. Duterte, Gillamac, Rubillos, Montecillo, Bernardo & Tuason, 137 Pelaez Street, Cebu City, to register and confirm her title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-141836), situated in the poblacion, municipality of Medellin, province of Cebu. Bounded on the N. by property of Teodulo Luna; on the E. by the manglar; on the S. by property of the heirs of Valeriano Lozada; and on the W. by the Victor Tumalak Street. Point 1 is S. 17° 34' W., 191.18 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, Medellin, Cebu. Area 1,343 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Cebu, at its session to be held in the City of Cebu, Philippines, on the 18th day of January, 1956, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. M. M. Mejia, judge of said court, the 26th day of August, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 22nd day of September, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[10,11] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF COTABATO

Cadastral Case No. N-4. LRC Cadastral Record No. N-41

DIRECTOR OF LANDS, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Cotabato, Cotabato; the Municipal Mayor and Datu Mantil Dalangalan, Midsayap, Cotabato; Enrique Solivar, Dionisio Almenera, Exequiel Pagsuguioren, Alberto Camalla, Maximo Andres, Consolacion Camino, Cisimiro Cajilig and Donato Ternura, Baliki Midsayap, Cotabato; Panpan Kanacan, Libungan Toreta, Midsayap, Cotabato; Manocob Salazar, Sagaden Kanakan, Santiago Torrefranca, Manuel Cabanas, Igmedio Cabastante, Felipe Capilitan, Delfin Alinsangao, Presentacion Tañan, Ejerie Talja, Adriano Andea, Venancio Andea, Francisco Gambrenero, Apolonio Candal, Mariano Rampac, Dominador Campas, Perfecto Caño, Pedro Caballero, Panfilo Juanico, Binban Gayak, Teodoro Mirante, Pañgawilan Kamandan, Emilio Gaonan, Lolita Candidier, Marcelo Canes, Claro Tallero, Valentin Cabanas, Claro Cabibigan, Pedro Catahum, Conrado Catanes, Rogelio Casten, Leonidas Cabnas, Eladio Calicaran, Federico Mendoza, Valeriano Talba, Miguel Talimodao, Gaudencio Andea, Lolita Caballero, Fernando Talimodao, Benjamin Cantos, Miguel Cambal, Zuvida Makog, Ricardo Capilitan, Teodorico Cayan, Ignacio Mabad, Guillermo Alinsangao, Celerina Andea, Jose Cambal, Benjamin Eram, Marcelo Cantomayor, Esperidion Agola, Potenciano Camano, Pedro Caba-an, Felimon Canaba-an, Benjamin Cajetol, Felomino Aquino, Jovita Cano, Jose Caunan, Roberto Salanatin, Manuela Ca-aya, Alonso Campillo, Fernando Canlonsay, Ambal Karbal, Eustaquio Andea, Felix Catanos, Ceriaco Malaygay, Sabangan Ambel, Laurencio Tadulan, Manguiguing Ansing, Basilio Catanos, Zoilo Malagay, Compania Ara, Calixto Cabisig, Juanita Cabanting, Francisco Calamba, Alfredo Calibara, Salvador Cambal, Pedro Cambal, Mansueto Compas, Expectacion Cantomayor, Cornelio Capitli, Leodegario Celestial, Abdul Dica, Dominador Estimber, Langcayo Madi, Cresencio Quimot, Paneg Salisa, Protacio Tagang, Felipe Cambal, Kamansa Cayak, Demeterio Catanos, Idsa Madtod, Cristino Tanap, Juakin Cabanas, Antonio Camano, Arsenio Talamar, Zoilo Ma-

laygay, Crisanto Cabaya, Alfredo Calibayan, Benjamin Catahum, Marcos Catanos, Calixto Cabaya, Alkoo Cagad, Felomino Calipay, May-salam Catel, Restituto Cahilig, Bernardo Melocotones, Fernando Talimodao, Miguel Talimodao, Antonio Compas, Benegno Talba, Epenito Cabilbigan, Dayona Kamandan, Juan Cabristante, Juciano Alon, Casiano Capilitan, Pablo Catalba, Pañgilaman Macabawi, Cornelio Amualla, Ireneo Clarite, Felix Caballero, Ana Mulod, Gonzales Cabaya, Nemesio Vego, Kambat Salangao, Paciencia Amualla, Tatua Karudi, Concepcion Cantomayor, Venancio Ca-aya, Matabalo Kemandan, Perfecto Tadulan, Paz Cantomayor, Lucia Alon, Proceso Cantomayor, Venancio Campomones, Sumagka Kadi, Leonadas Cabañas, Simeon Quirido, Catalino Andea, Bernabe Tadulan, Virginia Cadano, Juan Cabustante, Alfredo Cantomayor, Hadji Kasan Kamad, Rodulfo Taghap, Esperanza Cambal, Butuan Masabpi Bonifacio Camano, Alipio Gari and Dagorngan Moro, San Mateo, Pikit, Cotabato; A. Gonzaga, F. Cablada, Kambat Salangao, and E. Mallorca, Pamiguitan, Midsayap, Cotabato; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition has been presented to said court by the Director of Lands, praying that the titles to the following described lands or the various parcels thereof be settled and adjudicated:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-102782) (Swo-28999), with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the barrio of Pamiguitan, municipality of Midsayap, province of Cotabato.

Bounded on the N. by public lands; on the NE. by public lands and property of Panpan Kanacan; on the SE. by property of Panpan Canacan; on the SW. by public land and properties of Enrique Solivar, Dionisio Almerona, Exequiel Pagsuguiron. Alberto Camalla, Maximo Andres, Consolacion Camino and Casimiro Cajilig; on the W. by property of Donato Ternura; and on the NW. by the Bulanan River. Point 1 is S. 42° 44' E., 4,000.91 meters more or less, from B.L.L.M. No. 71. Dulauan Cadastre No. 107. Area 11,429.925 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear at the Court of First Instance of Cotabato, at its session to be held in the municipality of Cotabato, province of Cotabato, Philippines, on the 20th day of December, *Anño Domini* 1955, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to present such claims as you may have to said land or any portion thereof, and to present evidence if any you have, in support of such claims.

And unless you appear at the said court at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the titles to the land will be adjudicated and determined in accordance with the prayer of the petition and upon the evidence before the court, and you will be forever barred from contesting such petition or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Juan A. Sarenas, judge of said court, the 9th day of August, in the year 1955.
Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 25th day of August, 1955.

Attest:

ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS

[9,10]

Commissioner of Land Registration

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF COTABATO

Cadastral Case No. N-6. LRC Cadastral Record No. N-28

DIRECTOR OF LANDS, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Cotabato, Cotabato; the Municipal Mayor, Kidapawan, Cotabato; Agtungan Bagobo, Bayawan Udas, Adim Bagobo, Boli Bagong, and Boli Bagobo, Kanapolo, Bansalan, Davao; Miguel Alag and the heirs of Emeterio Fernandez, Dalapuay, Bansalan, Davao; the Municipal Mayor, Sta. Cruz, Davao; and the Municipal Mayor, Buluan, Davao; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas a petition has been presented to said court by the Director of Lands, praying that the titles to the following described lands or the various parcels thereof be settled and adjudicated:

A parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, containing an area of 197.6053 hectares, more or less, divided into 31 lots, situated in the municipality of Kidapawan, province of Cotabato, the same being designated as Kidapawan Public Lands Subdivision, Pls-60, Case 6. Bounded on the NE. by the Kidapawan Public Lands Subdivision, Pls-60, Case 5, public lands, the Balugan Creek, property of the Provincial Government of Cotabato (Balatukan School Site), the Davao-Cotabato National Highway, the Santa Cruz Cadastre, B.L. Cad. 275, Case 8 and the Dalapuay River; on the SE. by the Santa Cruz Cadastre, B.L. Cad. 275, Case 8, the Dalapuay River, the Davao-Cotabato National Highway, property of the heirs of Emeterio Fernandez, the Balatukan River, and properties of Miguel Alag, Boli Bagobo, Boli Bagong, Adim Bagobo, Bayawan Udas and Agtungan Bagobo; on the SW. by the Municipality of Buluan, Province of Cotabato, and Forest Zone; and on the NW. by the municipality of Kidapawan, Forest Zone and the Balatukan River.

You are hereby cited to appear at the Court of First Instance of Cotabato, at its session to be held in the municipality of Cotabato, province of Cotabato, Philippines, on the 21st day of December, *Anno Domini* 1955, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to presents such claims as you may have to said lands or any portion thereof, and to present evidence if any you have, in support of such claims.

And unless you appear at said court at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the titles to the lands will be adjudicated and determined in accordance with the prayer of the petition and upon the evidence before the court, and you will be forever barred from contesting said petition of any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Juan A. Sarenas, judge of said court, the 9th day of August, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 25th day of August, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[9, 10] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF COTABATO

Cadastral Case No. N-9. LRC Cadastral Record No. N-76

DIRECTOR OF LANDS, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Cotabato, Cotabato; and the Municipal Mayor, Kidapawan, Cotabato; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition has been presented to said court by the Director of Lands, praying that the titles to the following described lands or the various parcels thereof be settled and adjudicated:

A parcel of land with the buildings and improvements thereon, containing an area of 1,561.0761 hectares, more or less, divided into 24 lots, situated in the municipality of Kidapawan, province of Cotabato, the same being designated as Kidapawan Public Lands Subdivision, Pls-60 Case 7. Bounded on the NE. by property of the municipality of Kidapawan, a road, public land, an unclassified public forest and the Mount Apo National Park Reservation; on the E. by the Mount Apo National Park Reservation; on the SW. by the Kidapawan Public Lands Subdivision Pls-60, Cases 4, 3 and 2, public lands, roads and the Patulangan Creek; on the W. by the Kidapawan Public Lands Subdivision Pls-60, Case 1, public land and the Malaang River; and on the NW. by the Kidapawan Public Land Subdivision, Pls-60, Case 1, public lands, roads, a creek and the Quibalati Creek.

You are hereby cited to appear at the Court of First Instance of Cotabato, at its session to be held in the municipality of Cotabato, province of Cotabato, Philippines, on the 22nd day of December, *Año Domini*, 1955, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to present such claims as you may have to said land or any portion thereof, and to present evidence if any you have, in support of such claims.

And unless you appear at said court at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be

recorded and the title to the lands will be adjudicated and determined in accordance with the prayer of the petition and upon the evidence before the court, and you will be forever barred from contesting such petition or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Juan A. Sarenas, judge of said court, the 9th day of August, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 25th day of August, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[9, 10] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF ILOCOS SUR

Land Registration Case No. N-126. LRC Record No. N-9993

SALVADOR V. BAUTISTA, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Vigan, Ilocos Sur; the Municipal Mayor, Ignacia Bautista, Tomas Acosta, Gonzalo Cabalquinto, Agapito Clarin, Basilia Clarin and Josefina Calpo, Narvacan, Ilocos Sur; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Salvador V. Bautista, Narvacan, Ilocos Sur, to register and confirm his title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-142125), with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the poblacion, municipality of Narvacan, province of Ilocos Sur. Bounded on the NE. by property of Tomas Acosta; on the E. by the national road to Vigan; on the SW. by properties of Gonzalo Cabalquinto and Agapito Clarin; and on the NW. by property of Basilia Clarin. Point 1 is N. 82° 20' W., 314.94 from bell tower, Narvacan, Ilocos Sur. Area 1,044 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Ilocos Sur, at its session to be held in the municipality of Vigan, province of Ilocos Sur, Philippines, on the 28th day of December, 1955, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Francisco Geronimo, judge of said court, the 3rd day of August, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 2nd day of September, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[9, 10] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF ILOILO

Land Registration Case No. N-219. LRC Record No. N-6841

CANDELARIO PAVELLAR, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Iloilo City; the Municipal Mayor, Diosdado Lumampao, Clemente Balboa, Generoso Jardeliza, Esteban Barreto, Ciriaco Balboa, Fidel Fernandez, Adelina T. Tugbang and Juan Lumabit, Barotac Viejo, Iloilo; and Felicidad Jover, Divinagracia St., La Paz, Iloilo City; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Candelario Pavellar, Divinagracia St., La Paz, Iloilo City, to register and confirm his title to the following properties:

Two parcels of land with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the barrio of Sto. Tomas, municipality of Barotac Viejo, province of Iloilo, The boundaries and areas of said parcels are as follows:

1. A parcel of land (lot 1, plan Psu-134539). Bounded on the NE. by the Barotac Diotay Creek and property of Diosdado Lumampao; on the E. by property of Clemente Balboa; on the SE. by the Gigacjac Creek and properties of Generoso Jardeliza and Esteban Barreto; on the SW. by the Gigacjac Creek and property of Esteban Jardeliza; on the W. by the Barotac Diotay Creek and property of Ciriaco Balboa; and on the NW. by the Barotac Diotay Creek. Point 1 is N. 56° 05' E., 2,520.76 meters from B.L.L.M. 3, Barotac Viejo, Iloilo. Area 181,007 square meters, more or less.

2. A parcel of land (lot 2, plan Psu-134539). Bounded on the N. and NE. by property of Diosdado Lumampao; on the SE. by the Barotac Diotay Creek; on the SW. by property of Ciriaco Balboa; and on the NW. by property of Fidel Fernandez. Point 1 is N. 51° 49' E., 1,899.04 meters from B.L.L.M. 3, Barotac Viejo, Iloilo. Area 141,837 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Iloilo, at its session to be held in the City of Iloilo, Philippines, on the 18th day of January, 1956, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. F. Imperial Reyes, judge of said court, the 30th day of June, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 22nd day of September, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[10,11] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF ILOILO

Land Registration Case No. N-308. LRC Record No. N-9729

BIBIANO DEMONTEVERDE, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Iloilo City; the Municipal Mayor and Paz Ruiz, San Dionisio, Iloilo; Enrique M. de Aldeguer and Agaton Castor, Sara, Iloilo; Jorge Barrido, Barotac Viejo, Iloilo; and Clarita Panganiban, Dugman, San Dionisio, Iloilo; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Bibiano Demonteverde, Dugman, San Dionisio, Iloilo, through the Atty. Andres M. Bolinas, Jr., Hodges Bldg., Iznart St., Iloilo City, to register and confirm his title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-137043) with the improvements thereon, situated in the barrio of Dugman, municipality of San Dionisio, province of Iloilo. Bounded on the NE. by properties of Paz Ruiz and Jorge Barrido; on the E. and SE. by property of Jorge Barrido; on the SW. by property of Agaton Castor; and on the NW. by public land and property of Enrique M. de Aldeguer. Point 1 is N. 70° 31' W., 5,525.25 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, San Dionisio, Iloilo. Area 160,805 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear the Court of First Instance of Iloilo, at its session to be held in the City of Iloilo, Philippines, on the 19th day of January, 1956, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Pantaleon A. Pelayo, judge of said court, the 30th day of June, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 22nd day of September, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[10,11] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF ILOILO

Land Registration Case No. N-292. LRC Record No. N-9153

MARIA LEGARDE, applicant
NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Iloilo City; the Municipal Mayor, Lambunao, Iloilo; Leoncio Legpitan, Ambrosio Porras and Nicomedes Pahanogot, Jorog, Lambunao, Iloilo; Antonio Agreda, Madong, Janiway, Iloilo; and Bienvenido Alva, % Salvador U. Alva, Jalandoni St., Jaro, Iloilo City; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Maria Legarde, Jorog, Lambunao, Iloilo, through the Atty. Pedro R. Davila, 46 Arsenal St., Iloilo City, to register and confirm her title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-132263), situated in the barrio of Jorog, municipality of Lambunao, province of Iloilo. Bounded on the N. by the Abangay Creek and property of Ambrosio Porras; on the SE. by properties of Antonio Agreda and Leoncio Legpitan; on the S. by property of Leoncio Legpitan; on the SW. by property of Bienvenido Alva; and on the NW. by property of Bienvenido Alva and the Abangay Creek. Point 1 is N. 32° 04' E., 453.24 meters from M.B.M. 36, Janiway Cadastre 266. Area 50,460 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Iloilo, at its session to be held in the City of Iloilo, Philippines, on the 20th day of January, 1956, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. F. Imperial, judge of said court, the 30th day of June, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 29th day of September, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[10, 11] Commissioner of Land Registration

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF ISABELA

Land Registration Case No. N-109. LRC Record No. N-9416

FRANCISCO TALAUE, applicant
NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director

of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Ilagan, Isabela; the Municipal Mayor and Marcos Allam, Cabagan, Isabela; the heirs of Perfecto Allauigan and Agapita Gazzingán, Centro, Cabagan, Isabela; the heirs of Agustin Allauigan and Venancio Allauigan, Narag, Cabagan, Isabela; Alejo Camagay, Eliseo Ballacano, Alfonso Allam, Evaristo Allauigan, Marcos Allam, Federico Dabo, Domingo Taguibao or Taquibao and Juan Balacano, Magassi, Cabagan, Isabela; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Francisco Talaue, Centro, Cabagan, Isabela, through the Atty. Leonardo Jimenez, Tuguegarao, Cagayan, to register and confirm his title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-90335), situated in the barrio of Balasig, municipality of Cabagan, province of Isabela. Bounded on the E. by the Delona Creek and public land; on the SE. and S. by the Balasig River; on the SW. by properties of Alfonso Allam, Evaristo Allauigan, Marcos Allam, and Federico Dabo; on the W. by properties of Domingo Taguibao or Taquibao and Juan Balacano; and on the NW. by properties of the heirs of Perfecto Allauigan, the heirs of Agustin Allauigan and Venancio Allauigan. Point 1 is N. 19° 08' E., 3,399.62 meters more or less, from B.L.L.M. No. 2, Tumaui, Isabela. Area 333,896 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Isabela, at its session to be held in the municipality of Ilagan, province of Isabela, Philippines, on the 16th day of January, 1956, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Manuel Arranz, judge of said court, the 25th day of July, in the year, 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 22nd day of September, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[10, 11] Commissioner of Land Registration

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF ISABELA

Land Registration Case No. N-115. LRC Record No. N-9748

LORENZA SY, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor,

the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Ilagan, Isabela; the Municipal Mayor, Elias Castañeda, Luciano Buraga, Candido Sy, Jose Apostol, Teodoro Mabbagu, Quintin Catabui and Arturo Buraga, Cabagan, Isabela; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Lorenza Sy, Centro, Cabagan, Isabela, through the Atty. Tomas B. Guzman, Cabagan, Isabela, to register and confirm her title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-142957), with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the poblacion, municipality of Cabagan, province of Isabela. Bounded on the N. by property of Luciano Buraga; on the NE. by properties of Luciano Buraga, Candido Sy and Jose Apostol; on the S. by the National Highway; on the SW. by properties of Teodoro Mabbagu and Quintin Catabui; and on the NW. by property of Arturo Buraga. Point 1 is S. 81° 32' W., 431.71 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, Cabagan, Isabela. Area 1,673 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Isabela, at its session to be held in the municipality of Ilagan, province of Isabela, Philippines, on the 18th day of January, 1956, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Manuel Arranz, judge of said court, the 25th day of July, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 22nd day of September, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[10, 11] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF ISABELA

Land Registration Case No. N-116. LRC Record No. N-9749

CANDIDO SY, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Ilagan, Isabela; the Municipal Mayor, Lorenza Sy, Carmen Garay, Isidro Guzman, Jr., Jose Buraga, Jose Apostol, Luciano Buraga and Candida Florida, Cabagan, Isabela; and Felisa Sy, Centro, Cabagan, Isabela; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Candido Sy, Centro, Cabagan, Isa-

bela, through the Atty. Tomas B. Guzman, Cabagan, Isabela, to register and confirm his title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-143224), with the building and improvements thereon, situated in the poblacion, municipality of Cabagan, province of Isabela. Bounded on the N. by properties of Luciano Buraga and Candida Florida; on the NE. by property of Candida Florida; on the E. by property of Jose Buraga; on the S. by the national highway; and on the SW. by properties of Jose Apostol and Lorenza Sy. Point 1 is S. 89° 27' W., 414.18 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, Cabagan, Isabela. Area 1,903 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Isabela, at its session to be held in the municipality of Ilagan, province of Isabela, Philippines, on the 20th day of January, 1956, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Manuel Arranz, judge of said court, the 25th day of July, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 29th day of September, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[10, 11] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF ISABELA

Land Registration Case No. N-117. LRC Record No. N-9750

CORNELIA PAGODDU DE SANCHEZ, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Ilagan, Isabela; the Municipal Mayor, Andres Tamang, Domingo Bacani, Peregrino Maralag, Rolando Maguigad, Alejo Laman and Eusebio Nefelda, Tumauni, Isabela; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Cornelia Pagoddu de Sanchez, Tumauni, Isabela, through the Atty. Ramon H. Fernandez, Tumauni, Isabela, to register and confirm her title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-144240), situated in the poblacion, municipality of Tumauni, province of Isabela. Bounded on the NE. by the provincial road; on the SE. by property of Rolando Maguigad; on the S. by property of Alejo Laman; on the SW. by properties of Alejo Laman and Eusebio Nefelda; on the W. by the Quezon Street;

and on the NW. by property of Peregrino Maralag. Point 1 is N. 12° 28' W., 539.61 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, Tumauini, Isabela. Area 14,653 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Isabela, at its session to be held in the municipality of Ilagan, province of Isabela, Philippines, on the 23rd day of January, 1956, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded, and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Manuel Arranz, judge of said court, the 25th day of July, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 29th day of September, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[10, 11] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF LAGUNA

Land Registration Case No. N-427. LRC Record No. N-9974

CORAZON MARIÑO, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works, the Director of Forestry and the Manager of the Peoples Bank and Trust Company, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Santa Cruz, Laguna; the City Mayor, the City Fiscal, the City Engineer, Florentino Mariño and the heirs of Gregorio Laurel, San Pablo City; Julieta Bautista, Biak-na-Bato Street, San Pablo City; Ambrosio Alcantara, Hermanos Belen Street, San Pablo City; Marcial Alimario, Brion Street, San Pablo City; Josefa Ilagan, Jose Alvero and the General Manager of Tableria Tan Chong Say and Co., Ltd., M. Paulino Street, San Pablo City; and Federico Azcarate, Lopez Jaena Street; San Pablo City; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Corazon Mariño, Lopez Jaena Street, San Pablo City, to register and confirm her title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-36679), situated in the poblacion, City of San Pablo. Bounded on the NE. by properties of Gerardo Tubay (before) Julieta Bautista (now) and the Roman Catholic Church (before) Ambrosio Alcantara (now); on the S. by property of Florentino Mariño and Sulpicia Sahagum (before), Corazon Mariño (now); on the SW. by properties of Martin Alvero (before) Josefa Ilagan and Jose Alvero (now) and Marcial

Alimario; and on the NW. by properties of Claro Alcantara (before) Corazon Mariño (now) and Florentino Mariño. Point 1 is S. 1° 28' W., 217.72 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 1, City of San Pablo. Area 1,500 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Laguna, at its session to be held in the municipality of Santa Cruz, province of Laguna, Philippines, on the 29th day of December, 1955, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Francisco Arca, judge of said court, the 28th day of July, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 2nd day of September, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[9, 10] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF LAGUNA

Land Registration Case No. N-428. LRC Record No. N-10019

RODOLFO CATAQUIZ ET AL., applicants

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works, the Director of Forestry, and the Rural Progress Administration % Department of Justice, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Santa Cruz, Laguna; the Municipal Mayor, Gavino Alvarez, Herminio A. Crispin, Jose Partoza, Felix Letun, Mariano G. Kilates, Perpetua Barroya, Erlinda Crispin, Victorio Alvarez, Rosa Ramirez and Crispina Ponce, San Pedro, Laguna; and Colegio de San Jose, Inc., 2913 Herran, Sta. Ana, Manila; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Rodolfo Cataquiz and Matilde Alvarez, San Pedro, Laguna, to register and confirm their title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-119855), situated in the municipality of San Pedro, province of Laguna. Bounded on the NE. by property of Herminio A. Crispin; on the SE. by an irrigation canal and properties of Jose Partoza and Felix Letun; on the SW. by properties of Mariano G. Kilates and Perpetua Barroya; and on the NW. by properties of Erlinda Crispin and Victorio Alvarez. Point 1 is S. 36° 00' W., 1,569.07 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, San Pedro. Area 38,297 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Laguna, at its session to be

held in the municipality of Biñan, province of Laguna, Philippines, on the 16th day of January, 1956, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Federico C. Alikpala, judge of said court, the 3rd day of August, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 22nd day of September, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[10,11] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF LAGUNA

Land Registration Case No. N-429. LRC Record No. N-10020

DEOGRACIAS LACBAY ET AL., applicants

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Santa Cruz, Laguna; the Municipal Mayor, Juan B. Yaneza, Caridad Sumulong, Genoveva Hinojosa and Eleuterio Macalalag, Lumban, Laguna; Marta Onglengco and Beatriz Parducho, Pagsanjan, Laguna; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by the spouses Deogracias Lacbay and Eugenia Quebral, Lumban, Laguna, through the Atty. Tomas P. Añonuevo, Santa Cruz, Laguna, to register and confirm their title to the following property:

A parcel of land (lot 2008-A, Lumban Cadastre, plan Psd-31710) with the improvements thereon, situated in the poblacion, municipality of Lumban, province of Laguna. Bounded on the N. and NE. by a creek; on the SE. by property of Marta Onglengco, lot 2008-B (property of Beatriz Parducho) and property of Beatriz Parducho; on the SW. by properties of Marta Onglengco, Genoveva Hinojosa and Eleuterio Macalalag; and on the NW. by property of Eleuterio Macalalag and a creek. Point 1 is N. 16° 02' E., 338.15 meters from B.L.L.M. 16, Lumban Cadastre 90. Area 45,479 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Laguna, at its session to be held in the municipality of Santa Cruz, province of Laguna, Philippines, on the 16th day of January, 1956, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear

at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Francisco Arca, judge of said court, the 3rd day of August, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 22nd day of September, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[10,11] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF LAGUNA

Land Registration Case No. N-430. LRC Record No. N-10021

JOSEFA PAHATI DE GUZMAN, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Santa Cruz, Laguna; the City Mayor, the City Fiscal, the City Engineer, Numeriano Moreno, Paulino Abrigo, Alejandro Torres, Ma-tea Lopez and Dominga de Rama, San Pablo City; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Josefa Pahati de Guzman, P. Alcantara St., San Pablo City, through the Atty. Edon B. Brion, San Pablo City, to register and confirm her title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-145051) with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the City of San Pablo. Bounded on the NE. by properties of Numeriano Moreno and Paulino Abrigo; on the SE. by property of Paulino Abrigo; and on the SW. and NW. by property of Alejandro Torres. Point 1 is S. 10° 47' W., 1,716.20 meters from B.L.B.M. 1, Sta. Maria, City of San Pablo. Area 15,802 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Laguna, at its session to be held in the City of San Pablo, Philippines, on the 16th day of January, 1956, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Francisco Arca, judge of said court, the 6th day of August, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 22nd day of September, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[10,11] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF LAGUNA

Land Registration Case No. N-432. LRC Record No. N-10086

NUMERIANO MORENO ET AL., applicants

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Santa Cruz, Laguna; the City Mayor, the City Fiscal, the City Engineer, Matea Lopez, Alejandro Torres, Josefa Pahati, Napoleon Caringan and Dominga de Rama, San Pablo City; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by the spouses Numeriano Moreno and Miguela Capunpon, Santisimo Rosario, San Pablo City, through the Atty. Edon B. Brion, San Pablo City, to register and confirm their title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-145050) with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the City of San Pablo. Bounded on the N. by property of Matea Lopez; on the NE. and SE. by property of Alejandro Torres; on the S. by property of Josefa Pahati; on the SW. by properties of Josefa Pahati; and Alejandro Torres; and on the NW. by property of Napoleon Caringan. Point 1 is S. 14° 26' W., 1,461.71 meters from B.L.B.M. 1, Sta. Maria, San Pablo. Area 14,277 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Laguna, at its session to be held in the City of San Pablo, Philippines, on the 18th day of January, 1956, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Francisco Arca, judge of said court, the 15th day of August, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 29th day of September, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[10, 11] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF LAGUNA

Land Registration Case No. N-431. LRC Record No. N-10085

FELIX M. ONGOCO, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Santa Cruz, Laguna; the Municipal

Mayor, Enriqueta Jingo de Ocampo, Teofisto Catipon, Isidro Catipon, Roberto Lamigo, Pedro Reyes, Dionisio Alcantara, Nemesio Pandiño, Anastacio Cornista, and Aquilina Sanchez, Famy, Laguna; Belen R. Consunji, 103-W Tecson, Gagalangin, Manila; and Aurelia Maghirang, San Pablo City; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Felix M. Ongoco, 103-W. Tecson, Gagalangin, Manila, through the Atty. Pedro P. Colina, R-301 Maria Dolores Bldg., 1879 Azcarraga, Manila, to register and confirm his title to the following properties:

Three parcels of land with the improvements thereon, situated in the barrio of Maate, municipality of Famy, province of Laguna. The boundaries and areas of said parcels are as follows:

1. A parcel of land (lot 1, plan Psu-72615). Bounded on the N. by property of Teofisto Catipon vs. Isidro Catipon; on the NE. by property of Teofisto Catipon and lot 2; on the SE. by the Sapang Pilaway and property of Nemesio Pandiño; on the SW. by properties of Roberto Lamigo and Aurelio Maghirang claimed by Pedro Reyes; and on the NW. by lot 3. Point 1 is N. 1° 14' E., 15,863.57 meters from Paete church bell tower. Area 117,635 square meters, more or less.

2. A parcel of land (lot 2, plan Psu-72615). Bounded on the NE. and E. by property of Dionisio Alcantara; on the SE. by property of Nemesio Pandiño; on the SW. by lot 1; and on the NW. by property of Teofisto Catipon. Point 1 is N. 2° 14' E., 15,612.14 meters from Paete church bell tower. Area 131,507 square meters, more or less.

3. A parcel of land (lot 3, plan Psu-72615). Bounded on the SE. by lot 1; and on the SW. and NW. by property of Anastacio Cornista vs. Isidro Catipon. Point 1 is N. 1° 01' E., 15,415.36 meters from Paete church bell tower. Area 3,543 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Laguna, at its session to be held in the municipality of Santa Cruz, province of Laguna, Philippines, on the 18th day of January, 1956, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Francisco Arca, judge of said court, the 16th day of August, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 6th day of October, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[10, 11] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF LANAO

Cadastral Case No. N-8. LRC Cadastral Record No. N-47

DIRECTOR OF LANDS, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Public Works, the Director of Forestry and the National Treasurer of the Philippines, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Dansalan City; the Municipal Mayor, Sixto Alivio, Baldomero Cabanas, Bernabe Cabanas, Cirilo Cabanas, Nicanor del Castillo, Datu Lumancolob Sumala, Luis Gabuya, Alfonso Gempeso, Quintin Lapitan, Elpidio Lawas, E. Lawas, Caricar Babaton, Macalacum Mamauray, Madem Lobic, N. Morales, Pangcoga Macabang, Panontongan Babaton, Sumamban Tawcal, Francisco Abastos, Antiki Abi, Sumaquina Abi, Bibiana Alia, Timoteo Alia, Sixto Alivio, Jose Apao, Nemesio Apao, Angela Bacus, Paulo Bacus, Eladio Barangan, Aurea Cabaluna, Pablo Cabaluna, Romana de Cabetania, Anacleto Cabrera, Toribio Camunat, Alejandro Candano, Laurancio Candano, Severo Candano, Macario Catao, Maximo Caupit, Bonifacio Cedrome, Felipe Cedrome, Jacobo Cedrome, Roman Cedrome, Buenaventura Conde, Domingo Dayondong, Lios Demasangcay, Egmidio Edullantes, Sinforoso Edullantes, Aniano Feraris, Isias Guague, Alfonso Guimpiso, Serapio Gungona, Codosangan Into, Guimdasangan Into, Filomeno Jempeso, Diogracias Labrado, Pedro Ladonga, Sabino Lagason, Doroteo Laride, Laurencio Laride, Florentino Laride, Margarito Laride, Zacarias Laride, Pastor Lopez, (Moro) Macatanong, Monico Macatanong, Sarigayao Macatanong, Sarilabi Macatanong, (Moro) Manangulap, Margarito Manlolooy, Lucio Montialto, Tomas Montialto, Lorenzo Morales, Simplicio Nabasca, Francisco Nabigo and Jesus Macario, Tubod, Lanao; the Municipal District Mayor, Lala, Lanao; Petronio Abadilla, Luis Abaño, Jose Agapay, Alipio Aitlan, Constanancio Alegado, Graciano Alegado, Cornelio Alison, Managsa Ampaso, Pablo Angeg, Casemiro Ardon, Faustino Ardon, Gorgonio Ardon, Porferia Ardon, Ricardo Ardon, Vicente Ardon, Kamoki Ayonan, Macabatar Ayonan, (Nora) Babalaya, Nicolas Bacasmas, Andres Bagio, Primitivo Baldado, Mangi Bandara, Mauricio Banio, Irineo Bantaculo, Maximo Basenas, Jose Bentalpo, Carmel Bicoy, Enesaria Bolante, Sotero Cabanas, Alfonso Cabetania, Felisa Cabetania, Mangi Calipapa, Catalino Calipay, Dalmacio Camonera, Gaspar Candano, Severino Candano, Segundo Caparoso, Juan Capuli, Alfonso Catigbe, Esteban Constan, Lucio Dacallos, Bebit Dalog, Diosdado Danlag, Juan Dano, Alim Degalado, Degaid Demasangcay, Pacalanget

Demasangcay, Macorbas Demasangcay, Langa-cola Diroposon, Rosal Duhaylungsod, Ricardo Dumaghan, Raymundo Ebo, Eugenio Edullantes, Basilio Embalsado, Maximo Emora, Guillermo Galdaba, Mimbala, Gundarangin, Lampoc Gundarangin, Irene Jempeso, Mauricio Jerosalem, Atilano Jontilla, Cayetano Ibañez, Felix Labetania, Porferia Labetania, Quirino Labrado, Demetrio Laconia, Jose Ladonga, Teodoro Laluna, Valentin Langamin, Pacita Lapitan, Reymenio Lapitas, Gerenias Largo, Pedro Larino, Umar Laripodil, Datu Umar Laripodil, Anacleto Lauce, Cirilo Lauce, Pio Lauce, Marciana Loconias, Placido Loconias, Marciano Lomagba, Librado Lugaban, (Moro) Masdar, Urongan Mabequel, (Moro) Macabarve, Monico, Macatanong, Inidal Macombing, Bartolome Maghinay, Canongan Marohum, Ropisan Marohum, Andangan Matamis, Pinangao Mausac, Ricardo Megano, Gervacio Mentuya, (Moro) Vicente Mobar, Dioscoro Montefalcon, Jorge Montialto, Palatarco Montialto, Francisco Montialto, Alfonso Morales, Natalio Morales, Teofilo Morales, Moro Musque, Faustina Navarez, Esteban Navarro, (Moro) Niague, Candido Nillas, Emilio Nillas, Juliana Ogoc, Maria de los Nieves Ogoc, Montano Ogoc, Patrocinio Ogoc, Roberto Ogoc, Romano Oreal, Ambrocio Oridoble, Marcelo Otilio, Bonifacio Pamotongan, Rufino Pamotongan, Susana Pangan, Claudio Pantonial, Concordio Pantonial, Simproso Papayas, Vicente Papaya, Mariano Patagoc, Quintin Patagoc, Francisco Perater, Eliseo Pomicpic, Crispulo Ponce, Macario Ponce, Antero Pondoc, Arsenio Quibranza, Domingo Quimada, Esperanza Quimada, Gerandio Quimada, Pastor Quimada, Pelagia Quimada, Sabas Quimada, Teofilo Quimada, Luis Quizon, Pedro Regalado, Diosdado Remocaldo, (Moro) Remandang, and Felipe Renasia, Kolambugan, Lanao; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition has been presented to said court by the Director of Lands, praying that the titles to the following described lands or the various parcels thereof be settled and adjudicated:

A parcel of land with the buildings and improvements thereon, containing an area of 3,126.0313 hectares, more or less, divided into 377 lots, situated in the municipality of Tubod, province of Lanao, the same being designated as Tubod Public Lands Subdivision, Pls-13, Case 3. Bounded on the N. by the Bulod River; on the NE. by the Bulod River, the Sagala Creek and forest zone; on the E. by the Kabuyao River and forest zone; on the SE. by forest zone and the Inawa-an Creek; on the SW. by forest zone, the Kabuyao River, the Lala Public Lands, Subdivision, Pls-13 Case 2, property of Madem Lobic, roads, properties of Macalacum Mamauray, Pangcoga Macabang, Datu Lumancolob Sumala and Sumamban Tawcal, the Baris School Site and properties of Panontongan,

Babaton, Caricar Babaton, Nicanor del Castillo, Alfonso Gempeso, Sixto Alivio, Baldomero Cabanas, Cirilo Cabanas, Quintin Lapitan, Bernabe Cabanas, Luis Gabuya, Elpidio Lawas and E. Lawas; and on the NW. by the Tubod Public Lands Subdivision, Pls-13, Case 5, public lands, the Bualan Creek and the Dimagaling Creek.

You are hereby cited to appear at the Court of First Instance of Lanao, at its session to be held in the municipality of Tubod, province of Lanao, Philippines, on the 15th day of December, *Año Domini*, 1955, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon, to present such claims as you may have to said land or any portion thereof, and to present evidence if any you have, in support of such claims.

And unless you appear at said court at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the titles to the lands will be adjudicated and determined in accordance with the prayer of the petition and upon the evidence before the court, and you will be forever barred from contesting such petition or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Segundo Apostol, judge of said court, the 9th day of May, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 25th day of August, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[9,10] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF LANA O

Cadastral Case No. N-7. LRC Cadastral Record No. N-46

DIRECTOR OF LANDS, applicant
NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Dansalan City; the Municipal District Mayor, Tubaran, Lanao; Paterno Echavez, Tubaran, Tubaran, Lanao; the Municipal Mayor, the Manager of Maranao Development Co., the Manager of Matalin Coconut Plantation Co., Inc., and Antonio Pañganiban, Malabang, Lanao; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition has been presented to said court by the Director of Lands, praying that the titles to the following described lands or the various parcels thereof be settled and adjudicated:

A parcel of land with the buildings and improvements thereon, containing an area of 1,916.7086 hectares, more or less, divided into 445 lots, situated in the municipal district of Tubaran, province of Lanao, the same being designated as Tubaran Public Lands Subdivision Pls-127, Case 1. Bounded on the NE. by property of the municipal district of Tubaran, public forest, the Matling River, the Bitayan Creek, the Tubaran Public Lands Subdivision, Pls-127, Case 2, and properties

of Paterno Echavez and the Maranao Development Company, and the National Highway; and on the SW. by the Malabang Public Lands Subdivision Pls-126, Case 1, property of the Maranao Development Company, the National Highway, roads, public lands, the Bitayan Creek and properties of the Matalin Coconut Plantation Co., Inc., and Antonio Pañganiban, the Matling River and the Pico-coan Creek.

You are hereby cited to appear at the Court of First Instance of Lanao, at its session to be held in the municipal district of Tubaran, province of Lanao, Philippines, on the 18th day of January, *Año Domini*, 1956, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon, to present such claims as you may have, to said land or any portion thereof, and to present evidence, if any you have, in support of such claims.

And unless you appear at said court at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the titles to the land will be adjudicated and determined in accordance with the prayer of the petition and upon the evidence before the court, and you will be forever barred from contesting such petition or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Segundo Apostol, judge of said court, the 9th day of May, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 22nd day of September, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[10,11] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF LANA O

Cadastral Case No. N-13. LRC Cadastral Record No. N-80

DIRECTOR OF LANDS, applicant
NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Dansalan City; the Municipal Mayor, Paulino Apiag, Victoria Apiag, Zoilo Batian, Jesus Baylon, Catalino Damocol, D. Ferolin, P. Ferolin, B. Gerudias, Pablo Ibañez, Segundina Ilan, Amelia Jumalon, Sergia Jumalon, Pablo Leros, the Manager of Maranao Development Company, Genoveva Menciro, Honoria Menciro, Cabiba Unotan, Gonzalo Vergara, Regino Pueblias, Prudencia Regalado and Eulogio Yapana, Malabang, Lanao; the Municipal Mayor and Crisanta Abesia, Tubaran, Lanao; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition has been presented to said court by the Director of Lands, praying that the titles to the following described lands or the various parcels thereof be settled and adjudicated:

A parcel of land with the buildings and improvements thereon, containing an area of 1,542.5373

hectares, more or less, divided into 174 lots, situated in the municipality of Malabang, province of Lanao, the same being designated as Malabang Public Lands Subdivision, Pls-126, Case 3. Bounded on the NE. by the Tubaran Public Lands Subdivision, Pls-127, Case 2, property of Maranao Development Company, public lands, roads, the Guiarong Creek, the Itil Creek, the Magulalong River and property of Crisanta Abesia; on the SE. by public lands, the National Highway and the Magulalong River; on the S. by the Malabang Public Lands Subdivision, Pls-126, Case 2 and public lands; and on the SW. by the Malabang Public Lands Subdivision, Pls-126, Case 2, public lands, roads, the Guiarong Creek, the Malabang Public Land Subdivision, Pls-126, Case 1, and property of the Maranao Development Company.

You are hereby cited to appear at the Court of First Instance of Lanao, at its session to be held in the municipality of Malabang, province of Lanao, Philippines, on the 20th day of January, *Año Domini*, 1956, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon, to present such claims as you may have to said land or any portion thereof, and to present evidence if any you have, in support of such claims.

And unless you appear at said court at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the title to the lands will be adjudicated and determined in accordance with the prayer of the petition and upon the evidence before the court, and you will be forever barred from contesting such petition or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Segundo Apostol, judge of said court, the 9th day of May, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 22nd day of September, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[10,11] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF LANA O

Land Registration Case No. N-63. LRC Record No. N-9652

MARIA LL. DANDASAN ET AL., applicants

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Dansalan City; the City Mayor, the City Fiscal, the City Engineer, Maximo Echiverri, Pilar I. de Dulay and Anita Yanez, Iligan City; and Charlito Yanza, 1213 Kundiman, Sampaloc, Manila; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Maria Ll. Dandasan, Isaac Dandasan, Jr., Presentacion Dandasan, Fruto Dandasan, Purificacion Dandasan, Gandhi Dandasan, Crispulo Dandasan, Elisa Dandasan, Felixberto Dandasan,

Protacio Dandasan, Mahalina Dandasan, Benjamin Dandasan, Marvelina Dandasan and Maria Rosario Dandasan, Iligan City, to register and confirm their title to the following properties:

Two parcels of land, situated in the City of Iligan. The boundaries and areas of said parcels are as follows:

1. A parcel of land (lot 1, plan Ps-30102). Bounded on the N. and NE. by lot 2; on the E. by the Iglesia Street; on the SW. by property of Pilar I. de Dulay; and on the W. by property of Maximo Echiverri. Point 1 is N. 77° 44' E., 158.33 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, Iligan Cadastre 292. Area 181 square meters, more or less.

2. A parcel of land (lot 2, plan Ps-30102). Bounded on the NE. by the Quezon Avenue; on the E. by the Iglesia Street; on the SW. by lot 1; and on the W. by property of Maximo Echiverri. Point 1 is N. 88° 31' E., 235.82 meters from B.L.L.M. 12, Iligan Cadastre 292. Area 16 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Lanao, at its session to be held in the City of Dansalan, Philippines, on the 18th day of January, 1956, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Segundo Apostol, judge of said court, the 11th day of July, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 22nd day of September, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[10,11] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF LANA O

Cadastral Case No. N-14. LRC Cadastral Record No. N-99

DIRECTOR OF LANDS, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Dansalan City; the Municipal District Mayor and Paterno Echavez, Tubaran, Lanao; the Municipal Mayor, Crisanta Abesia, the Manager of Maranao Development Company, Prudencia Regalado, Cabiba Unotan and Eulogio Yapana, Malabang, Lanao; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to said court by the Director of Lands, praying that the titles to the following described land or the various parcels thereof be settled and adjudicated.

Two parcels of land with the buildings and improvements thereon, divided into 206 lots, situated in the municipal district of Tubaran, province of Lanao, the same being designated as "Tubaran Public Lands Subdivision, Pls-127, Case 2". The boundaries and areas of said parcels are as follows:

1. Parcel 1 containing an area of 1,529.6936 hectares, more or less. Bounded on the NE. by the Bitayan Creek, the forest zone, a creek, the Gularong and Itil Creeks and the Magulalong River; on the SE. by the forest zone; on the SW. by the Malalong Public Lands Subdivision, Pls-126, Case 3, public lands, roads, the Magulalong River, roads, properties of Crisanta Abesia and Eulogio Yapana, the Itil and Gularong Creeks, properties of Prudencia Regalado, Cabiba Unotan and the Maranao Development Company, the Tubaran Public Lands Subdivision Pls-127, Case 1, the Public Land Maranao Development Company and property of Paterno Echavez; and on the NW. by the Municipal District of Tubaran (Public Forest) and the Bitayan Creek.

2. Parcel 2 containing an area of 705.9169 hectares, more or less. Bounded on the NE. by a creek; on the SE. by forest zone and the Bagongbayan Creek; on the SW. by forest zone and a creek; and on the NW. by forest zone.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Lanao, at its session to be held in the municipality of Malabang, province of Lanao, Philippines, on the 23rd day of January, *Año Domini* 1956, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon, to present such claims as you may have to said land or any portion thereof, and to present evidence if any you have, in support of such claims.

And unless you appear at said court at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the title to the lands will be adjudicated and determined in accordance with the prayer of the petition and upon the evidence before the court, and you will be forever barred from contesting such petition or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Segundo Apostol, judge of said court, the 28th day of June, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 29th day of September, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[10, 11] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF LANA O

Land Registration Case No. N-50. LRC Record No. N-8700

LEONCIO M. CORONEL, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Dansalan City; the City Mayor, the City Fiscal,

the City Engineer, Pedro M. Seveses and Martina Actub, Iligan City; Silvestre Padilla, Iglesia Street, Iligan City; Bonifacio Ocol, Leon Street, Iligan City; and Francisco Canoy, Linamon, Causwagan, Lanao; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Leoncio M. Coronel, Linamon, Causwagan, Lanao, to register and confirm his title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-124333), situated in the barrio of Centro, City of Iligan. Bounded on the N. by property of Silvestre Padilla; on the E. by the Iglesia Street; on the S. by the Leon Street; and on the W. by properties of Bonifacio Ocol and Martina Actub. Point 1 is N. 56° 10' E., 199.40 meters from B.L.L.M. 2, Iligan, Lanao. Area 272 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Lanao, at its session to be held in the City of Dansalan, Philippines, on the 24th day of January, 1956, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Segundo Apostol, judge of said court, the 26th day of July, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 29th day of September, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[10, 11] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF LA UNION

Land Registration Case No. N-258. LRC Record No. N-9816

ISABEL MAPANAO, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, San Fernando, La Union; the Municipal Mayor, Aringay, La Union; Julio Diaz, Juanario Diaz, Vinancio Vanderlipe, Juan Diaz, Jose Frigillana, Sabas Cacananta and the heirs of Idelfonso Diaz, Santa Rita, Aringay, La Union; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Isabel Mapanao, San Simon, Aringay, La Union, through the Atty. Florentino A. Gacayan, San Fernando, La Union, to register and confirm her title to the following property:

A parcel of land (lot 4775, Aringay cadastre, plan swo-39761), situated in the barrio of Sta. Rita, municipality of Aringay, province of La

Union. Bounded on the N. by property of Juanario Diaz; on the NE. by property of Julio Diaz; on the E. by property of Juan Diaz; on the SW. by property of Jose Frigillana; and on the NW. by public land claimed by Sabas Cacananta, property of Vinancio Vanderlippe and public land. Point 1 is S. 28° 14' E., 744.96 meters from B.B. M. 5, Aringay Cadastre 106. Area 78,153 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of La Union, at its session to be held in the municipality of San Fernando, province of La Union, Philippines, on the 5th day of January, 1956, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Juan O. Reyes, judge of said court, the 17th day of June, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 8th day of September, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[9,10] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF LA UNION

Land Registration Case No. N-259. LRC Record No. N-9875

Pio CASUGA, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal, the District Engineer, the Municipal Mayor, Bonifacia Casuga, Gervacia Casuga and Camila Casuga, San Fernando, La Union; Pedro Gartiza, Buenaventura Flores, the heirs of Lorenzo Cucutan, Claudio Casilla and Justina Gurtiza, Narra Oeste, San Fernando, La Union; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Pio Casuga, Narra Oeste, San Fernando, La Union, through the Atty. Juan R. Flores, San Fernando, La Union, to register and confirm his title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-77962) situated in the barrio of Narra Oeste, municipality of San Fernando, province of La Union. Bounded on the NE. by property of Pedro Gortiza; on the SE. by property of Buenaventura Flores; on the S. by property of the heirs of Lorenzo Cucutan; and on the W. by property of Claudio Casilla. Point 1 is N. 42° 51' E., 2,729.37 meters more or less, from B.L.B.M. No. 1, Pagdalagan, San Fernando. Area 6,411 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of La Union, at its session to be held in the municipality of San Fernando, province of La Union, Philippines, on the 6th day of January, 1956, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Juan O. Reyes, judge of said court, the 2nd day of July, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 8th day of September, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[9,10] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF MANILA
BRANCH IV

Land Registration Case No. N-34. LRC Record No. N-9856

BEATRIZ LOPEZ, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works, the Director of Forestry, the City Mayor, the City Fiscal, the City Engineer, the City Assessor and the Collector of Internal Revenue. Manila; and Jose O. Fernandez, 1614 Dominga St., Malate, Manila; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Beatriz Lopez, 1614 Dominga St., Malate, Manila, through the Attys. Feria, Mang-Lapus & Associates, Philippine Trust Co., Plaza Goiti, Manila, to register and confirm her title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-144926), situated in the District of Malate, City of Manila. Bounded on the NE. by property of Beatriz Lopez; on the SE. and NW. by the Domingues Alfonso Street; and on the SW. by property of Beatriz L. Fernandez. Point 1 is N. 27° 24' E., 168.45 meters from B.L.L.M. 49, Manila Cadastre 13. Area 122.4 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the fourth branch of the Court of First Instance of Manila, located in the third floor of the City Hall, City of Manila, Philippines, on Saturday, December 17, 1955, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Ramon R. San Jose, judge of said court, the 7th day of July, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 25th day of August, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[9, 10] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF MANILA
BRANCH IV

Land Registration Case No. N-35. LRC Record No. N-9906

FELIPE M. SAMSON, ET AL., applicants

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works, the Director of Forestry, the City Mayor, the City Fiscal, the City Engineer, the City Assessor and the Collector of Internal Revenue, Manila; Maura Duran, Erasmo Yrrevere and Concepcion Ramos, 1508 Dagupan, Tondo, Manila; Jose Mijares, 7-A Rita, San Juan Rizal; Jose Macalino, M. Samson, 1963 Katamanan, Tondo, Manila; and Dr. Antonio Samia, 535 Laguna Street, Sta. Cruz, Manila; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Felipe M. Samson, Milagros M. Samson, Simplicio M. Samson and the Minors Estrella Samson, Fernando Samson, Lilia Samson, Lamberto Samson, Rosalia Samson, Amanda Samson, Mariquita Samson, Eduardo Samson and Carolina Samson, represented by their judicial guardian Mercedes Pilar, 15088 Dagupan, Tondo, Manila; Aurora M. Samson, 1963 Katamanan, Tondo, Manila; and Paz M. Samson, 7-A Rita, San Juan, Rizal; through the Atty. Rosendo J. Tansinsin, suite 507 Marvel Bldg., No. 1, 176 Juan Luna, Manila, to register and confirm their title to the following property:

A parcel of land (lot No. 64, block 3005, Manila Cadastre) with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the District of Tondo, City of Manila. Bounded on the NE. by lot No. 65 (property of the City of Manila) and the Arqueros Street; on the S. by lot No. 46 (property of the heirs of Lutgarda Mañalac); and on the W. by property of Dr. Antonio Samia. Point 1 is N. 36° 21' W., 516.89 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 51. Area 59.4 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the fourth branch of the Court of First Instance of Manila, located in the third floor of the City Hall, City of Manila, Philippines, on Saturday, December 17, 1955, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Roman R. San Jose, judge of said court, the 12th day of July, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 25th day of August, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[9, 10] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF MANILA
BRANCH IV

Land Registration Case No. N-36. LRC Record No. N-9938

DR. LORENZO C. REYES, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works, the Director of Forestry, the City Mayor, the City Fiscal, the City Engineer, the City Assessor and the Collector of Internal Revenue, Manila; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Dr. Lorenzo C. Reyes, 405 San Lazaro Street, Sta. Cruz, Manila, through the Atty. Pedro Magsalin, 306 Brias Roxas Bldg., 75 Escolta, Manila, to register and confirm his title to the following properties:

Two parcels of land situated in the District of Sta. Cruz, City of Manila. The boundaries and areas of said parcels are as follows:

1. A parcel of land (lot 1, plan Psu-146823). Bounded on the NE. by lot 2; on the SE. and SW. by the Quezon Boulevard; and on the NW. by property of Lorenzo C. Reyes. Point 1 is S 24° 27' E., 226.68 meters from B.L.L.M. 20, Manila Cadastre 13. Area 560 square meters, more or less.

2. A parcel of land (lot 2, plan Psu-146823). Bounded on the NE. by the Soler Street; on the SE. by the Quezon Boulevard; on the SW. by lot 1; and on the NW. by property of Lorenzo C. Reyes. Point 1 is S. 24° 41' E., 225.40 meters from B.L.L.M. 20, Manila Cadastre 13. Area 67.6 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the fourth branch of the Court of First Instance of Manila, located in the third floor of the City Hall, City of Manila, Philippines, on Saturday, December 17, 1955, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Ramon R. San Jose, judge of said court, the 26th day of July, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 25th day of August, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[9, 10] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF MANILA
BRANCH IV

Land Registration Case No. N-37. LRC Record No. N-9971

AGUEDA DE LOS SANTOS, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works, the Director of Forestry, the City Mayor, the City Fiscal, the City Engineer, the City Assessor and the Collector of Internal Revenue, Manila; Pedro Natividad, 169 Narciso Street, Manila; Luciano Dionisio, 170 Industria Street, Manila; Adolfo Natividad and Rosalino Natividad, 164 Industria Street, Manila; Jovito Cequillo, 165 Narciso Street, Manila; Victorio de los Santos, 200 Aurora Street, Pasay City; Dominador de los Santos, 980 Libertad Street, Pasay City; Alejandro Caraan, Epifania Caraan and Priscila Caraan, 92 D. Reyes Street, Pasay City; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Agueda de los Santos, 92 D. Reyes Street, Pasay City, to register and confirm her title to the following property:

A parcel of land (lot 6, block 1041, Manila Cadastre, plan Swo-38587), situated in the District of Pandacan, City of Manila. Bounded on the NE. by properties of Adolfo and Rosalino Natividad and Jovito Cequillo; on the SE. by the Narciso Street; on the SW. by the Central Street; and on the NW. by the Industria Street. Point 1 is N. 37° 46' E., 225 meters from B.L.L. Manila Cadastre 13. Area 161.2 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Rizal, at its session to be held in the municipality of Pasig, province of Rizal, Philippines, on Saturday, December 17, 1955, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Ramon R. San Jose, judge of said court, the 1st day of August, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 25th day of August, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[9, 10] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE OF MANILA
BRANCH IV

Land Registration Case No. N-38. LRC Record No. N-10044

VICTOR S. FERNANDEZ, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director

of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, the City Mayor, the City Assessor and the Collector of Internal Revenue, Manila; Lucila de la Peña, 1017 Reina Regente, Tondo, Manila; and Amelia San Agustin, 223 Camarines St., Manila; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Victor S. Fernandez, 223 Camarines St., Manila, through the Atty. Jose H. Tecson, R-206 Natividad Bldg., Escolta, Manila, to register and confirm his title to the following properties:

Two parcels of land situated in the District of Tondo, City of Manila. The boundaries and areas of said parcels are as follows:

1. A parcel of land (lot 2, plan Psu-139312). Bounded on the NE. and SE. by property of Victor S. Fernandez; on the SW. by lot 1 (property of Lucila de la Peña); and on the NW. by lot 3 (property of Lucila de la Peña). Point 1 is N. 21° 15' W., 570.00 meters from B.L.L.M. 17, Manila Cadastre 13. Area 32.4 square meters, more or less.

2. A parcel of land (lot 3-New-B-2-C, plan Psd-39642). Bounded on the NE. and NW. by property of Victor S. Fernandez; on the E. by lot 3-New-B-2-A (property of the City of Manila); and on the SW. by lot 3-New-B-2-B (property of Lucila de la Peña). Point 1 is N. 20° 17' W., 564.26 meters from B.L.B.M. 17, Manila Cadastre 13. Area 15.8 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the fourth branch of the Court of First Instance of Manila, located in the third floor of the City Hall, City of Manila, Philippines, on Saturday, January 21, 1956, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Ramon R. San Jose, judge of said court, the 22nd day of August, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 29th day of September, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[10, 11] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF MINDORO OCCIDENTAL

Land Registration Case No. N-5. LRC Record No. N-8468

GAUDENCIO VELANTE, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor,

the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Mamburao, Occidental Mindoro; the Municipal Mayor, Dolores Virola, Nemesia Villamar and Benjamin Velante, Lubang, Occidental Mindoro; Nazario Aguilar, Rufino Aguilar, Rufino Navarro, Cornelio Arce, Santos Tarriela, Santos de la Torre, Maria Daulat, Segundo Tarriela, Felix Torregoza, Bartolome Torregoza, Gavino Perez, Felipe Valdeleon, Magdalena Murriel, Norberto Villagrancia, Valentin Immenzo and Juan Tarriela, Maliig, Lubang, Occidental Mindoro; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Gaudencio Velante, Lubang, Mindoro Occidental, through the Atty. Agustin V. Velante, R-301 Tiong Bldg., 324 Dasmariñas, Manila, to register and confirm his title to the following properties:

Ten parcels of land with the improvements thereon, situated in the barrio of Maliig, municipality of Lubang, province of Mindoro Occidental. The boundaries and areas of said parcels are as follows:

1. A parcel of land (lot 1, plan Psu-135068). Bounded on the NE. by lot 8 and property of Bartolome Torregoza; on the E. by a creek; on the SE. by a creek, lots 3 and 2 and properties of Santos Tarriela, Santos de la Torre and Maria Daulat; on the SW. by property of Maria Daulat; and on the NW. by properties of Maria Daulat, Nazario Aguilar, Rufino Aguilar, Rufino Navarro and lot 7. Point 1 is $0^{\circ} 32' E.$, 1,623.39 meters from B.L.B.M. 2, Maliig, Lubang. Area 139,192 square meters, more or less.

2. A parcel of land (lot 2, plan Psu-135068). Bounded on the N. by lot 1; on the SE. by a creek; and on the SW. and NW. by property of Santos Tarriela. Point 1 is $0^{\circ} 32' E.$, 1,623.39 meters from B.L.B.M. 2, Maliig, Lubang. Area 758 square meters, more or less.

3. A parcel of land (lot 3, plan Psu-135068). Bounded on N., SW. and NW. by lot 1; and on the SE. by a creek. Point 1 is $S. 1^{\circ} 27' E.$, 1,567.32 meters from B.L.B.M. 2, Maliig, Lubang. Area 528 square meters, more or less.

4. A parcel of land (lot 4, plan Psu-135068). Bounded on the NE. by lot 6; on the E. by property of Cornelio Arce; on the SE. by lot 5; and on the SW. and NW. by a creek. Point 1 is $S. 1^{\circ} 19' E.$, 1,712.35 meters from B.L.B.M. 2, Maliig, Lubang. Area 12,216 square meters, more or less.

5. A parcel of land (lot 5, plan Psu-135068). Bounded on the NE. and NW. by lot 4; on the SE. by property of Segundo Tarriela; and on the SW. by a creek. Point 1 is $S. 1^{\circ} 19' E.$, 1,712.35 meters from B.L.B.M. 2, Maliig, Lubang. Area 3,439 square meters, more or less.

6. A parcel of land (lot 6, plan Psu-135068). Bounded on the NE. and E. by property of Cornelio Arce; on the SW. by lot 4; and on the NW. by a creek. Point 1 is $S. 3^{\circ} 47' E.$, 1,577.71 meters

from B.L.B.M. 2, Maliig, Lubang. Area 6,516 square meters, more or less.

7. A parcel of land (lot 7, plan Psu-135068). Bounded on the N. and NW. by property of Rufino Navarro; and on the SE. by lots 8 and 1. Point 1 is $S. 1^{\circ} 07' W.$, 1,233.22 meters from B.L.B.M. 2, Maliig, Lubang. Area 2,324 square meters, more or less.

8. A parcel of land (lot 8, plan Psu-135068). Bounded on the NE. by lot 9; on the SE. by a creek and property of Bartolome Torregoza; on the W. by lot 1; and on the NW. by lot 7 and property of Nemesia Villamar. Point 1 is $S. 14^{\circ} 26' E.$, 1,107 meters from B.L.B.M. 2, Maliig, Lubang. Area 21,194 square meters, more or less.

9. A parcel of land (lot 9, plan Psu-135068). Bounded on the NE. by property of Felipe Valdeleon; on the SE. by a creek and properties of Gavino Perez and Juan Tarriela; on the SW. by lot 9; and on the NW. by properties of Nemesia Villamar and Gavino Perez. Point 1 is $S. 14^{\circ} 26' E.$, 1,107 meters from B.L.B.M. 2, Maliig, Lubang. Area 13,990 square meters, more or less.

10. A parcel of land (lot 10, plan Psu-135068). Bounded on the NE. by a creek; on the SE. by properties of Felix Torregoza and Magdalena Murriel; on the S. by property of Norberto Villagrancia; and on the NW. by property of Norberto Villagrancia and a creek. Point 1 is $S. 17^{\circ} 49' E.$, 1,159.51 meters from B.L.B.M. 2, Maliig, Lubang. Area 863 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Mindoro Occidental, at its session to be held in the municipality of Mamburao, province of Mindoro Occidental, Philippines, on the 16th day of December, 1955, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Eusebio F. Ramos, judge of said court, the 12th day of July, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 25th day of August, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[9, 10] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF MINDORO OCCIDENTAL

Land Registration Case No. N-6. LRC Record No. N-9388

CASIANO J. LEYCO, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor,

the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Mamburao, Mindoro Occidental; the Municipal Mayor, Rafael Leyco, Francisco Leyco, the heirs of Deogracias Leyco, Jose Dawang, Emeterio de Guzman, Nople de Guzman, Nicasio Cataje, Jose Cataje and Tomas Enriquez, Abra de Ilog, Mindoro Occidental; the heirs of Gloria Leyco % Francisco Montenegro, Lemery, Batangas; and Angelita Rosales, 20 Mariveles Street, Quezon City; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Casiano J. Leyco, 20 Mariveles Street, Quezon City, through the Atty. Arturo M. Tolentino, 310 Burke Building, Escolta, Manila, to register and confirm his title to the following properties:

Two parcels of lands with the improvements thereon, situated in the barrio of Cabignayan, municipality of Abra de Ilog, province of Mindoro Occidental. The boundaries and areas of said parcels are as follows:

1. A parcel of land (lot 11, plan Psu-130303, sheet 2). Bounded on the NE. by the Verde Island Passage; on the SE. by the Cervantes River; on the SW. by a creek and properties of the heirs of Deogracias Leyco and Tomas Enriquez; and on the NW. by a Swampy property of Deogracias Leyco. Point 1 is N. 23° 52' E., 2,759.56 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, Abra de Ilog, Occidental Mindoro. Area 136,196 square meters, more or less.

2. A parcel of land (plan Psu-141621). Bounded on the NE. by property of Casiano Leyco, a small estuary and the Salvante River; on the SE. by the Salvante River and property of Rafael Leyco; on the SW. by properties of the heirs of Deogracias Leyco and Francisco Leyco; on the W. by property of Francisco Leyco; and on the NW. by properties of Gloria Leyco and the heirs of Deogracias Leyco. Point 1 is N. 12° 44' E., 2,572.82 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, Abra de Ilog, Occidental Mindoro. Area 386,907 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Mindoro Occidental, at its session to be held in the municipality of Mamburao, province of Mindoro Occidental, Philippines, on the 16th day of December, 1955, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Eusebio F. Ramos, judge of said court, the 12th day of July, 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 25th day of August, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[9, 10] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF MINDORO OCCIDENTAL

Land Registration Case No. N-7. LRC Record No. N-9739

NATIVIDAD G. MENDOZA, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal, the District Engineer, the Municipal Mayor, Fausto Aguilar, Adolfo Flores, Constantino Umali, Emilio Manalo, Francisco Gallardo, Natalio Cadas, Benjamin Agpalo, Magno Agpalo, Candelario Umali, Vicente Agpalo, Ricardo Pansalin, Mariano Agpalo, Benjamin Agpalo, Eulogio Binas and Anastacio Pamanilay, Mamburao, Mindoro Occidental; and Faustino G. Mendoza, 877 Metrica, Sampaloc, Manila; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Natividad G. Mendoza, 877 Metrica, Sampaloc, Manila, through the Attys. Virola & Velante, Mamburao, Mindoro Occidental, to register and confirm her title to the following properties:

Sixteen parcels of land situated in the barrio of Maculbo, municipality of Mamburao, province of Mindoro Occidental. The boundaries and areas of said parcels are as follows:

1. A parcel of land (lot 1, plan Psu-142510, sheet 1). Bounded on the SE. by lots 4 and 2; on the W. by the provincial road; and on the NW. by lot 13. Point 1 is S. 61° 43' E., 8,982.80 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, Mamburao, Mindoro Occidental. Area 87,167 square meters, more or less.

2. A parcel of land (lot 2, plan Psu-142510, sheet 1.) Bounded on the E. by lot 3; on the S. by lot 6; on the W. by the provincial road; and on the NW. by lot 1. Point 1 is S. 61° 43' E., 8,982.80 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, Mamburao, Mindoro Occidental. Area 64,840 square meters, more or less.

3. A parcel of land (lot 3, plan Psu-142510, sheet 1). Bounded on the NE. by lots 4 and 14; on the SE. by property of Natalio Cadas; on the SW. by property of Francisco Gallardo and lot 6; and on the W. by lot 2. Point 1 is S. 61° 43' E., 8,982.80 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, Mamburao, Mindoro Occidental. Area 161,633 square meters, more or less.

4. A parcel of land (lot 4, plan Psu-142510, sheet 1). Bounded on the NE. by public land; on the SE. by lot 14; on the SW. by lot 3; and on the NW. by lots 1 and 13. Point 1 is S. 61° 43' E., 8,982.80 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, Mamburao, Mindoro Occidental. Area 151,750 square meters, more or less.

5. A parcel of land (lot 5, plan Psu-142510, sheet 1). Bounded on the NE. by lot 9; on the E. by the provincial road; on the SE. by lot 10;

on the SW. by lot 12; and on the NW. by lot 8. Point 1 is S. 59° 29' E., 8,906.39 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, Mamburao, Mindoro Occidental. Area 56,336 square meters, more or less.

6. A parcel of land (lot 6, plan Psu-142510, sheet 1). Bounded on the N. by lot 2; on the NE. by lot 3; on the E. by property of Francisco Gallardo; on the SE. by property of Emilio Manalo; on the SW. by lot 7; and on the W. by the provincial road. Point 1 is S. 58° 46' E., 9,391.90 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, Mamburao, Mindoro Occidental. Area 72,705 square meters, more or less.

7. A parcel of land (lot 7, plan Psu-142510, sheet 1). Bounded on the NE. by lot 6; on the SE. by property of Constantino Umali; on the SW. by property of Fausto Aguilar; and on the NW. by the provincial road. Point 1 is S. 55° 46' E., 9,366.67 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, Mamburao, Mindoro Occidental. Area 102,690 square meters, more or less.

8. A parcel of land (lot 8, plan Psu-142510, sheet 1). Bounded on the E. by the provincial road; on the SE. by lots 9 and 5; and on the NW. by lot 12. Point 1 is S. 60° 41' E., 8,777.80 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, Mamburao, Mindoro Occidental. Area 74,769 square meters, more or less.

9. A parcel of land (lot 9, plan Psu-142510, sheet 1). Bounded on the E. by the provincial road; on the SW. by lot 5; and on the NW. by lot 8. Point 1 is S. 59° 29' E., 8,906.39 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, Mamburao, Mindoro Occidental. Area 2,932 square meters, more or less.

10. A parcel of land (lot 10, plan Psu-142510, sheet 1). Bounded on the E. by the provincial road; on the SE. by lot 11; on the SW. by lot 12; and on the NW. by lot 5. Point 1 is S. 58° 11' E., 9,052.62 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, Mamburao, Mindoro Occidental. Area 30,159 square meters, more or less.

11. A parcel of land (lot 11, plan Psu-142510, sheet 1). Bounded on the E. and SE. by the provincial road; on the W. by public land (swamp); and on the NW. by lot 10. Point 1 is S. 58° 11' E., 9,052.62 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, Mamburao, Mindoro Occidental. Area 23,929 square meters, more or less.

12. A parcel of land (lot 12, plan Psu-142510, sheet 1). Bounded on the E. by the provincial road; on the SE. by lots 8, 5 and 10; and on the SW., W. and NW. by public land (swamp). Point 1 is S. 62° 09' E., 8,631 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, Mamburao, Mindoro Occidental. Area 90,202 square meters, more or less.

13. A parcel of land (lot 13, plan Psu-142510, sheet 1). Bounded on the SE. by lots 4 and 1; on the W. by the provincial road; and on the NW. by public land. Point 1 is S. 64° 17' E., 8,947.79 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, Mamburao, Mindoro Occidental. Area 17,232 square meters, more or less.

14. A parcel of land (lot 14, plan Psu-142510, sheet 1). Bounded on the NE. by public land; on the SW. by property of Natalio Cadas and lot 3; and on the NW. by lot 4. Point 1 is S. 61° 49' E., 9,534.87 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, Mamburao, Mindoro Occidental. Area 66,932 square meters, more or less.

15. A parcel of land (lot 15, plan Psu-142510, sheet 2). Bounded on the E. by the provincial road; on the SE. by property of Natividad Mendoza; and on the SW. and NW. by public land. Point 1 is S. 59° 16' E., 8,358.23 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, Mamburao, Mindoro Occidental. Area 75,698 square meters, more or less.

16. A parcel of land (lot 16, plan Psu-142510, sheet 2). Bounded on the N., NE. and NW. by public land; on the SW. by properties of Natividad Mendoza vs. Benjamin Agpalo and Natividad Mendoza; and on the W. by the provincial road. Point 1 is S. 64° 08' E., 9,297.57 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, Mamburao, Mindoro Occidental. Area 321,526 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Mindoro Occidental, at its session to be held in the municipality of Mamburao, provincial of Mindoro Occidental, Philippines, on the 17th day of December, 1955, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Eusebio F. Ramos, judge of said court, the 12th day of July, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 25th day of August, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[9, 10] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF MINDORO ORIENTAL

Cadastral Case No. N-3. LRC Cadastral Record No. N-101

DIRECTOR OF LANDS, applicants

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Calapan, Mindoro Oriental; the Municipal Mayor, Ramon Amoroso, Rafael Bunag, Rufino Claveria, Balbino Ginao, Sixto de Gozar, Rosalio Grande, Catalino Lacido, Pedro Lolong, Romualdo Lolong, Juan Mabolo, Benito Madrigal, Juan Madrigal, Mamerto Manalo, Romana Mandita, Lazaro Manhic, Eduardo Masculino, Manuel de Mesa, Sinforsoso Regencia or Regencio, Luciano Rodriguez, Esteban de la Rosa,

Domingo Soto, Marcela Soto, Teodoro Villareal, Enrique Adonis, Maximo Adonis, Basilio Agoncillo, Emilio Agoncillo, Nepomuceno Agoncillo, Toribio Agoncillo, Florentino Apostol, Victorino Bermejo, Olad Bigote, the heirs of Manuel Buenaventura, Baldomero Buñag, Baldomero Buñag, Emiliano Camansag, Paulina Caunceran, Pedro Caunceran, Lorenzo Celestial, Luis Ceño, Pedro Clarin, Anastacio Colosa, Fernando Concepcion, Juan Escal, Pedro Espiana, Eusebio Espeleta, Francisco Espiritu, Beatriz Fabella, Bartolome Fanig, Vicente Gamutin, Dionisio Halamanan, Serapia Hanap, Esteban Hernandez, Tereso Hernandez, Justiniano Inad, Mariano Inad, Insec (Mangyan), Mateo Itorralba, Daniel Jacobbia, Fidel Jaqued, Severino Jalos, Joaquin Jamilla, Manuela Jamilla, Ireneo Julao, Silvestre Justiniano, Teodulo Justiniano, Arsenio Labatete, Gregorio Labatete, Esteban La Rosa, Lazaro Larga, Mariano Larga, Virginio Laraga, Alfredo Lavares, Lazaro Laylay, Pedro Layosa, Gaudencio Leyron, Jose Limoico, Calixto Lintot, Eusebio Lolong, Felicio Mabute, Aniceto Macalalad, Nemesio Macdon, Dominador Madrid, Macario Madrigal, Pedro Magalang, Francisco Magculang, Francisca Magdulolang, Segundo Magno, Pedro Mago, Celedonio Magsisi, Esteban Magsisi, Bernardino Maguiflor, Vicente Majico y Loleng, Rufino Malacan, Juan Malacas, Antonio Malapote, Marawin Malindog, Juan Mampuste, Pedro Mampuste, Venancio Mampuste, Miguel Manalo, Simplicio Manahan, Rafael Mansanilla, Hugo Manuel, Victor Musculino, Modesto Mazon, Esteban Mendez, Pablo Mendez, Pedro Macarinas, Leon de Mesa, Ruperto de Mesa, Cirilo Misal, Felipe Molofoto, the heirs of Maria Morales, Angel Morillo, Francisco Montaclaro, Alejandro Montarin, Miguel Montarin, Teodulo Montarin, Jose Montero, Julio Muños, Gabriel Muje, Felix Natal, Teresa B. Navarro, Anselmo Paglianawan, Juan Palermo, Atanacio Panaligan, Marcos Panaligan, Florentina Panganiban, Luis Pelaez, Angel Perges, Ciriaco Pestaño, the heirs of Gavino Pestaño, Vicente Purangalon, Gervacio Quintana, Jacinto Ragil, Victor Raymundo, Saturnino Receno, Felix Red, the heirs of Simplicio Reoflorido, Juan Rey, Raymundo Rey, Cirilo Ricalde, Maria Ricalde, Placido Ricalde, Vicente Ricardo, Exequiel Rodas, Eugenio Rodriguez, Justino Rodriguez, Melcio Rodriguez, Rafael Rodriguez Rufino Romasanta, Angela Romasanta, Teodoro de la Rosa, Luis Sadiwa, Pedro Sael, Protacio Saguid, Federico Sales, Hermenegildo Salindrez, Miguel Salindrez, Victorio Salva, Edilberto Samaniego, Gregorio de los Santos, the heirs of Eduardo Sapante, Daniel Sarcia, Isidra Sarcia, Regalado Sarcia, Eugenio Sardiño, Felipe Sario, Ireneo Sena, Luis S. Selda, Antonio Seno, Liberio Sibobo, Angela Sino, Felipe Soldevilla,

Esteban Sol, Julia Sol, Lazaro Sol, the heirs of Macario Sol, Modesto Sol, Silveria Sol, Eduardo Soberano, Pedro Solas, Romana Soleta, Jose Solis, Pampilo Sorno, Jesus Sta. Ana, the heirs of Gavino Soto, Simeon Tavid, Felipe Venturanza, the heirs of Benito Villanueva, Donato Villanueva, Leoncio Villanueva, Alejandro Vito, Bernardo Vito, Clemente Vito, Ernesto Vito, Ciriaco Watwat and Isidro Watwat, Pinamalayan, Oriental Mindoro; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to said court by the Director of Lands, praying that the titles to the following described lands or the various parcels thereof be settled and adjudicated:

A parcel of land with buildings and improvements thereon, containing an area of 4,781.3131 hectares, more or less, divided into 451 lots, situated in the municipality of Pinamalayan, province of Mindoro Oriental, the same being designated as "Pinamalayan Public Lands Subdivision, Pls-94, case 2", Bounded on the NE. by the Pinamalayan Public Lands Subdivision, Pls.-94, case 1, the Pola River, property of Romualdo Lolong, the Macanlig River, properties of Sixto de Goza, Lazaro Manhic, Catalino Lacido, Sinforsoso Regencia or Regencio and Rufino Claveria, a creek, property of Luciano Rodriguez, the Mallanog Creek, properties of Marcela Soto and Juan Madrigal, roads, properties of Juan Mabolo, and Pedro Lolong, the Balite River property of Ramon Amoroso, the Papandungin creek and the properties of Balbina Ginao and Rosalio Grande; on the SE. by properties of Romana Mandita, Rafael Bunag and Esteban La Rosa, road, the Langang creek, properties of Eduardo Musculino and Domingo Soto, the Banus River and the Pinamalayan Public Lands Subdivision, Pls-94, case 3; on the SW. by the Manus River, the Public Forest, the Dalasa Creek, the Malubay River, the Libar Creek, the Mirayan Creek, the Balite River and the Paglagnan Creek; and on the NW. by the Sabang Creek, the Pola River and the Pinamalayan Public Lands Subdivision, Pls-94, Case 1.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Mindoro Oriental, at its session to be held in the municipality of Calapan, province of Mindoro Oriental, Philippines, on the 30th day of January, *Año Domini* 1956, at 7:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to present such claims as you may have, to said land or any portion thereof, and to present evidence if any you have, in support of such claims.

And unless you appear at said court at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the titles to the land will be adjudicated and determined in accordance with the prayer of the petition and upon the evidence before the court, and you will be forever barred from contesting such petition or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Eusebio F. Ramos, judge of said court, the 8th day of July, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 29th day of September, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[10, 11] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF MINDORO ORIENTAL

Cadastral Case No. N-4. LRC Cadastral Record No. N-102

DIRECTOR OF LANDS, applicant
NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Calapan, Mindoro Oriental; the Municipal Mayor and Juan Lumalang, Pinamalayan, Mindoro Oriental; Marcos Agoncillo, Banus, Pinamalayan, Mindoro Oriental; Leon Estefano, Patricia Estefano, Reynaldo Linde, Ciriaco Mampuste, Santiago Nazareno, Sotero Reciderio and Santiago Villamarin, Baletí, Pinamalayan, Mindoro Oriental; and the Municipal Mayor, Bongabon, Mindoro Oriental; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, a petition has been presented to said court by the Director of Lands, praying that the titles to the following described lands or the various parcels thereof be settled and adjudicated:

A parcel of land with the buildings and improvements thereon, containing an area of 420.5490 hectares more or less, divided into 48 lots, situated in the municipality of Pinamalayan, province of Mindoro Oriental, the same being designated as Pinamalayan Public Lands Subdivision, Pls-94, case 3. Bounded on the N. by the Pinamalayan Public Lands Subdivision, Pls-94, case 2, and Banus River, the public land and the Linao Creek; on the SE. by property of Juan Lumalang and the Aagsalin River; on the SW. by the Bongabon Public Lands Subdivision, Pls-138, case 1 and the Aagsalin River; on the W. by the public land; and on the NW. by the public land and the Banus River.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Mindoro Oriental, at its session to be held in the municipality of Calapan, province of Mindoro Oriental, Philippines, on the 30th day of January, *Año Domini*, 1956, at 7:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to present such claims as you may have to said land or any portion thereof, and to present evidence if any you have, in support of such claims.

And unless you appear at the said court at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the titles to the land will be adjudicated and determined in accordance with the prayer of the petition and upon the evidence before the court, and you will be forever barred from contesting such petition or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Eusebio F. Ramos, judge of said court, the 8th day of July, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 29th day of September, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[10, 11] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF MISAMIS OCCIDENTAL

Land Registration Case No. N-23. LRC Record No. N-6212

HILARION LEOPOLDO, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Oroquieta, Misamis Occidental; the Municipal Mayor, Fortunato Jumalon, Antonino Ebal, and Nicolas Pagasian, Baliangao, Misamis Occidental; the Municipal Mayor, Cesar Leopoldo, Serapio Abarca, Bartolome Magno, the heirs of Cosme Bergado, Pedro Tatad, Alejandro Lico, Mateo Matunog, Benito Sino-roc, Marcos Francis, Filomena Aguilar, Martin Aguilar, Emilio Rapal, Romualdo Militante and Fructuosa Abarca, Plaridel, Misamis Occidental; Faustino Albetario, Eustaquio Albetario, Alejandro Ratilla, Jose Paman, Agaton Rasonado, Basilio Baliana, Guillermo Banguis, Bernardo Neri, Gregorio Arangcon and Eusebio Medija, Calamba, Misamis Occidental; Roque Matunog and Eulogio Cordova, Calaran, Calamba, Plaridel, Misamis Occidental; Demetrio Manlupig, Insular Penitentiary, Muntinglupa, Rizal; and Protasio Hormillada, Agunod, Calamba, Misamis Occidental; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Hilarion Leopoldo, Plaridel, Misamis Occidental, through the Atty. Mauricio O. Bas, Oroquieta, Misamis Occidental, to register and confirm his title to the following properties:

1. A parcel of land (lot No. 1, plan Psu-64108, sheet 1 (Swo-28679), situated in the barrio of Sinian, municipality of Saliangao, province of Misamis Occidental. Bounded on the NE. by manglar and property of Antonino Ebal; on the SE. by property of Tomas Palma (before) Demetrio Manlupig (now); on the SW. by manglar; and on the NW. by property of Fortunato Jumalon and manglar. Point 1 is S. 49° 18' E., 3,747.58 meters more or less, from B.L.L.M. No. 1, Baliangao. Area 21,688 square meters, more or less.

2. A parcel of land (lot No. 2, plan Psu-64108, sheet 1) (Swo-28679), situated in the barrio of Sinian, municipality of Baliangao, province of Misamis Occidental. Bounded on the NE., SE., S. and SW. by manglar; and on the NW. by property of Antonino Ebal. Point 1 is S. 50°

19' E., 3,832.36 meters, more or less, from B.L.L.M. No. 1, Baliangao. Area 72,861 square meters, more or less.

3. A parcel of land (lot No. 3, plan Psu-64108, sheet 2) (Swo-35296), situated in the barrio of Calamba, municipality of Plaridel, province of Misamis Occidental. Bounded on the NE. by a creek and properties of Alejandro Ratilla, Jose Paman and Agaton Rasonado; on the E. by a creek and property of Agaton Rasonado; on the SE. by property of Guillermo Banguis; on the SW. by a creek and properties of Bernardo Neri, Gregorio Arangcon and Eusebio Medija; and on the NW. by properties of Faustino Albetario and Eustaquio Albetario. Point 1 is S. 79° 43' W., 1,752.04 meters, more or less, from nail on acasia tree, E. cor. of School Site, Calamba, Plaridel. Area 177,130 square meters, more or less.

4. A parcel of land (lot 4, plan Psu-64108, sheet 3) (Swo-35607), situated in the barrio of Calamba, municipality of Plaridel, province of Misamis Occidental. Bounded on the NE. by properties of Bartolome Magno, the heirs of Cosme Bergado and Agaton Rasonado; on the SE. by properties of Agapito Rasonado (formerly) Romualdo Militante (now), Pedro Tatad, Alejandro Lico and Roque Matunog; on the SW. by properties of Benito Sinoroc, Marcos Francis, Santiago Rasonado (formerly) Hilarion Leopoldo (now) and Filomena Aguilar; and on the NW. by property of Serapio Abarca. Point 1 is N. 72° 33' W., 55.17 meters from corner 3 of lot 2, Psu-50670. Area 50,136 square meters, more or less.

5. A parcel of land (lot 5, plan Psu-64108, sheet 3) (Swo-35607), situated in the barrio of Calamba, municipality of Plaridel, province of Misamis Occidental. Bounded on the NE., W. and NW. by the Langaran River; and on the SE. by properties of Martin Aguilar and Emilio Rapal. Point 1 is S. 61° 42' E., 497.16 meters from corner 3 of lot 2 of plan Psu-50670. Area 25,645 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Misamis Occidental, at its session to be held in the municipality of Oroquieta, province of Misamis Occidental, Philippines, on the 22nd day of December, 1955, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Patricio C. Ceniza, judge of said court, the 2nd day of June, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 25th day of August, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[9,10] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

56613—34

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF MISAMIS OCCIDENTAL

Land Registration Case No. N-34. LRC Record No. N-9572

FRANCISCO GALAY, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Oroquieta, Misamis Occidental; the Municipal Mayor, the heirs of Genaro Ozamiz, Genaro Bomediano, Feliciano Galindo, Demetria Galay, Simon Jandomon, Eugenio Tac-an, Basilio Galay, Modesto Tabil, Mariano Madranca, Pelagio Tiguman, Felix Tuba, Paulino Idago, Alejandro Galay, Sebastian Lumayag and Fausto Tagbo, Jimenez, Misamis Occidental; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Francisco Galay, Jimenez, Misamis Occidental, through the Atty. Felicidad M. Batoy, Oroquieta, Misamis Occidental, to register and confirm his title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-143200), situated in the poblacion, municipality of Jimenez, province of Misamis Occidental. Bounded on the N. by property of the heirs of Genaro Ozamiz; on the E. by property of Feliciano Galindo; on the S. by the Burgos Street; and on the W. by the Juan Luna Street. Point 1 is S. 71° 20' E., 270.79 meters from C. & G. S. Triangulation Jimenez church tower. Area 824 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Misamis Occidental, at its session to be held in the municipality of Oroquieta, province of Misamis Occidental, Philippines, on the 22nd day of December, 1955, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Patricio C. Ceniza, judge of said court, the 2nd day of June, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 25th day of August, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[9,10] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF MISAMIS ORIENTAL

Land Registration Case No. N-150. LRC Record No. N-10045

SALVADOR L. MERCADO, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Gov-

ernor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Cagayan de Oro City; the Municipal Mayor, the Manager of Sta. Clara Lumber Co., Joaquin Cruz Piaua, Pablo Yicpot, the heirs of Fidel Sa-a, Pedro de Lara, Narciso Reyes, Santiago Lumaban, Catalino Condeza, Inovejes Marquez, Marcelino Marquez and Azucena Rodriguez, Gingoog, Misamis Oriental; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Salvador L. Mercado, Gingoog, Misamis Oriental, through the Atty. Pablo S. Reyes, Cagayan de Oro City, to register and confirm his title to the following properties:

Two parcels of land with the improvements thereon, situated in the poblacion, municipality of Gingoog, province of Misamis Oriental. The boundaries and areas of said parcels are as follows:

1. A parcel of land (lot 1, plan Psu-139718, sheet 1). Bounded on the N. by property of Narciso Reyes; on the NE. by a private road (property of the Sta. Clara Lumber Co.); on the SE. by property of Santiago Lumaban, and property claimed by Joaquin Cruz Piaua; on the SW. by properties of Pablo Yicpot and the heirs of Fidel Sa-a; on the W. by the Gahub River; and on the NW. by properties of Pedro de Lara, Joaquin Cruz Piaua and Narciso Reyes. Point 1 is S. 20° 17' E., 900.90 meters from B.L.L.M. 2, Gingoog, Misamis Oriental. Area 240,760 square meters, more or less.

2. A parcel of land (lot 2, plan Psu-139718, sheet 2). Bounded on the NE. by the Aquino Street; on the SE. by the Cabilto Street; on the SW. by property of Catalino Condeza; and on the NW. by properties of Marcelino Marquez and Inovejes Marquez. Point 1 is S. 87° 35' E., 392.38 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, Gingoog, Misamis Oriental. Area 1,105 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Misamis Oriental, at its session to be held in the City of Cagayan de Oro, Philippines, on the 19th day of January, 1956, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Jose P. Veluz, judge of said court, the 6th day of August, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 22nd day of September, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[10,11] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF MISAMIS ORIENTAL

Land Registration Case No. N-151. LRC Record No. N-10046

ANASTACIO GABOR, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal, the District Engineer, the City Mayor, the City Fiscal, the City Engineer, Northern Mindanao Seventh Day Adventist, Ramon Neri San Jose, Segundo V. Galicano and Purificacion Capistrano, Cagayan de Oro City; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Anastacio Gabor, Cagayan de Oro City, through the Attorneys Juan G. Regalado and Manuel Ch. Argayoso, Cagayan de Oro City, to register and confirm his title to the following property:

A parcel of land (lot 1195, Cagayan Cadastre, Swo-35353), with the improvements thereon, situated in the City of Cagayan de Oro. Bounded on the NE. by property of the Northern Mindanao Seventh Day Adventist; on the SE. by the Del Mar Street; on the SW. by property of Ramon Neri San Jose; and on the NW. by the Bulacanas Creek. Point 1 is N. 27° 37' E., 35.62 meters from B.B.M. 3, Cagayan Cadastre 237, Case 2. Area 1,332 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Misamis Oriental, at its session to be held in the City of Cagayan de Oro, Philippines, on the 19th day of January, 1956, at 8:30 o'clock in the afternoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness, the Hon. Jose P. Veluz, judge of said court, the 9th day of August, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 22nd day of September, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[10,11] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF MISAMIS ORIENTAL

Land Registration Case No. N-152. LRC Record No. N-10047

TIRSO CUERQUIS, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor,

the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Cagayan de Oro City; the Municipal Mayor, Macario Macanoquit, Juan Salvani, Bernardo Jaboy, Asuncion Dalimuos and Maria A. Paderanga, Balingasag, Misamis Oriental; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Tirso Cuerquis, Balingasag, Misamis Oriental, through the Atty. Juan G. Regalado, Cagayan de Oro City, to register and confirm his title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-138814), with the improvements thereon, situated in the poblacion, municipality of Balingasag, province of Misamis Oriental. Bounded on the NE. and NW. by the municipal roads; on the SE. by property of Juan Salvani and Bernardo Jaboy; and on the SW. by property of Asuncion Dalimuos. Point 1 is S. 69° 38' E., 792.64 meters from B.L.L.M. 2, Balingasag, Misamis Oriental. Area 475 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Misamis Oriental, at its session to be held in the City of Cagayan de Oro, Philippines, on the 18th day of January, 1956, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Jose P. Veluz, judge of said court, the 6th day of August, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 22nd day of September, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[10,11] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF MISAMIS ORIENTAL

Land Registration Case No. N-153. LRC Record No. N-10080

PAZ NERI, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Adelina Neri and Vicente Neri, Cagayan de Oro City; the Municipal Mayor, Jose Lao Toco, Victoriano Gadian, Alejandro Cabunoc, Melecio Factora, Honorato Paguidupon, Silverio Dacobar, Anastacio Imano, Anastacio Villegas, Dionicio Luod, Isabel Gadian, Filomeno Sabio, Celestino Paguidupon, Eugenio Bade and Sabas Sabio, Tagoloan, Misamis Oriental; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Paz Neri, San Jose, Cagayan de Oro

City, through the Atty. Rodolfo N. Pelaez, No. 35 Rizal Street, Cagayan de Oro City, to register and confirm her title to the following properties with the improvements thereon:

1. A parcel of land (lot 1, plan Psu-147483, sheet 1), situated in the barrio of Sta. Cruz, municipality of Tagoloan, province of Misamis Oriental. Bounded on the NE. by properties of Anastacio Imano, Anastacio Villegas and Dionicio Luod; on the SE. by property of Adelina Neri; on the SW. by the barrio road; and on the NW. by the Cagayan de Oro City-Agusan national highway and properties of Melicio Factora, Honorato Paguidupon, Silverio Dacobar and Anastacio Imano. Point 1 is S. 30° 31' W., 869.08 meters from B.L.B.M. 1, San Martin, Tagoloan, Misamis Oriental. Area 94,130 square meters, more or less.

2. A parcel of land (lot 2, plan Psu-147483, sheet 1), situated in the barrio of Sta. Cruz, municipality of Tagoloan, province of Misamis Oriental. Bounded on the NE. by the barrio road; and on the SE., SW. and NW. by property of Adelina Neri. Point 1 is S. 0° 09' E. 989.75 meters from B.L.B.M. 1, San Martin, Tagoloan, Misamis Oriental. Area 265 square meters, more or less.

3. A parcel of land (lot 3, plan Psu-147483, sheet 1), situated in the barrio of Sta. Cruz, municipality of Tagoloan, province of Misamis Oriental. Bounded on the N. and NE. by property of Adelina Neri; on the SE. by property of Isabel Gadian; on the SW. by properties of Honorato Paguidupon, Filomeno Sabio and Vicente Neri; and on the NW. by property of Celestino Paguidupon. Point 1 is S. 6° 09' W., 1,245.69 meters from B.L.B.M. 1, San Martin, Tagoloan, Misamis Oriental. Area 23,930 square meters, more or less.

4. A parcel of land (lot 4, plan Psu-147483, sheet 2), situated in the barrio of San Martin, municipality of Tagoloan, province of Misamis Oriental. Bounded on the NE. by lot 4; on the SE. Ana municipal road; on the SE. by property of Eugenio Bade; on the SW. by lot 5; and on the NW. by property of Sabas Sabio. Point 1 is N. 62° 43' E., 734.86 meters from B.L.B.M. 1, San Martin, Tagoloan, Misamis Oriental. Area 14,599 square meters, more or less.

5. A parcel of land (lot 5, plan Psu-147483, sheet 2) situated in the barrio of San Martin, municipality of Tagoloan, province of Misamis Oriental. Bounded on the NE. by lot 4; on the SE. by property of Eugenio Bado; and on the S., SW. and NW. by property of Sabas Sabio. Point 1 is N. 62° 43' E., 734.86 meters from B.L.B.M. 1, San Martin, Tagoloan, Misamis Oriental. Area 29,682 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Misamis Oriental, at its session to be held in the City of Cagayan de Oro, Philippines, on the 25th day of January, 1956, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time

and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Jose P. Veluz, judge of said court, the 13th day of August, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 29th day of September, 1955.

Attest:
[10, 11] ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
Commissioner of Land Registration

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF MISAMIS ORIENTAL

Land Registration Case No. N-147. LRC Record No. N-9762

PRIMITIVA MACABOAC ET AL., applicants
NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal, the District Engineer, the City Mayor, the City Fiscal, the City Engineer, Lucio Pangca and Mamerto Cinco, Cagayan de Oro City; Romualdo Abriz, Maria Dacoro-on, Eugenio Cabalkinto, Senecia Rabaden, Bernaba Labuntog, Fidela Abiab, Teodorico Bajolo, Zosimo Tukbo and Hilario Daquilog, Lapasan, Cagayan de Oro City; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Primitiva Macaboac, Saturnino Macaboac, Severino Macaboac, Josefina Ramos, Emilia Macaboac, Meriadico Macaboac, Flaviano Macaboac, Emeteria Macaboac and Gregorio Macaboac, Lapasan, Cagayan de Oro City, to register and confirm their title to the following property:

A parcel of land (lot 953, Cagayan Cadastre, plan Swo-39015) with the improvements thereon, situated in the barrio of Lapasan, City of Cagayan de Oro. Bounded on the NE. by the provincial road; on the E. by property of Hilario Daquilog; on the SE. by properties of Lucio Pangca and Mamerto Cinco; and on the SW. and NW. by a road. Point 1 is S. 58° 56' E., 215.37 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 41, Cagayan Cadastre. Area 3,112 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the court of First Instance of Misamis Oriental, at its session to be held in the City of Cagayan de Oro, Philippines, on the 31st day January, 1956, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Jose P. Veluz, judge of said court, the 5th day of September, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 6th day of October, 1955.

Attest:
[10, 11] ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
Commissioner of Land Registration

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF NUEVA ECIJA

Land Registration Case No. N-295. LRC Record No. N-10054

AGAPITO NOLASCO, applicant

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Cabanatuan City; the Municipal Mayor, San Leonardo, Nueva Ecija; Alejo Lopez, Doroteo Lopez, Feliciano Pangilinan, Policarpio Marquez, Marciano Hizon, and Hilaria Lopez, San Anton, San Leonardo, Nueva Ecija; Catalino Reyes, Gapan, Nueva Ecija; and Julian Matias, Castellano, San Leonardo, Nueva Ecija; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Agapito Nolasco, San Anton, San Leonardo, Nueva Ecija, through the Atty. Cecilio F. Wycoco, Cabanatuan City, to register and confirm his title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-89633) (Sw-30783), situated in the barrio of San Anton, municipality of San Leonardo, province of Nueva Ecija. Bounded on the N. and NW. by property of Alejo Lopez; on the E. by property of Doroteo Lopez; on the SE. by property of Feliciano Pangilinan (Julian Matias), Policarpio Marquez and Marciana Hizon (Catalino Reyes); on the SW. by property of Catalino Reyes; and on the W. by a creek. Point 1 is S. 47° 10' E., 1,278.20 meters from B.L. 156, San Anton, San Leonardo, Nueva Ecija. Area 24,632 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Nueva Ecija, at its session to be held in the City of Cabanatuan, Philippines, on the 25th day of January, 1956, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. L. Pasicolan, judge of said court, the 12th day of August, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 29th day of September, 1955.

Attest:
[10, 11] ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
Commissioner of Land Registration

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF NUEVA ECIIJA

Land Registration Case No. N-296. LRC Record No. N-10055

MAXIMO PADRONES, applicant

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Cabanatuan City; the Municipal Mayor, San Leonardo, Nueva Ecija; Esteban Padrones, Licab, Nueva Ecija; Leodegario Piad, Feliciano Ricio, % Juliana Ricio, Silvestra Valmonte and Saido Tanaka, Tabuating, San Leonardo, Nueva Ecija; and Feliciano Rivera, % Manuel Rivera, Santa Rosa, Nueva Ecija; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Maximo Padrones, Tabuating, San Leonardo, Nueva Ecija, to register and confirm his title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-91075) situated in the barrio of Tambo, municipality of San Leonardo, province of Nueva Ecija. Bounded on the NE. by properties of Leonardo Piad (Esteban Padrones) and Esteban Padrones; on the SE. by property of Feliciano Ricio; on the W. by property of Saido Tanaka and Silvestra Valmonte (Feliciano Rivera); and on the NW. by the Tabuating River. Point 1 is N. 41° 05' E., 2,540.76 meters more or less from B.L.B.M. No. 2, Tambo, San Leonardo, Nueva Ecija. Area 7,266 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Nueva Ecija, at its session to be held in the City of Cabanatuan, Philippines, on the 25th day of January, 1956, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. L. Pasicolan, judge of said court, the 12th day of August, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 29th day of September, 1955.

Attest: **ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS**
[10, 11] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF NUEVA ECIIJA

Land Registration Case No. N-297. LRC Record No. N-10056

MARCELINA VALDEZ, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engi-

neer, Cabanatuan City; the Municipal Mayor, Felipe Ancheta, Alejandro Siguig, and Godofredo Velasco, Carranglan, Nueva Ecija; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Marcelina Valdez, Carranglan, Nueva Ecija, through the Atty. Moises I. Espino, Cabanatuan City, to register and confirm her title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-132777), with the building and improvements thereon, situated in the poblacion, municipality of Carranglan, province of Nueva Ecija. Bounded on the NE. and SE. by property of Alejandro Siguig; on the SW. by property of Godofredo Velasco; and on the NW. by the Rizal Street. Point 1 is S. 9° 33' W., 240.40 meters from R.L.L.M. 1, Carranglan, Nueva Ecija. Area 568 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Nueva Ecija, at its session to be held in the City of Cabanatuan, Philippines, on the 25th day of January, 1956, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. L. Pasicolan, judge of said court, the 12th day of August, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 29th day of September, 1955.

Attest: **ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS**
[10, 11] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF NUEVA ECIIJA

Land Registration Case No. N-298. LRC Record No. N-10057

RAMON MACAPAGAL, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Cabanatuan City; the Municipal Mayor, Gregorio or Gregoria Bernardo, Juan Maducdoc or Maducduco and Nemecia Pajarillaga, Papaya, Nueva Ecija; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Ramon Macapagal, Papaya, Nueva Ecija, through the Atty. Mamerto N. Macapagal, Cabanatuan City, to register and confirm his title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-143287), situated in the barrio of Rio Chico, municipality of Papaya, province of Nueva Ecija. Bounded on the NE. by property of Gregorio or Gregoria Bernardo; on

the SE. by property of Juan Maducduc or Maducduco; on the S. by property of Juan Maducduc or Maducduco and the Macabacley Creek; on the SW. by the Macabacley Creek; and on the NW. by the Macabacley Creek and the Papaya-barrio Rio Chico road. Point 1 is N. 81° 47' E., 1,619.03 meters from B.L.B.M. 1, Papaya, Peñaranda. Area 13,601 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Nueva Ecija, at its session to be held in the City of Cabanatuan, Philippines, on the 25th day of January, 1956, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. L. Pasicolan, judge of said court, the 12th day of August, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 29th day of September, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[10,11] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF NUEVA ECIIJA

Land Registration Case No. N-303. LRC Record No. N-10062

TRINIDAD GOTANGCO, applicant

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Cabanatuan City; the Municipal Mayor, Aurora de Guzman, Mariano Cajucom, Catalina Aquino, Estanislao Gotangco, Fernando Subong, Apolinario Mendia, David L. Bitugon, Eustaquio Agbayani, Domingo Roque, Nemesio Señal, Urbano or Urbana Dandan, Francisco Vilar, the heirs of Diego Santiago, Sancho Osias, Tomasa Cajucom, the heirs of Francisco Gotangco, Daniel Relosca and Lucio Lorenzo, Bongabon, Nueva Ecija; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Trinidad Gotangco, Bongabon, Nueva Ecija, through the Atty. Mariano B. Villanueva, Maragondon, Cavite, to register and confirm her title to the following properties:

1. A parcel of land (lot No. 1, plan Psu-114348, sheet No. 1), situated in the poblacion, municipality of Bongabon, province of Nueva Ecija. Bounded on the NE. by property of Estanislao Gotangco; on the SE. by properties of Catalina Aquino and Mariano Cajucom; on the SW., by property of Aurora de Guzman et al.; and on the NW. by the Rizal Street. Point 1 is N. 40° 00' E., 96.62 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 1, Bongabon, Nueva Ecija. Area 443 square meters, more or less.

2. A parcel of land (lot No. 2, plan Psu-114348, sheet No. 1), situated in the poblacion, municipality of Bongabon, province of Nueva Ecija. Bounded on the NE. by the Forbes Street; on the SE. by the Washington Street; on the SW. by property of Fernando Subong; and on the NW. by property of Aurora de Guzman et al. Point 1 is N. 51° 06' E., 250.00 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 1, Bongabon, Nueva Ecija. Area 280 square meters, more or less.

3. A parcel of land (lot No. 3, plan Psu-114348, sheet No. 1), situated in the poblacion, municipality of Bongabon, province of Nueva Ecija. Bounded on the NE. by property of Francisco Vilar; on the SE. by properties of Urbano or Urbana Dandan and Nemesio Señal; on the SW. by properties of Domingo Roque, Eustaquio Agbayani, David L. Bitugon and Apolinario Mendia; on the NW. by the Rizal Street. Point 1 is N. 32° 00' E., 282.74 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 1, Bongabon, Nueva Ecija. Area 3,281 square meters, more or less.

4. A parcel of land (lot No. 4, plan Psu-11438, sheet No. 2), situated in the barrio of Vega Chica, municipality of Bongabon, province of Nueva Ecija. Bounded on the NE. by property of the heirs of Diego Santiago; on the SE. by the Palale Creek; on the SW. by property of Sancho Osias; and on the NW. by properties of Sancho Osias and Apolinario Mendia. Point 1 is S. 60° 03' E., 1,429.84 meters more or less from B.L.B.M. No. 1, Vega (Grade), Bongabon. Area 26,418 square meters, more or less.

5. A parcel of land (lot No. 1, plan Psu-114380, sheet No. 1), situated in the municipality of Bongabon, province of Nueva Ecija. Bounded on the NE. by property of Estanislao Gotangco (now) heirs of Francisco Gotangco (before); on the SE. by the provincial road; and on the SW. and NW. by property of Tomasa Cajucom. Point 1 is N. 48° 22' E., 1,983.61 meters, more or less, from B.L.L.M. No. 1, Bongabon. Area 14,957 square meters, more or less.

6. A parcel of land (lot No. 2, plan Psu-114380, sheet No. 1), situated in the municipality of Bongabon, province of Nueva Ecija. Bounded on the NE. by property of Estanislao Gotangco (now) heirs of Francisco Gotangco (before); on the SE. by properties of Lucio Lorenzo and Daniel Relosca; on the SW. by property of Tomas Cajucom; and on the NW. by the provincial road. Point 1 is N. 48° 53' E., 1,984.55 meters more or less from B.L.L.M. No. 1, Bongabon. Area 8,641 square meters, more or less.

7. A parcel of land (lot No. 3, plan Psu-114380, sheet No. 2), situated in the municipality of Bongabon, province of Nueva Ecija. Bounded on the NE. by properties of Trinidad Gotangco and Estanislao Gotangco; on the SE., S. and SW. by properties of Estanislao Gotangco; and on the NW. by the provincial road and property of Trinidad Gotangco. Point 1 is N. 33° 38' E., 1,274.32 meters

more or less, from B.L.L.M. No. 1, Bongabon Area 41,792 square meters, more or less.

8. A parcel of land (lot No. 4, plan Psu-114380, sheet No. 2), situated in the municipality of Bongabon, province of Nueva Ecija. Bounded on the N. by property of Trinidad Gotangco; on the SE. by the provincial road; on the SW. by a creek; and on the NW. by a canal and property of Tomas Cajucum. Point 1 is N. 32° 35' E., 1,098.88 meters more or less, from B.L.L.M. No. 1, Bongabon. Area 17,445 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Nueva Ecija, at its session to be held in the City of Cabanatuan, Philippines, on the 26th day of January, 1956, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. L. Pasicolan, judge of said Court, the 2nd day of August, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 29th day of September, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[10, 11] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF NUEVA ECIA

Land Registration Case No. N-299. LRC Record No. N-10058

ISIDORA S. VDA. DE JESUS ET AL., applicants
NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Cabanatuan City; the Municipal Mayor, Lucio Jimenez, Angel V. Juan, Marcos Sto. Tomas, the heirs of Alejandro Pagdanganan % Jose Pagdanganan, Maria Paz, Caridad Rufino Francisco, Concepcion Villaruz, Esperidion Santiago, Pedro Mendoza, Ceferino Marcelo, Mamerto Garcia, Ambrosio Santiago, Cipriano Tecson, Jose Moreno, Jose Duran, Felipa Salunga and Petra Ortiz, San Antonio, Nueva Ecija; Paula Villas, Maria Villas and Gabina Juliano, San Mariano, San Antonio, Nueva Ecija; Policarpio Alinio, San Francisco, San Antonio, Nueva Ecija; the heirs of Gabino de Jesus, Sta. Rosa, Nueva Ecija; Angelina Ganzon, 1051 Dart, Paco, Manila; the heirs of Teofilo de Jesus, 1973 Dart, Paco, Manila; and Venancio Juliano, Tikiw, San Antonio, Nueva Ecija; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Isidora S. Vda. de Jesus, Belen S. de Jesus-Baizas and Teresa S. de Jesus, 1053

Dart, Paco, Manila; and Juan S. de Jesus, Cesar S. de Jesus and Josefina S. de Jesus, 1051 Dart, Paco, Manila, to register and confirm their title to the following property:

A parcel of land (lot 3066, San Antonio cadastre, plan Swo-35885) with the improvements thereon, situated in the barrio of Sta. Barbara, municipality of San Antonio, province of Nueva Ecija. Bounded on the NE. by a road and properties of Jose Duran and/or Gabina Juliano, Pedro Mendoza, the heirs of Gabino de Jesus and/or Ambrosio Santiago and Esperidion Santiago; on the SE. by properties of Maria Paz, Caridad Rufino-Francisco and Concepcion Villaruz, Marcos Sto. Tomas and/or the heirs of Alejandro Pagdanganan, Angel V. Juan and/or Maria Villas, Lucio Jimenez and/or Paula Villas, Ceferino Marcelo, Mamerto Garcia and Felipa Salunga and/or Petra Ortiz and a creek; on the SW. by property of the heirs of Teofilo de Jesus; and on the NW. by properties of Cipriano Tecson, Jose Moreno and/or Venancio Juliano, the heirs of Gabino de Jesus and Policarpio Alinio. Point 1 is N. 25° 45' E. 721.45 meters from B.L.L.M. 21, San Antonio cadastre 198. Area 2,677.144 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Nueva Ecija, at its session to be held in the City of Cabanatuan, Philippines, on the 27th day of January, 1956, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. L. Pasicolan, judge of said court, the 13th day of August, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 6th day of October, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[10, 11] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF NUEVA ECIA

Land Registration Case No. N-300. LRC Record No. N-10059

ANGEL CERVANIA and EUGENIO DE GUZMAN,
applicants

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Cabanatuan City; the Municipal Mayor, Fortunata or Fortunato Valeriano, Raymunda Velarde, Bonifacio Embuscado, Anastacia Aquino, the heirs of Ismaela Aquino, Silvinio Frias,

Basilisa de Guzman and Isidora Natividad, Jaen, Nueva Ecija; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Angel Cervania and Eugenio de Guzman, Jaen, Nueva Ecija, through the Atty. Mamerto N. Macapagal, Cabanatuan City, to register and confirm their title to the following properties:

Two parcels of land with the building and improvements thereon, situated in the poblacion, municipality of Jaen, province of Nueva Ecija. The boundaries and areas of said parcels are as follows:

1. A parcel of land (lot 1, plan Psu-144253). Bounded on the NE. by lot 2; on the SE. by property of Fortunato or Fortunata Valeriano; on the SW. by property of Raymunda Velarde; and on the NW. by a road. Point 1 is S. 49° 24' E., 115.73 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, Jaen Nueva Ecija. Area 424 square meters, more or less.

2. A parcel of land (lot 2, plan Psu-144253). Bounded on the NE. by property of Bonifacio Embuscado; on the SE. by properties of Anastacia Aquino and the heirs of Ismaela Aquino; on the SW. by properties of Silvino Frias and Fortunato or Fortunata Valeriano and lot 1; and on the NW. by a road. Point 1 is S. 49° 24' E., 115.73 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, Jaen, Nueva Ecija. Area 1,774 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Nueva Ecija, at its session to be held in the City of Cabanatuan, Philippines, on the 27th day of January, 1956, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. L. Pasicolan, judge of said court, the 13th day of August, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 6th day of October, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[10, 11] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF NUEVA ECIIJA

Land Registration Case No. N-301. LRC Record No. N-10060

MAMERTA JARLEGO and VERONICA JARLEGO,
applicants

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Cabanatuan City; the Municipal Mayor, San

Leonardo, Nueva Ecija; Gabino L. San Gabriel, Castellano, San Leonardo, Nueva Ecija; Tomas Mendoza, San Anton, San Leonardo, Nueva Ecija; Fernando Basuego and Catalino Reyes, Gapan, Nueva Ecija; and Expectacion Abad, 212 Batangas Street, Manila, and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Mamerta Jarlego and Veronica Jarlego, Castellano, San Leonardo, Nueva Ecija, through the Atty. Pedro B. Meldia, Cabanatuan City, to register and confirm their title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-138348), situated in the barrio of San Anton, municipality of San Leonardo, province of Nueva Ecija. Bounded on the N. by properties of Expectacion Abad and Tomas Mendoza; on the E. by property of Fernando Busuego; on the S. by property of Expectacion Abad; and on the W. by properties of Expectacion Abad and Catalino Reyes. Point 1 is N. 64° 02' E., 1,563.48 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, San Anton, San Leonardo, Nueva Ecija. Area 24,596 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Nueva Ecija, at its session to be held in the City of Cabanatuan, Philippines, on the 27th day of January, 1956, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. L. Pasicolan, judge of said court, the 13th day of August, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 6th day of October, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[10, 11] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF NUEVA ECIIJA

Land Registration Case No. N-302. LRC Record No. N-10061

FLAVIANO GALANG and HERMANA YAMBOT,
applicants

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Cabanatuan City; the Municipal Mayor, Flaviano Chico, Victor C. Domingo, Dionisio de los Reyes, Gregorio or Gregoria Rivera; Domingo Rivera, Candida Pradez and Gil Faustino, Jaen, Nueva Ecija; and Maximo Viola, San Miguel, Bulacan; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by the spouses Flaviano Galang and Hermana Yambot, Jaen, Nueva Ecija, through the Atty. Mamerto N. Macapagal, Cabanatuan City, to register and confirm their title to the following properties:

Two parcels of land situated in the barrio of Pamacpacan, municipality of Jaen, province of Nueva Ecija. The boundaries and areas of said parcels are as follows:

1. A parcel of land (lot 1, plan Psu-90097) (Swo-39815). Bounded on the NE. by property of Flaviano Chico *vs.* Victor C. Domingo claimed by Dionisio de los Reyes; on the SE. by an irrigation ditch and property of Catalino and Roman Ciriaco *vs.* Flaviano Chico; on the SW. by properties of Gregorio or Gregoria Rivera *vs.* Flaviano Chico claimed by Domingo Rivera, Domingo Rivera and Candida Pradez; and on the NW. by lot 2. Point 1 is N. 88° 54' W., 8,492.60 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 1, Sta. Rosa, Nueva Ecija. Area 36,494 square meters, more or less.

2. A parcel of land (lot 2, plan Psu-90097) (Swo-39815). Bounded on the NE. by property of Dionisio de los Reyes; on the SE. by lot 1; and on the NW. by property of Maximo Viola. Point 1 is N. 81° 34' W., 8,706.80 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 1, Sta. Rosa, Nueva Ecija. Area 1,706 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Nueva Ecija, at its session to be held in the City of Cabanatuan, Philippines, on the 27th day of January, 1956, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded, and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. L. Pasicolan, judge of said court, the 13th day of August, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 6th day of October, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[10,11] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF NUEVA VIZCAYA

Land Registration Case No. N-76. LRC Record No. N-8536

JOSE F. YALUNG, applicant

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Bayombong, Nueva Vizcaya; the Municipal Mayor, Cipriano Vercles, Feliza Dayag, Francisco Castillo and Alejandra Cabili, Bam-

bang, Nueva Vizcaya; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Jose F. Yalung, Bambang, Nueva Vizcaya, to register and confirm his title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-124939) situated in the poblacion, municipality of Bambang, province of Nueva Vizcaya. Bounded on the N. and W. by property of Feliza Dayag; on the E. by property of Francisco Castillo; and on the S. by the Rizal Street. Point 1 is N. 73° 29' E., 121.68 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, Bambang, Nueva Vizcaya. Area 298 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Nueva Vizcaya, at its session to be held in the municipality of Bayombong, province of Nueva Vizcaya, Philippines, on the 23rd day of January, 1956, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Jose R. de Venecia, judge of said court, the 16th day of June, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 29th day of September, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[10,11] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF NUEVA VIZCAYA

Land Registration Case No. N-77. LRC Record No. N-8537

FELIX TANKIAMCO, applicant

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Bayombong, Nueva Vizcaya; the Municipal Mayor, Felicisimo Tajon, Cesar Gappuy, Dominga Luna, Rosa Nagayo and Dee See Chuan, Bambang, Nueva Vizcaya; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Felix Tankiamco, Bayombong, Nueva Vizcaya, through the Atty. Greg. V. Tengco, Bayombong, Nueva Vizcaya, to register and confirm his title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-125496), situated in the poblacion, municipality of Bambang, province of Nueva Vizcaya. Bounded on the N. by a callejon; on the E. by the provincial road; on the S. by property of Felicisimo Tajon; and on the W. by property of Cesar Gappuy. Point 1 is N. 25° 15' E., 348.18 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, Bambang,

Nueva Vizcaya. Area 1,522 square meters more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Nueva Vizcaya, at its session to be held in the municipality of Bayombong, province of Nueva Vizcaya, Philippines, on the 23rd day of January, 1956, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Jose R. de Venecia, judge of said court, the 16th day of June, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 29th day of September, 1955.

Attest: **ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS**
[10, 11] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF NUEVA VIZCAYA

Land Registration Case No. N-78. LRC Record No. N-8996

VALENTIN LUBONG, applicant

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Bayombong, Nueva Vizcaya; the Municipal Mayor, Melquiades Perez, Teofila Peralta and Francisca Ramos; Bambang, Nueva Vizcaya; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Valentin Lubong, poblacion, Bambang, Nueva Vizcaya, through the Atty. Luis C. Rañon, Bayombong, Nueva Vizcaya, to register and confirm his title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-126794), situated in the barrio of Baguinbin, municipality of Bambang, province of Nueva Vizcaya. Bounded on the N. by public land and property of Teofila Peralta; on the E. and SW. by property of Teofila Peralta; and on the NW. by the Nambanacan River. Point 1 is N. 19° 04' E., 1,696.52 meters from B.L.B.M. 1, Damang, Bambang. Area 8,505 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Nueva Vizcaya, at its session to be held in the municipality of Bayombong, province of Nueva Vizcaya, Philippines, on the 23rd day of January, 1956, at 8:50 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Jose R. de Venecia, judge of said court, the 16th day of June, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 29th day of September, 1955.

Attest: **ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS**
[10, 11] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF NUEVA VIZCAYA

Land Registration Case No. N-79. LRC Record No. N-8997

VIDAL LUBANG, applicant

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Bayombong, Nueva Vizcaya; the Municipal Mayor, Domingo Manaut, Antonio Tajon, Proceso Padilla, Jose Padilla, Santiago Guintab, Francisco Salviejo, Ramon Marquez and Victoria Peralta, Bambang, Nueva Vizcaya; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Vidal Lubong, poblacion, Bambang, Nueva Vizcaya, through the Atty. Luis C. Rañon, Bayombong, Nueva Vizcaya, to register and confirm his title to the following properties:

Two parcels of land situated in the barrio of Punawa, municipality of Bambang, province of Nueva Vizcaya. The boundaries and areas of said parcels are as follows:

1. A parcel of land (plan Psu-124457). Bounded on the NE. by property of Domingo Manaut; on the SE. by property of Antonio Tajon; on the SW. by properties of Santiago Guintab and Proceso Padilla; and on the NW. by property of Jose Padilla. Point 1 is S. 26° 24' W., 3,017.17 meters from B.L.B.M. 1, Abiar, Bambang. Area 5,545 square meters, more or less.

2. A parcel of land (plan Psu-135313). Bounded on the NE. by property of Domingo Manaut; on the SE. by property of Vidal Lubong; on the SW. by property of Proceso Padilla; and on the NW. by property of Jose Padilla. Point 1 is S. 26° 24' W., 3,017.71 meters from B.L.B.M. 1, Abiar, Bambang, Nueva Vizcaya. Area 5,272 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Nueva Vizcaya, at its session to be held in the municipality of Bayombong, province of Nueva Vizcaya, Philippines, on the 23rd day of January, 1956, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Jose R. de Venecia, judge of said court, the 16th day of June, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 29th day of September, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[10, 11] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF NUEVA VIZCAYA

Land Registration Case No. N-80. LRG Record No. N-8998

TEOFILA PERALTA, applicant

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Bayombong, Nueva Vizcaya; the Municipal Mayor, Cipriana Carreon, Pedro Basol and Valentin Lubong, Bambang, Nueva Vizcaya; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Teofilo Peralta, poblacion, Bambang, Nueva Vizcaya, through the Atty. Luis C. Rañon, Bayombong, Nueva Vizcaya, to register and confirm her title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-126793), situated in the barrio of Baguinbin, municipality of Bambang, province of Nueva Vizcaya. Bounded on the N. and SE. by property of Teofila Peralta; on the S. by property of Pedro Basol; and on the NW. by the Nambunacan River and property of Valentin Lubong. Point 1 is N. 21° 44' E., 1,608.44 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, Damang, Bambang, Nueva Vizcaya. Area 15,242 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Nueva Vizcaya, at its session to be held in the municipality of Bayombong, province of Nueva Vizcaya, Philippines, on the 23rd day of January, 1956, at 9:10 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Jose R. de Venecia, judge of said court, the 16th day of June, in the year, 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 29th day of September, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[10, 11] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF PAMPANGA

Land Registration Case No. N-241. LRG Record No. N-9956

JACINTO GENUINO, JR., applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of

Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal, the District Engineer and Mitra % Roman Catholic Bishop of San Fernando, San Fernando, Pampanga; the Municipal Mayor, the heirs of Florentino Reyes, Maura Evangelista, Ambrosio Cordero, Damaso Punsalan, Catalina Manalastas, Nieves C. Reyes, Juana C. Reyes, Eleno Punsalan, Rosario Aguilar, Margarito C. Reyes, Pilar Salonga, Guillermo Manimbo, Emerenciana Evangelista, Pablo Limjoco, Crispina de Leon, Modesto Limjoco, Faustino Pelayo, Lorenzo Punsalan, Maximo Punsalan, Diego Reyes, Vergel de Dios, Florentino C. Reyes, Florentino Cardenas Reyes, Tomas Cardenas Reyes, the heirs of Tranquilino Arroyo, the heirs of Ambrosio Cordero, the heirs of Julio Punsalan, Nieves Cardenas Reyes, Juana Cardenas Reyes, Estefania Turla, the heirs of Francisco Turla, Teodoro Limjoco, Marcelino Guevara, the heirs of Pascual Limjoco, Francisco Tuason, Antonio Tuason, the heirs of Mariano Punsalan, Pedro Sampan, Nolberto Cordero, Daniel Turla, Julio Punsalan, Francisco Guevarra, Gervacio Limjoco, Tomas Reyes Cardenas, Ignacio Lapus and Santiago Reyes, Candaba, Pampanga; Eusebio Honsayco % Buenaventura Honsayco, Dagupan City; Bernardo Samson, 101 Maria Clara, Quezon City; Candelaria Taganajan; San Miguel, Bulacan; and Eduarda Samson, 1879 España Extension, Quezon City; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Jacinto Genuino, Jr., 1879 España Extension, Quezon City, through the Attys. Valeriano Silva & Abel de Ocera, San Fernando, Pampanga, to register and confirm his title to the following porperties:

1. A parcel of land (lot 1, plan Psu-140570, sheet 1), situated in the barrio of Mapaniqui, municipality of Candaba, province of Pampanga. Bounded on the N. and NE. by property of Jacinto Genuino, Jr.; on the SE by properties of Nieves and Juana C. Reyes and Eleno Punsalan, et al, lot 3 properties of Catalina Manalastas, Damaso Punsalan, Ambrosio Cordero, Eusebio Honsayco and Maura Evangelista, the Sapang Bayu and property of the heirs of Florentino Reyes; on the SW. by a creek; and on the NW. by a creek and the Malisic River. Point 1 is S. 52° 31' W., 4,685.11 meters from B.L.B.M. 1, Batasan, San Miguel, Bulacan. Area 1,080,814 square meters, more or less.

2. A parcel of land (lot 2, plan Psu-140570, sheet 1), situated in the barrio of Mapaniqui, municipality of Candaba, province of Pampanga. Bounded on the NE. and SE. by property of Bernardo Samson; on the SW. by properties of Maura Evangelista and Eusebio Honsayco; and on the NW. by property of Ambrosio Cordero. Point 1 is S. 44° 53' W., 5,334.12 meters from

B.L.B.M. 1, Batasan, San Miguel, Bulacan. Area 25,649 square meters, more or less.

3. A parcel of land (lot 3, plan Psu-140570, sheet 1), situated in the barrio of Mapaniqui, municipality of Candaba, province of Pampanga. Bounded on the NE. by property of Nieves and Juana C. Reyes; on the SE. by properties of Ambrosio Cordero and Catalina Manalastas; and on the SW. and NW. by lot 1. Point 1 is S. 52° 40' W., 5,056.38 meters from B.L.B.M. 1, Batasan, San Miguel, Bulacan. Area 14,196 square meters, more or less.

4. A parcel of land (lot 4, plan Psu-140570, sheet 1), situated in the barrio of Mapaniqui, municipality of Candaba, province of Pampanga. Bounded on the E. by property of Jacinto Genuino, Jr.; on the SW. by property of Ambrosio Cordero; and on the NW. by properties of Eleno Punsalan, et al, and Nieves and Juana C. Reyes. Point 1 is S. 51° 16' W., 4,623.70 meters from B.L.B.M. 1, Batasan, San Miguel, Bulacan. Area 2,511 square meters, more or less.

5. A parcel of land (lot 5, plan Psu-140570, sheet 2), situated in the barrio of Mapaniqui, municipality of Candaba, province of Pampanga. Bounded on the NE. by lot 6; on the S. by property of Nieves and Juana C. Reyes; and on the SW. by properties of Nieves and Juana C. Reyes and Jacinto Genuino, Jr. Point 1 is N. 48° 48' W., 4,138.82 meters from B.L.B.M. 1, Batasan, San Miguel, Bulacan. Area 4,959 square meters, more or less.

6. A parcel of land (lot 6, plan Psu-140570, sheet 2), situated in the barrio of Mapaniqui, municipality of Candaba, province of Pampanga. Bounded on the N. by lot 7; on the NE. by lot 7, property of Rosario Aguilar and lot 8; on the SE. by property of Nieves and Juana C. Reyes; on the SW. by lot 5 and properties of Nieves and Juana C. Reyes and Jacinto Genuino, Jr.; and on the W. by the Malisic River. Point 1 is N. 48° 48' W., 4,138.82 meters from B.L.B.M. 1, Batasan, San Miguel, Bulacan. Area 30,582 square meters, more or less.

7. A parcel of land (lot 7, plan Psu-140570, sheet 2), situated in the barrio of Mapaniqui, municipality of Candaba, province of Pampanga. Bounded on the NE. and NW. by the Malisic River; on the SE. by property of Rosario Aguilar; and on the SW. by lot 6 and the Malisic River. Point 1 is S. 52° 56' W., 3,661.67 meters from B.L.B.M. 1, Batasan, San Miguel, Bulacan. Area 277,520 square meters, more or less.

8. A parcel of land (lot 8, plan Psu-140570, sheet 2), situated in the barrio of Malasiqui, municipality of Candaba, province of Pampanga. Bounded on the N. and NE. by the Malisic River; on the SE. by properties of Nieves and Juana C. Reyes and Rosario Aguilar; on the SW. by properties of Nieves and Juana C. Reyes and Rosario Aguilar, an irrigation ditch; and on the NW. by property of Rosario Aguilar and an irrigation ditch.

Point 1 is S. 52° 56' W., 3,661.67 meters from B.L.B.M. 1, Batasan, San Miguel, Bulacan. Area 206,604 square meters, more or less.

9. A parcel of land (lot 9, plan Psu-140570, sheet 3), situated in the poblacion, municipality of Candaba, province of Pampanga. Bounded on the NE. by the Taft Stret; on the SE. by the Pardo de Tavera Street; on the SW. by property of Margarita C. Reyes; and on the NW. by property of Bernardo Samson. Point 1 is N. 36° 23' W., 62.50 meters from B.L.L.M. 2, Candaba, Pampanga. Area 2,762 square meters, more or less.

10. A parcel of land (lot 10, plan Psu-140570, sheet 4), situated in the barrio of Mapaniqui, municipality of Candaba, province of Pampanga. Bounded on the NE. by properties of Guillermo Manimbo and Pilar Salonga; on the E. and SE. by property of Nieves and Juana C. Reyes; and on the SW., W. and NW. by property of Guillermo Manimbo. Point 1 is S. ° 49' W., 3,214.46 meters from B.L.B.M. 1, Batasan, San Miguel, Bulacan. Area 65, 892 square meters, more or less.

11. A parcel of land (lot 11, plan Psu-140570, sheet 4), situated in the barrio of Mapaniqui, municipality of Candaba, province of Pampanga. Bounded on the NE. by properties of Candelaria Taganajan, Emerencia Evangelista and Guillermo Manimbo; on the SE. by the Arenas Creek and property of Candelaria Taganajan; on the SW. by properties of Pablo Limjoco and Candelaria Taganajan; and on the NW. by property of Candelaria Taganajan. Point 1 is S. 35° 00' W., 3,617.42 meters from B.L.B.M. 1, Batasan, San Miguel, Bulacan. Area 92,906 square meters, more or less.

12. A parcel of land (lot 12, plan Psu-140570, sheet 4), situated in the barrio of Mapaniqui, municipality of Candaba, province of Pampanga. Bounded on the NE. by the Arenas Creek and properties of Candelaria Taganajan and Pablo Limjoco; on the SE. by property of Modesto Limjoco; on the SW. by property of Crispina de Leon; and on the W. by property of Pablo Limjoco. Point 1 is S. 31° 34' W., 4,001 meters from B.L.B.M. 1, Batasan, San Miguel, Bulacan. Area 49,921 square meters, more or less.

13. A parcel of land (lot 13, plan Psu-140570, sheet 5), situated in the barrio of Mapaniqui, municipality of Candaba, province of Pampanga. Bounded on the NE. by properties of Maximo Punsalan and Modesto Limjoco; on the S. by property of Modesto Limjoco; on the W. by properties of Faustino Pelayo and Lorenzo Punsalan; and on the NW. by property of Bernardo Samson. Point 1 is N. 79° 20' E., 11,003.50 meters from bell tower, Candaba, Pampanga. Area 17,346 square meters, more or less.

14. A parcel of land (lot 14, plan Psu-140570, sheet 5), situated in the barrio of Mapaniqui, municipality of Candaba, province of Pampanga. Bounded on the NE. and NW. by property of Nieves and Juana C. Reyes; and on the S. and

SW. by property of Modesto Limjoco. Point 1 is N. 79° 59' E., 11,368.68 meters from bell tower, Candaba, Pampanga. Area 2,116 square meters, more or less.

15. A parcel of land (plan Psu-20781) (Swo-31562), situated in the barrio of Mapaniqui, municipality of Candaba, province of Pampanga. Bounded on the N. by property of Tomas Cardenas Reyes; on the NE. by property of Florentino Cardenas Reyes; on the SE. by properties of Jacinto Genuino, Florentino C. Reyes, Vergel de Dios and Mitra; on the SW. by properties of Mitra and Diego Reyes and the Sapang Piralunan; and on the NW. by properties of the heirs of Tranquilino Arroyo and Tomas Cardenas Reyes. Point 1 is S. 61° 14' W., 8,895.50 meters more or less, from B.L.B.M. 1, Batasan, San Miguel, Bulacan. Area 2,743,354 square meters, more or less.

16. A parcel of land (plan Psu-95210) (Swo-31603), situated in the barrio of Mapaniqui, municipality of Candaba, province of Pampanga. Bounded on the NE. by property of Jacinto Genuino; on the SE. by properties of Nieves and Juana Cardenas Reyes, Estefania Turla, the heirs of Francisco Turla, Teodoro Limjoco and Marcelino Guevara, a ditch and property of the heirs of Julio Punsalan; on the SW. by properties of Jacinto Genuino and the heirs of Pascual Limjoco; and on the NW. by properties of the heirs of Ambrosio Cordero, the heirs of Julio Punsalan and Nieves and Juana Cardenas Reyes. Point 1 is N. 3° 35' E., 17,935.83 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, Baliuag. Area 99,944 square meters, more or less.

17. A parcel of land (plan Psu-96827) (Swo-31603), situated in the barrio of Mapaniqui, municipality of Candaba, province of Pampanga. Bounded on the N. and NW. by property of Jacinto Genuino; on the NE. by the properties of Jacinto Genuino, Eusebio Honsayco, Emerenciana Evangelista and Francisco and Antonio Tuason; on the SE. by properties of the heirs of Mariano Punsalan, Pablo Limjoco and Pedro Sampan; and on the SW. by property of Nolberto Cordero. Point 1 is N. 4° 05' E., 17,811.20 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 1, Baliuag. Area 135,229 square meters, more or less.

18. A parcel of land (lot 5, plan Psu-37651, sheet No. 2) Swo-31695), situated in the barrio of Mapaniqui, municipality of Candaba, province of Pampanga. Bounded on the N. and NW. by property of Florentino C. Reyes; on the NE. by property of Gervacio Limjoco; on the SE. by property of Nieves and Juana Cardenas Reyes (Tomas Reyes Cardenas); and on the SW. by properties of Ignacio Lapus and Santiago Reyes. Point 1 is S. 46° 34' W., 4,961.78 meters from B.L.B.M. 1, Batasan, San Miguel. Area 24,740 square meters, more or less.

19. A parcel of land (lot 6, plan Psu-37651, sheet No. 2) (Swo-31695), situated in the barrio

of Mapaniqui, municipality of Candaba, province of Pampanga. Bounded on the NE. by properties of Daniel Turla and Julio Punsalan; on the SE. by the Vecinal Road; on the SW. by property of Francisca Guevarra; and on the NW. by properties of Ambrosio Cordero and Daniel Turla. Point 1 is S. 47° 52' W., 4,776.40 meters from B.L.B.M. 1, Batasan, San Miguel. Area 5,403 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Pampanga, at its session to be held in the municipality of San Fernando, province of Pampanga, Philippines, on the 15th day of December, 1955, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Arsenio Santos, judge of said court, the 13th day of July, in the year, 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 2nd day of September, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[9, 10] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF PAMPANGA

Land Registration Case No. N-242. LRC Record No. N-9972

FRANCISCO SUNGA and SALOME BUSTOS, applicants

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, San Fernando, Pampanga; the Municipal Mayor, Eliseo Sunga, Arcadio Magat and Martina Viray, Masantol, Pampanga; Avelino Sunga, Julio Viray and Nicolasa Sunga, Bebe, Masantol, Pampanga; Celestina Hernandez and Maria Hernandez, Alauli, Masantol, Pampanga; and Fortunato Caballero, San Agustina, Hagonoy, Bulacan; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by the spouses Francisco Sunga and Salome Bustos, Bebe, Masantol, Pampanga, to register and confirm their title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-127454), situated in the barrio of Bebe, municipality of Masantol, province of Pampanga. Bounded on the NE. by properties of Alejandro Hernandez (before) Celestina and Maria Hernandez (now); on the SE. by property of Alejandro Adona (before) Fortunato Caballero (now); on the S. by a canal; on the SW. by properties of Francisco Sunga and Salome Bustos; and on the NW. by property of Alejandro Suñga (before) Nicolas Suñga (now). Point 1

is S. 12° 32' E., 2,696.19 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, Masantol, Pampanga. Area 7,745 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Pampanga, at its session to be held in the municipality of San Fernando, province of Pampanga, Philippines, on the 27th day of December, 1955, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Arsenio Santos, judge of said court, the 25th day of July, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 2nd day of September, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[9, 10] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF PAMPANGA

Land Registration Case No. N-243. LRC Record No. N-9973

FLORENCIA YAMAT ET AL., applicants

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, San Fernando, Pampanga; the Municipal Mayor, Masantol, Pampanga; Carlos Sunga and Eladio Usi, Alauli, Masantol, Pampanga; Nicolasa Sunga, Bebe, Masantol, Pampanga; Dominador Calara, Marcelino Calara and Vicenta Calara, Sta. Rita, Macabebe, Pampanga; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Florencia Yamat and Victoria Yamat, Alauli, Masantol, Pampanga; and Salome Yamat, Bebe, Masantol, Pampanga, to register and confirm their title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-134556) situated in the barrio of Bebe, municipality of Masantol, province of Pampanga. Bounded on the NE. by properties of Nicolasa Sunga and the heirs of Pedro Calara (before) Dominador, Marcelino and Vicenta Calara (now); on the SE., SW. and W. by property of Nicolasa Sunga; and on the NW. by the Pampanga River. Point 1 is S. 6° 34' E., 2,496.33 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, Masantol, Pampanga. Area 7,992 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Pampanga, at its session to be held in the municipality of San Fernando, province of Pampanga, Philippines, on the 27th day of December, 1955, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer

of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Arsenio Santos, judge of said court, the 25th day of July, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 2nd day of September, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[9, 10] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF PAMPANGA

Land Registration Case No. N-244. LRC Record No. N-10063

JOSE MA. ARROYO ET AL., applicants

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, San Fernando, Pampanga; the Municipal Mayor, Mercedes Arroyo, Pilar Arroyo, Pacifica Arroyo, Macaria Maun, Timoteo Caño, Maria Gulapa Vda. de Payuyao, Nataniel Payuyao, Pompeyo Payuyao, Felipe Reyes and Avelino Reyes, Candaba, Pampanga; and Felicísimo Viola Reyes, San Miguel, Bulacan; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by the spouses Jose Ma. Arroyo and Salud Castrillo, No. 24 Lourdes Drive, San Juan, Rizal, through the Atty. Lorenzo P. Navarro, San Fernando, Pampanga, to register and confirm their title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-144570), situated in the barrio of Magumbali, municipality of Candaba, province of Pampanga. Bounded on the N. by property of Timoteo Caño; on the NE. by a sapa; on the SE. by properties of the heirs of Cipriano Payuyao; on the SW. by property of the heirs of Julio Reyes; and on the NW. by properties of Felicísimo Viola Reyes, Macaria Maun and Timoteo Caño. Point 1 is N. 63° 11' E., 9,016 meters from church bell tower, Candaba, Pampanga. Area 56,397 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Pampanga, at its session to be held in the municipality of San Fernando, province of Pampanga, Philippines, on the 16th day of January, 1956, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and

the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Arsenio Santos, judge of said court, the 8th day of August, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 22nd day of September, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[10,11] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF PAMPANGA

Land Registration Case No. N-246. LRC Record No. N-10114

MATEO Z. MERCADO, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, San Fernando, Pampanga; the Municipal Mayor, Moises Magat, Juan G. Lopez and Victoria Intal, Minalin, Pampanga; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Mateo Z. Mercado, Minalin, Pampanga, to register and confirm his title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-100144), situated in the poblacion, municipality of Minalin, province of Pampanga. Bounded on the N. by the municipal road; on the E. by property of Moises Magat; on the SE. by the Minalin River; and on the W. by property of Juan G. Lopez. Point 1 is S. 75° 46' W., 66.16 meters, more or less, from B.L.L.M. 2, Minalin. Area 368 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Pampanga, at its session to be held in the municipality of San Fernando, province of Pampanga, Philippines, on the 18th day of January, 1956, at 8:30 o'clock in the afternoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Arsenio Santos, judge of said court, the 22nd day of August, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 22nd day of September, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[10,11] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF PAMPANGA

Land Registration Case No. N-247. LRC Record No. N-10115

JUAN ALMAZAR CRUZ, applicant

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, San Fernando, Pampanga; the Municipal Mayor, Petra A. Cruz, Maria A. Cruz, Pelagia A. Cruz, and Lazaro A. Cruz, Candaba, Pampanga; Eladio Samson, Visal, Candaba, Pampanga; Ambrosio Valencia, Agapita Leaño and Trinidad Mallari, Baliuag, Bulacan; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Juan Almazar Cruz, 4 J. G. Calderon, Baliuag, Bulacan, through the Atty. Domingo A. Alejandro, 9 Dr. Gonzales, Baliuag, Bulacan, to register and confirm his title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-147698), situated in the barrio of Visal, municipality of Candaba, province of Pampanga. Bounded on the N. by property of Agapita Leaño; on the NE. by property of Ambrosia Valencia; on the S. by property of Trinidad Mallari; and on the W. by property of Eladio Samson. Point 1 is N. 25° 30' E., 1,503.31 meters from B.L.B.M. 1, Visal, Candaba. Area 20,151 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Pampanga, at its session to be held in the municipality of San Fernando, province of Pampanga, Philippines, on the 20th day of January, 1956, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Arsenio Santos, judge of said court, this 22nd day of August, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 29th day of September, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[10,11] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF PAMPANGA

Land Registration Case No. N-245. LRC Record No. N-10064

CIPRIANO V. SORIANO and MAGDALENA PEREZ,
applicants

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor,

the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, San Fernando, Pampanga; the Municipal Mayor, Narciso Bautista, Feliciano Guinto, and Felix Bautista, Masantol, Pampanga; Gregorio Niqui, Calumpit, Bulacan; Pedro Espiritu, Angelina Espiritu, Natividad Espiritu and Olga Espiritu, Apalit, Pampanga; Consorcio Crisostomo, Hagonoy, Bulacan; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by the spouses Cipriano V. Soriano and Magdalena Perez, Hagonoy, Bulacan, through the Atty. Amado B. Reyes, Hagonoy, Bulacan, to register and confirm their title to the following properties:

Four parcels of land with improvements thereon, situated in the barrio of Malauli, municipality of Masantol, province of Pampanga. The boundaries and areas of said parcels are as follows:

1. A parcel of land (lot 1, plan Psu-146454, sheet 1). Bounded on the NE. by Sapang Mayamok and property of Gregorio Niqui; on the SW. by property of Marcelino Bustos (before) Cipriano V. Soriano (now); and on the NW. by property of Consorcio and Hermogena Crisostomo. Point 1 is S. 39° 47' W. 8,205.13 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, Masantol, Pampanga. Area 44,985 square meters, more or less.

2. A parcel of land (lot 2, plan Psu-146454, sheet 1). Bounded in the NE. by property of Narciso Bautista and the Sapang Mayamok; on the SE. by the Sapang Mayamok; and on the SW., W. and NW. by lot 5. Point 1 is S. 33° 08' W., 7,081.71 from B.L.L.M. 1, Masantol, Pampanga. Area 3,704 square meters, more or less.

3. A parcel of land (lot 5, plan Psu-146454, sheet 1). Bounded on the E. by lot 2; on the SE. by the Sapang Mayamok; on the SW. by lot 6; and on the NW. by lot 6 and property of Feliciano Guinto. Point 1 is S. 33° 08' W., 7,081.71 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, Masantol, Pampanga. Area 8,778 square meters, more or less.

4. A parcel of land (lot 6, plan Psu-146454, sheet 1). Bounded on the NE. by property of Feliciano Guinto; on the SE. by lot 5 and the Sapang Mayamok; on the SW. by the Sapang Mala-Uli-Malati; and on the NW. by properties of Cipriano Soriano, Felix Bautista and Feliciano Guinto. Point 1 is S. 33° 18' W., 7,166.67 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, Masantol, Pampanga. Area 30,560 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Pampanga, at its session to be held in the municipality of San Fernando, province of Pampanga, Philippines, on the 17th day of January, 1956, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed,

and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Arsenio Santos, judge of said court, the 10th day of August, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 6th day of October, 1955.

Attest:

ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS

[10, 11] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF PANGASINAN

Land Registration Case No. T-137. LRC Record No. N-9931

ALFONSO DEL PRADO ET AL., applicants

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Lingayen, Pangasinan; the Municipal Mayor and Dorothy Carter, Sto. Tomas, Pangasinan; Juan Cuevas, Sta. Barbara, Pangasinan; and Francisca Cuevas and the heirs of Pilar Cuevas, Bautista, Pangasinan; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Alfonso del Prado, Eduardo del Prado, Carmen del Prado, Milagros del Prado and Rosario del Prado, Sto. Tomas, Pangasinan, through the Atty. Gabriel A. Zabala, Dagupan City, to register and confirm their title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-124567) situated in the barrio of San Antonio, municipality of Sto. Tomas, province of Pangasinan. Bounded on the NE. by property of Francisca Cuevas; on the SE. by property of the heirs of Pilar Cuevas; on the SW. by property of Juan Cuevas; and on the NW. by the cut off channel (Ago River). Point 1 is S. 69° 46' W., 1,609.41 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, Sto. Tomas, Pangasinan. Area 109,660 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Pangasinan, at its session to be held in the municipality of Tayug, province of Pangasinan, Philippines, on the 17th day of December, 1955, at 7:45 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Emmanuel Muñoz, judge of said court, the 26th day of July, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 25th day of August, 1955.

Attest:

ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS

[9, 10] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF PANGASINAN

Land Registration Case No. T-138. LRC Record No. N-9932

CARLOS CUEVAS, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Lingayen, Pangasinan; the Municipal Mayor, Sto. Tomas, Pangasinan; Juan Cuevas and Carlos Cuevas, 915 P. Leoncio, Sampaloc, Manila; and Aurea Gonzales, Gerona, Tarlac; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Carlos Cuevas, Sto. Tomas, Pangasinan, through the Attys. Cabrera and Zabala, Dagupan City, to register and confirm his title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-128932), situated in the barrio of San Antonio, municipality of Sto. Tomas, province of Pangasinan. Bounded on the NE. by property of Juan Cuevas; on the SE. by property of Carlos Cuevas; on the SW. by property of Aurea Gonzales; and on the NW. by the cut off channel (Aguo River). Point 1 is S. 64° 39' W., 2,014.64 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, Sto. Tomas, Pangasinan. Area 66,964 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Pangasinan, at its session to be held in the municipality of Tayug, province of Pangasinan, Philippines, on the 17th day of December, 1955, at 7:45 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Emmanuel Muñoz, judge of said court, the 26th day of July, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 25th day of August, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[9, 10] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF PANGASINAN

Land Registration Case No. T-139. LRC Record No. N-9933

JUAN CUEVAS, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Lingayen, Pangasinan; the Municipal

Mayor, and Amparo del Prado, Sto. Tomas, Pangasinan; Carlos Cuevas and the heirs of Pilar Cuevas, Bautista, Pangasinan; and Juan Cuevas, Sta. Barbara, Pangasinan; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Juan Cuevas, Sto. Tomas, Pangasinan, through the Attys. Cabrera & Zabala, Dagupan City, to register and confirm his title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-124566), situated in the barrio of San Antonio, municipality of Sto. Tomas, province of Pangasinan. Bounded on the NE. by property of the heirs of Pilar Cuevas; on the SE. by property of Juan Cuevas; on the SW. by property of Carlos Cuevas; and on the NW. by the cut off channel (Aguo River). Point 1 is S. 64° 39' W., 2,014.64 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, Sto. Tomas, Pangasinan. Area 79,048 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Pangasinan, at its session to be held in the municipality of Tayug, province of Pangasinan, Philippines, on the 17th day of December, 1955, at 7:45 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Emmanuel Muñoz, judge of said court, the 26th day of July, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 25th day of August, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[9, 10] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF PANGASINAN

Land Registration Case No. T-140. LRC Record No. N-9934

FRANCISCA CUEVAS, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Lingayen, Pangasinan; the Municipal Mayor, Sto. Tomas, Pangasinan; the heirs of Pilar Cuevas and Ramona Gonzales, Bautista, Pangasinan; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Francisca Cuevas, Sto. Tomas, Pangasinan, through the Attys. Cabrera & Zabala, Dagupan City, to register and confirm her title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-124568), situated in the barrio of San Antonio, municipality of Sto.

Tomas, province of Pangasinan. Bounded on the NE. by property of Ramona Gonzales; on the SE. by property of Francisca Cuevas; on the SW. by property of the heirs of Pilar Cuevas; and on the NW. by the cut of channel (Ago River). Point 1 is S. 69° 46' W., 1,609.41 meters from B.L.L.M. 1 Sto. Tomas, Pangasinan. Area 62,584 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Pangasinan, at its session to be held in the municipality of Tayug, province of Pangasinan, Philippines, on the 17th day of December, 1955, at 7:45 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Emmanuel Muñoz, judge of said court, the 26th day of July, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 25th day of August, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[9, 10] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF PANGASINAN

Land Registration Case No. D-140. LRC Record No. N-9837

BRIGIDO BAUTISTA ET AL., applicants

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Lingayen, Pangasinan; the Municipal Mayor, Dorotea or Doroteo Erfe, Mariano Erfe, Candida Erfe and Mariano Fabia, San Fabian, Pangasinan; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by the spouses Brigido Bautista and Filomena Erfe, San Fabian, Pangasinan, through the Atty. Antonio C. de Venancia, Dagupan City, to register and confirm their title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-143047), situated in the barrio of Angio, municipality of San Fabian, province of Pangasinan. Bounded on the NE. by the provincial road; on the SE. by property of Dorotea or Doroteo Erfe and Mariano Erfe; on the SW. by property of Candida Erfe; and on the NW. by property of Mariano Fabia. Point 1 is N. 54° 18' E., 345.94 meters from B.L.B.M. 2, Angio, San Fabian, Pangasinan. Area 5,115 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance Pangasinan, at its session to be held in the City of Dagupan, Philippines, on

the 20th day of December, 1955, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Emmanuel M. Muñoz, judge of said court, the 6th day of July, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 25th day of August, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[9, 10] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF PANGASINAN

Land Registration Case No. D-142. LRC Record No. N-9839

ERNESTO LAFORTEZA ET AL., applicants

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal, the District Engineer and the Municipal Mayor, Lingayen, Pangasinan; Francisco de Guzman, Francisca Molano, Pedro Angeles, Felix Carrera, Antero Zamora, Melecia Fernandez, Gorgonia Fernandez, Eulogio Fernandez, Anselma Torio, Sixto Torio, Anofre Fernandez, Silverio Ignacio, Toribio Torio, Ciriaco Torio or Cruz, German Pasilao, Pedro Rodriguez, Tranquillino Quinto, Maria Cruz and Sergia Torio, Matalava, Lingayen, Pangasinan; Juan Torio, Silay, Occidental Negros; the Municipal Mayor, Sta. Barbara, Pangasinan; Vicente Abulencia and Segundo Abulencia, Tuliao, Sta. Barbara, Pangasinan; and Maxima Parayno, Calasia, Pangasinan; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by the spouses Ernesto Leforteza and Bibiana Torio-Laforteza, Rivera St., Dagupan City, through the Atty. Teofilo Guadiz, Jr., Reyes St., Dagupan City, to register and confirm their title to the following properties:

1. A parcel of land (lot 1, plan Psu-129257, sheet 1), situated in the barrio of Matalava, municipality of Lingayen, province of Pangasinan. Bounded on the N. and NW. by property of Francisco de Guzman; on the E. by property of Francisca Molano; on the SE. by property of Pedro Angeles; on the S. by property of Felix Carrera; and on the SW. by property of Antero Zamora, et al. Point 1 is S. 71° 33' E., 2,264.53 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, Lingayen, Pangasinan. Area 1,169 square meters, more or less.

2. A parcel of land (lot 2, plan Psu-129257, sheet 2), situated in the barrio of Matalava, municipality of Lingayen, province of Pangasinan.

Bounded on the NE. by a callejon; on the SE. by properties of Silverio Ignacio; and on the NW. by a barrio road. Point 1 is S. 62° 31' E., 2,627.65 from B.L.L.M. 1, Lingayen. Area 1,147 square meters, more or less.

3. A parcel of land (lot 3, plan Psu-129257, sheet 2), situated in the barrio of Matalava, municipality of Lingayen, province of Pangasinan. Bounded on the NE. by property of Anselma Torio; on the SE. by property of Sixto Torio; on the SW. by property of Anofre Fernandez; and on the NW. by property of Silverio Ignacio. Point 1, is S. 62° 13' E., 2,614.44 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, Lingayen, Pangasinan. Area 480 square meters, more or less.

4. A parcel of land (lot 4, plan Psu-129257, sheet 2), situated in the barrio of Matalava, municipality of Lingayen, province of Pangasinan. Bounded on the NE. SW. and NW. by property of Ciriaco Cruz; on the E. by property of Toribio Torio; and on the S. by property of Sixto Torio. Point 1 is S. 62° 33' E., 3,064 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, Lingayen, Pangasinan. Area 1,538 square meters, more or less.

5. A parcel of land (lot 5, plan Psu-129257, sheet 2), situated in the barrio of Matalava, municipality of Lingayen, province of Pangasinan. Bounded on the NE. by property of Anselmo Torio; on the SE. by property of Pedro Rodriguez; on the SW. by property of Tranquilino Quinto; and on the NW. by property of German Pasilao. Point 1 is S. 50° 59' E., 2,414.83 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, Lingayen, Pangasinan. Area 1,538 square meters, more or less.

6. A parcel of land (plan Psu-135768), situated in the barrio of Tuliao, municipality of Sta. Barbara, province of Pangasinan. Bounded on the NE. by property of Vicente Abulencia; on the SE. by property of Segundo Abulencia; et al., on the SW. and W. by the Odiaw Creek; and on the NW. by property of Maxima Parayno. Point 1 is N. 74° 08' E., 3,870 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, Calasiao. Area 3,520 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Pangasinan, at its session to be held in the City of Dagupan, Philippines, on the 20th day of December, 1955, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Emanuel M. Muñoz, judge of said court, the 6th day of July, in the year 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[9,10] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF PANGASINAN

Land Registration Case No. D-144. LRC Record No. 9841

CRISTITA LIBUNAO, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Lingayen, Pangasinan; the Municipal Mayor, Francisco Zamudio, the heirs of Placido Imatong, the heirs of Nicolas Roca and Mojamito O. Libunao, San Fabian, Pangasinan; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Cristita Libunao, poblacion, San Fabian, Pangasinan, through the Atty. Mojamito O. Libunao, San Fabian, Pangasinan, to register and confirm her title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-132387), situated in the poblacion, municipality of San Fabian, province of Pangasinan. Bounded on the NE. by property of Francisco Zamudio; on the SE. by property of the heirs of Nicolas Roca; and on the NW. by the municipal street. Point 1 is S. 15° 06' W., 379.81 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, San Fabian, Pangasinan. Area 1,224 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Pangasinan, at its session to be held in the City of Dagupan, Philippines, on the 20th day of December, 1955, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Emanuel M. Muñoz, judge of said court, the 6th day of July in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 25th day of August, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[9,10] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF PANGASINAN

Land Registration Case No. D-139. LRC Record No. N-9836

CIPRIANO MAÑGAHAS ET AL., applicants

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Lingayen, Pangasinan; the Municipal Mayor, Marciana Orazza and Carmen Orazza, Urdaneta, Pangasinan; Fortunata Macasieb, Celestino

Oraza, Juanito Oraza, Patricio Oraza, Mariano Antonio, Hilario Sison, Juana Bacugan, Julian Oraza, Fortunato Macasieb, the heirs of Celestino Oraza, Ignacio Salvador, Ireneo Oraza, Florentino Duyanin, Anacleto Oraza and Rosa Oraza, Catablan, Urdaneta, Pangasinan; Juan Diaz, Binmaley, Pangasinan; and Severino Ramos, Zamora St., Dagupan City; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by the spouses Cipriano Mañgahas and Ana Ares Mañgahas, Dagupan City, to register and confirm their title to the following properties:

Five parcels of land situated in the barrio of Catablan, municipality of Urdaneta, province of Pangasinan. The boundaries and areas of said parcels are as follows:

1. A parcel of land (plan Psu-131437). Bounded on the NE. by property of Fortunata Macasieb; on the SE. by property of Juan Diaz; on the S. by property of Celestino Oraza; and on the W. by property of Severino Ramos. Point 1 is S. 22° 19' E., 1,065.29 meters from B.L.B.M. 1, Catablan, Urdaneta, Pangasinan. Area 4,847 square meters, more or less.

2. A parcel of land (lot 1, plan Psu-142066). Bounded on the NE. by the Labit Creek; on the SE. by property of Cipriano Mañgahas; on the S. by property of Patricio Oraza; on the W. by property of Mariano Antonio; and on the NW. by property of Juanito Oraza. Point 1 is S. 58° 13' E., 2,437.71 meters from B.L.B.M. 1, Minien, Sta. Barbara, Pangasinan. Area 5,908 square meters, more or less.

3. A parcel of land (lot 3, plan Psu-142066). Bounded on the NE. by property of Hilario Sison; on the S. by lot 4; on the SW. by the Labit Creek; and on the NW. by lot 2 (claimed by Ireneo Oraza). Point 1 is S. 62° 46' E., 2,687.88 meters from B.L.B.M. 1, Minien, Sta. Barbara, Pangasinan. Area 5,274 square meters, more or less.

4. A parcel of land (lot 4, plan Psu-142066). Bounded on the N. by lot 3; on the NE. by property of Hilario Sison; on the SE. by properties of Hilario Sison, the heirs of Celestino Oraza and Fortunato Macasieb; on the SW. by properties of Juana Bacugan and Cipriano Mañgahas; and on the W. by the Labit Creek. Point 1 is S. 61° 28' E., 2,650.94 meters from B.L.B.M. 1, Minien, Sta. Barbara, Pangasinan. Area 8,668 square meters, more or less.

5. A parcel of land (lot 5, plan Psu-142066). Bounded on the N. by property of the heirs of Celestino Oraza; on the NE. by the Labit Creek; on the SE. by lot 6 (claimed by Rosa Oraza); and on the SW. by property of Anacleto Oraza. Point 1 is S. 53° 18' E., 2,872.31 meters from B.L.B.M. 1, Minien, Sta. Barbara, Pangasinan. Area 4,429 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Pangasinan, at its session to be held in the City of Dagupan, Philip-

pires, on the 20th day of December, 1955, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Eulogio F. de Guzman, judge of said court, the 6th day of July, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 25th day of August, 1955.

Attest:

[9, 10]

ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS

Commissioner of Land Registration

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF PANGASINAN

Land Registration Case No. D-141. LRC Record No. N-9838

SEVERO S. ALCANTARA ET AL., applicants

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Lingayen, Pangasinan; the Municipal Mayor, Mangaldan, Pangasinan; Jose Ortaleza, Dagupan City; Juan Q. Padilla and Pacifico T. Padilla, Bantayan, Mangaldan, Pangasinan; Pedro Serrano, Poblacion, Mangaldan, Pangasinan; Benito Q. Padilla, Bonuan Bukig, Dagupan City; and Vicente Q. Padilla and Juan Q. Padilla, Oraan, Manaoag, Pangasinan; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by the spouses Severo S. Alcantara and Eusebia Fabia, Patalan, San Fabian, Pangasinan, through the Atty. Tomas B. Tadeo, Mangaldan, Pangasinan, to register and confirm their title to the following properties:

Two parcels of land situated in the barrio of Bateng, municipality of Mangaldan, province of Pangasinan. The boundaries and areas of said parcels are as follows:

1. A parcel of land (lot 1, plan Psu-139003). Bounded on the NE. and SE. by property of Juan Q. Padilla; on the SW. by property of Jose Ortaleza; and on the NW. by lot 2. Point 1 is N. 82° 28' W., 1,095.20 meters from B.L.B.M. 1, Bantayan, Mangaldan, Pangasinan. Area 5,531 square meters, more or less.

2. A parcel of land (lot 2, plan Psu-139003). Bounded on the SE. by lot 1; on the SW. by property of Jose Ortaleza; and on the NW. by the Cayanga River. Point 1 is N. 82° 11' W., 1,103.05 meters from B.L.B.M. 1, Bantayan, Mangaldan, Pangasinan. Area 977 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Pangasinan, at its session

to be held in the City of Dagupan, Philippines, on the 20th day of December, 1955, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Eulogio F. de Guzman, judge of said court, the 6th day of July, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 25th day of August, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[9, 10] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF PANGASINAN

Land Registration Case No. D-143. LRC Record No. N-9840

RAYMUNDA LUCAS JIMENEZ, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Lingayen, Pangasinan; the Municipal Mayor, Pozorrubio, Pangasinan; Ricardo Balelo, Fructuoso Gamboa, Marcelino Dimagan, Paterno Gamboa, Maximo Lucas, Filomena Dimagan, Manaol, Pozorrubio, Pangasinan; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Raymunda Lucas Jimenez, Pozorrubio, Pangasinan, through the Atty. Nicanor G. Caldito, Pozorrubio, Pangasinan, to register and confirm her title to the following properties:

Two parcels of land situated in the barrio of Manaol, municipality of Pozorrubio, province of Pangasinan, the boundaries and areas of said parcels are as follows:

1. A parcel of land (lot 1, plan Psu-125703). Bounded on the NE. by property of Marcelino Dimagan and Paterno Gamboa; on the E. by property of Maximo Lucas; on the SE. and SW. by property of Filomena Dimagan; and on the NW. by lot 2 and a callejon. Point 1 is S. 18° 48' W., 3,014.13 meters from B.L.B.M. 1, Bobonan, Pozorrubio. Area 7,747 square meters more or less.

2. A parcel of land (lot 2, plan Psu-125703). Bounded on the SE. by lot 1; and on the NW. by properties of Filomena Dimagan and Ricardo Balelo. Point 1 is S. 18° 48' W., 3,014.13 meters from B.L.B.M. 1, Bobonan, Pozorrubio. Area 148 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Pangasinan, at its session to be held in the City of Dagupan, Philippines, on the 20th day of December, 1955, at 8:30 o'clock

in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Eulogio F. de Guzman, judge of said court, the 6th day of July, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 25th day of August, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[9, 10] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF PANGASINAN

Land Registration Case No. D-145. LRC Record No. N-9842

DIONISIO PLARES ET AT., applicants

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Lingayen, Pangasinan; the Municipal Mayor, Pozorrubio, Pangasinan; Carlina Esperanza, Roque de la Vega, Simplicio Jazmin, Gerardo Nabor, Jose Fronda, Tomas Laconsay and Rufina Fronda, Rosario, Pozorrubio, Pangasinan; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by the spouses Dionisio Plares and Victoriana Mejia, Rosario, Pozorrubio, Pangasinan, through the Atty. Saturnino D. Bautista, Pozorrubio, Pangasinan, to register and confirm their title to the following properties:

Two parcels of land, situated in the barrio of Rosario, municipality of Pozorrubio, province of Pangasinan. The boundaries and areas of said parcels are as follows:

1. A parcel of land (lot 1, plan Psu-145551, sheet 1). Bounded on the NE. by the Pozorrubio-Binalonan national roads; on the SE. by property of Roque dela Vega; and on the SW. and NW. by property of Carlina Esperanza. Point 1 is S. 34° 16' E., 395.28 meters from B.L.B.M. 1, Rosario, Pozorrubio. Area 1,015 square meters, more or less.

2. A parcel of land (lot 2, plan Psu-145551, sheet 1). Bounded on the NE. by property of Gerardo Nabor; on the SE. by property of Jose Fronda; on the W. by property of Tomas Laconsay; and on the NW. by property of Simplicio Jazmin. Point 1 is S. 75° 14' E., 441.42 meters from B.L.B.M. 1, Rosario, Pozorrubio, Pangasinan. Area 3,140 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Pangasinan, at its session to be held in the City of Dagupan, Philippines, on the 20th day of December, 1955, at 8:30 o'clock

in the forenoon, to show cause if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Eulogio F. de Guzman, judge of said court, the 6th day of July, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 25th day of August, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[9,10] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF PANGASINAN

Land Registration Case No. T-136. LRC Record No. N-9855

APOLONIA RADEMA ET AL., applicants

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Lingayen, Pangasinan; the Municipal Mayor, San Manuel, Pangasinan; Adriano Radema, Mauricio Radema and Sergio Saculles, San Felipe, Binalonan, Pangasinan; the heirs of Maximiliano Ramos, Bernabe Balecha, the heirs of Pantaleon Balecha and Victoria Nillo, Sto. Domingo, San Manuel, Pangasinan; the heirs of Pedro Balmoja, the heirs of Leoncio Balmoja, Tomas Destor, Cornelio Destor and Juana Martin, Nagsaag, San Manuel, Pangasinan; and Priscila Allas, Tayug, Pangasinan; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Apolonia Radema, San Felipe, Binalonan, Pangasinan; and Francisco Guiang, Itonan, Pangasinan; Narciso Guiang, Sto. Domingo, Tayug, Pangasinan, through the Atty. Florencio T. Juan, San Manuel, Pangasinan, to register and confirm their title to the following property:

A parcel of land (lot 3, plan Psu-38174) (Swo-32736), situated in the barrio of Sto Domingo, municipality of San Manuel, province of Pangasinan. Bounded on the NE. by properties of the heirs of Maximiliano Ramos, Bernabe Balecha *vs.* heirs of Pantaleon Balecha and the heirs of Pedro Balmoja; on the SE. by properties of the heirs of Pedro Balmoja, the heirs of Leoncio Balmoja, Tomas Destor, Cornelio Destor, Mauricio Radema and Juana Martin; on the SW. by property of Sergio Saculles; and on the NW. by property of Adriano Radema. Point 1 is S. 49° 51' E., 1,478.63 meters from B.L.B.M. 2, San Felipe, Binalonan. Area 22,854 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Pangasinan, at its session to be held in the municipality of Tayug, province of Pangasinan, Philippines, on the 16th day of December, 1955, at 7:45 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Rodolfo Baltasar, judge of said court, the 8th day of July, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 2nd day of September, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[9,10] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF PANGASINAN

Land Registration Case No. N-1970. LRC Record No. N-9912

JOSE C. ARENAS ET AL., applicants

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Lingayen, Pangasinan; the Municipal Mayor, Sual, Pangasinan; Isidro Montemayor, Alaminos, Pangasinan; and Paciano Aquino, Baybay, Sual, Pangasinan; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by the spouses Jose C. Arenas and Olimpia Guanzon, Sual, Pangasinan, through the Atty. Pedro C. Radovan, Sual, Pangasinan, to register and confirm their title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-126337), situated in the barrio of Baybay, municipality of Sual, province of Pangasinan. Bounded on the NE. by property of Isidro Montemayor and a sea; on the E., SE. and S. by the sea; on the SW. by the sea and the Bitinan River; and on the NW. by property of Paciano Aquino. Point 1 is N. 53° 49' E., 9,231 meters from B.L.B.M. 1, Seselangen, Sual, Pangasinan. Area 80,446 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Pangasinan, at its session to be held in the municipality of Lingayen, province of Pangasinan, Philippines, on the 27th day of December, 1955, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be

forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Jesus P. Morfe, judge of said court, the 26th day of July, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 2nd day of September, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[9,10] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF PANGASINAN

Land Registration Case No. N-1971. LRC Record No. N-9913

GREGORIO NACIONAL, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Lingayen, Pangasinan; the Municipal Mayor, Bolinao, Pangasinan; Victoriano Andres, Juan Camba, Manuel Camba, Nicolas Numa, Pedro Liclican, Remigio Sagun, Sisenando de Perio, Emilio Castellano, Isaac Macion, Valentin Agido, Cristeta Agido, Gregorio Pagador, and Juliana Damasco, Zaragoza, Bolinao, Pangasinan; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Gregorio Nacional, Zaragoza, Bolinao, Pangasinan, through the Atty. D. Ignacio Castillo, Lingayen, Pangasinan, to register and confirm his title to the following properties:

Two parcels of land, situated in the barrio of Zaragoza, municipality of Bolinao, province of Pangasinan. The boundaries and areas of said parcels are as follows:

1. A parcel of land (lot No. 1, plan Psu-23321) (Swo-19659). Bounded on the SE. by properties of Isaac Macion and Valentin Agido; on the SW. by properties of Cristeta Agido and Gregorio Pagador; and on the NW. by properties of Gregorio Pagador, Victoriano Andres and Emilio Castellano. Point 1 is N. 44° 14' W., 3,204.93 meters from B.L.B.M. No. 1, Zaragoza, Bolinao. Area 147,854 square meters, more or less.

2. A parcel of land (lot No. 2, plan Psu-23321) (Swo-19659). Bounded on the N. by properties of Pedro Liclican et al, and Remigio Sagun; on the E. by property of Sisenando de Perio et al.; on the SE. by property of Emilio Castellano; on the SW. by property of Victoriano Andres; and on the NW. by property of Manuel Camba. Point 1 is N. 49° 24' W., 4,547.70 meters from B.L.B.M. No. 1, Zaragoza, Bolinao. Area 354,614 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Pangasinan, at its session to be held in the municipality of Lingayen, province

of Pangasinan, Philippines, on the 27th day of December, 1955, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Jesus P. Morfe, judge of said court, the 26th day of July, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 2nd day of September, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[9,10] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF PANGASINAN

Land Registration Case No. N-1972. LRC Record No. N-9914

CALIXTO CALPO ET AL., applicants

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Lingayen, Pangasinan; the Municipal Mayor, Jacoba Orlanda, Demetrio Ortaleza, Fernando Osorio, Eriberto Notarte and Perfecto Namoca, Bani, Pangasinan; Maria Paz Nalanga and Gorgonia Natino, Agno, Pangasinan; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by the spouses Calixto Calpo and Servillana Nalanga, Agno, Pangasinan, through the Atty. Facundo T. Palafox, Bani, Pangasinan, to register and confirm their title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-8323), situated in the barrio of Macabit, municipality of Bani, province of Pangasinan. Bounded on the SE. by properties of Eriberto Notarte and Fernando Osorio; on the SW. by public land; and on the NW. by properties of Demetrio Ortaleza and Perfecto Namoca. Point 1 is S. 22° 24' W., 2,603 meters from B.L.B.M. No. 1, Macabit, Bani. Area 166,950 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Pangasinan, at its session to be held in the municipality of Lingayen, province of Pangasinan, Philippines, on the 27th day of December, 1955, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Jesus P. Morfe, judge of said court, the 26th day of July, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 2nd day of September, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[9,10] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF PANGASINAN

Land Registration Case No. N-1973. LRC Record No. N-9916

JORGE L. DIZON ET AL., applicants

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Lingayen, Pangasinan; the Municipal Mayor, Labrador, Pangasinan; Mercedes Rico, Gregorio Garcia, Pastor Austria, Pablo Estrada and Pio Santos, Dulig, Labrador, Pangasinan; Cornelio Tomelden, Tonton, Lingayen, Pangasinan; and Jose Ocampo, Bugallon, Pangasinan; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by the spouses Jorge L. Dizon and Dominga Soriano, Dulig, Labrador, Pangasinan, through the Atty. Sulpicio R. Soriano, Lingayen, Pangasinan, to register and confirm their title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-144507), situated in the barrio of Dulig, municipality of Labrador, province of Pangasinan. Bounded on the NE. by property of Mercedes Rico; on the E. by the Bolo Creek; on the SE. by properties of Gregorio Garcia, Cornelio Tomelden and Pastor Austria; on the W. by property of Pablo Estrada; and on the NW. by properties of Jose Ocampo and Pio Santos and the Bolo Creek. Point 1 is S. 41° 47' E., 4,480.56 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, Labrador, Pangasinan. Area 18,151 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Pangasinan, at its session to be held in the municipality of Lingayen, province of Pangasinan, Philippines, on the 27th day of December, 1955, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Jesus P. Morfe, judge of said court, the 26th day of July, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 2nd day of September, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[9,10] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF PANGASINAN

Land Registration Case No. N-1974. LRC Record No. N-9916

PERFECTO SALVADOR, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Lingayen, Pangasinan; the Municipal Mayor, Binmaley, Pangasinan; the heirs of Angel Salvador, Alipio Arenas, Pelagio Fernandez, Gerardo Manlincon, Anastacia Rosario, Severino de Guzman, Maria Arenas, Estefania Arenas, Pacita Arenas, Encarnacion Arenas and Felisa Reyes, Balogo, Binmaley, Pangasinan; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Perfecto Salvador, Balogo, Binmaley, Pangasinan, through the Atty. Teofilo S. Salvador, San Carlos, Pangasinan, to register and confirm his title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-132835), situated in the barrio of Balogo, municipality of Binmaley, province of Pangasinan. Bounded on the NE. by property of Alipio Arenas; on the SE. by properties of Pelagio Fernandez and Gerardo Manlincon; on the SW. by properties of Anastacia Rosario, Severino de Guzman and the heirs of Angel Salvador; and on the NW. by property of the heirs of Angel Salvador. Point 1 is S. 19° 32' E., 4,497.80 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, Binmaley, Pangasinan. Area 7,642 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Pangasinan, at its session to be held in the municipality of Lingayen, province of Pangasinan, Philippines, on the 27th day of December, 1955, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Jesus P. Morfe, judge of said court, the 26th day of July, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 2nd day of September, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[9,10] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF PANGASINAN

Land Registration Case No. N-1975. LRC Record No. N-9917

JORGE OLEGARIO and FELICIDAD SAJONAS,
applicants

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of

Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Lingayen, Pangasinan; the Municipal Mayor, Binmaley, Pangasinan; Teofista de los Santos, Domingo Salinas and Jorge Fernandez, Parayao, Pangasinan; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by the spouses Jorge Olegario and Felicidad Sajonas, Nagpalañgan, Binmaley, Pangasinan, to register and confirm their title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-126006), situated in the barrio of Parayao, municipality of Binmaley, province of Pangasinan. Bounded on the NE. by a creek; on the SE. by property of Domingo Salinas; on the W. by property of Jorge Fernandez; and on the NW. by property of Teofista de los Santos and a creek. Point 1 is S. 32° 01' E., 5,703.50 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, Binmaley, Pangasinan. Area 12,696 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Pangasinan, at its session to be held in the municipality of Lingayen, province of Pangasinan, Philippines, on the 27th day of December, 1955, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Jesus P. Morfe, judge of said court, the 26th day of July, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 2nd day of September, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[9, 10] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF PANGASINAN

Land Registration Case No. T-141. LRC Record No. N-9987

JUANITA FONSIKA, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Lingayen, Pangasinan; the Municipal Mayor, Lamigo Survey Title Office, Laureano Valdez, the heirs of Marcelino Castañeto % Jose Castañeto and Fructuoso Redon, Tayug, Pangasinan; and Justo Capili, 648 Centro-España, Sampaloc, Manila; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Juanita Fonsika, 648 Centro-España, Sampaloc, Manila, through the Atty. Rufino V.

Buyao, % Lamigo Survey Title Office, Tayug, Pangasinan, to register and confirm her title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-141829), situated in the poblacion, municipality of Tayug, province of Pangasinan. Bounded on the NE. by property of Laureano Valdez; on the SE. by property of the heirs of Marcelino Castañeto; on the SW. by property of Fructuoso Redon; and on the NW. by the Luna Street. Point 1 is S. 25° 37' W., 283.08 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, Tayug, Pangasinan. Area 281 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Pangasinan, at its session to be held in the municipality of Tayug, province of Pangasinan, Philippines, on the 16th day of January, 1956, at 7:45 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded, and said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Emmanuel M. Muñoz, judge of said court, the 9th day of August, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 22nd day of September, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[10, 11] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF PANGASINAN

Land Registration Case No. T-142. LRC Record No. N-9988

NICOLASA HERMANO ET AL., applicants

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Lingayen, Pangasinan; the Municipal Mayor, and Daniel Teñoso, San Nicolas, Pangasinan; Lamigo Survey Title Office, Tayug, Pangasinan; Pedro Serquiña, Sabas Ruiz, Salvador Ruiz, % Sabas Ruiz, and Donato Serquiña, San Felipe, San Nicolas, Pangasinan; Manuel Hermano, Clemente Hermano, Maria Sernande and Segundino Lampa, Sto. Tomas, San Nicolas, Pangasinan; Santiago Vitente, Mauro Rodrigo, Rufino Bernardino and Vicente Suyat, San Isidro, San Nicolas, Pangasinan; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Nicolasa Hermano, Felipa Hermano, Maria Hermano and Leonida Hermano, Sto. Tomas, San Nicolas, Pangasinan, through the Atty. Rufino V. Buyao, % Lamigo Survey Title Office, Tayug, Pangasinan, to register and confirm their title to the following properties:

1. A parcel of land (lot 1, plan Psu-143440, sheet 1), situated in the barrio of San Felipe, municipality of San Nicolas, province of Pangasinan. Bounded on the NE. by property of Manuel Hermano; on the SE. by properties of Santiago Vitente, Rufino Bernardino and Vicente Suyat; on the SW. by property of Sabas Ruiz (Salvador Ruiz); and on the NW. by properties of Pedro and Donato Serquiña. Point 1 is N. 55° 44' W., 1,898.68 meters from B.L.B.M. 1, San Isidro, San Nicolas, Pangasinan. Area 5,361 square meters, more or less.

2. A parcel of land (lot 2, plan Psu-143440, sheet 2), situated in the barrio of San Isidro, municipality of San Nicolas, province of Pangasinan. Bounded on the NE. by property of Mauro Rodrigo; on the SE. by property of Daniel Teñoso; on the SW. by property of Clemente Hermano; and on the NW. by an irrigation ditch and property of Maria Sernande. Point 1 is N. 75° 19' W., 697.93 meters from B.L.B.M. 1, San Isidro, San Nicolas, Pangasinan. Area 4,190 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Pangasinan, at its session to be held in the municipality of Tayug, province of Pangasinan, Philippines, on the 16th day of January, 1956, at 7:45 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Emmanuel M. Muñoz, judge of said court, the 9th day of August, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 22nd day of September, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[10,11] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF PANGASINAN

Land Registration Case No. T-143. LRC Record No. N-9989

BONIFACIO HERMANO ET AL., applicants

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Lingayen, Pangasinan; the Municipal Mayor, San Nicolas, Pangasinan; Lamigo Survey Title Office, Tayug, Pangasinan; Ireneo Padol, Sinforoso Descargar, Gabriel Abellera, Juan Bibat, Fernando Descargar and Gregorio Descargar, San Felipe, San Nicolas, Pangasinan; and Agapito Rosario % Agustin Rosario,

Sta. Maria, San Nicolas, Pangasinan; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by the spouses Bonifacio Hermano and Petronila Lopez, Sto. Tomas, San Nicolas, Pangasinan, through the Atty. Rufino V. Buyao, % Lamigo Survey Title Office, Tayug, Pangasinan, to register and confirm their title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-143441), situated in the barrio of San Felipe, municipality of San Nicolas, province of Pangasinan. Bounded on the NE. by property of Ireneo Padol; on the SE. by a ditch and property of Fernando and Gregorio Descargar; on the SW. by properties of Juan Bibat and Gabriel Abellera (Agapito Rosario); and on the NW. by an irrigation ditch and property of Sinforoso Descargar. Point 1 is N. 59° 41' W., 2,116.60 meters from B.L.B.M. 1, San Isidro, San Nicolas, Pangasinan. Area 6,070 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Pangasinan, at its session to be held in the municipality of Tayug, province of Pangasinan, Philippines, on the 16th day of January, 1956, at 7:45 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Emmanuel M. Muñoz, judge of said court, the 9th day of August, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 22nd day of September, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[10,11] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF PANGASINAN

Land Registration Case No. T-144. LRC Record No. N-9990

ESTEBAN CABEBE ET AL., applicants

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Lingayen, Pangasinan; the Municipal Mayor, the heirs of Geronima C. Sermonia % Jose Cendana, Sergio Sabado, Feliciano Sermonia, Roman Vitente and Catalino Fragata, San Nicolas, Pangasinan; Domingo Noble, Celedonia Baptista, Alberto Patricio, Pacesto Mayoya, Maximiniano Francia and Victoriano Dudan Cruz, San Roque, San Nicolas, Pangasinan;

Marcelino Ferialde, Tayug, Pangasinan; and Gregorio Cansino, Aritao, Nueva Vizcaya; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court, by the spouses Esteban Cabebe % Simona Laico and Simona Laico, San Roque, San Nicolas, Pangasinan, through the Atty. Rufino V. Buyao, % Lamigo Survey Title Office, Tayug, Pangasinan, to register and confirm their title to the following properties:

Two parcels of land situated in the barrio of San Roque, municipality of San Nicolas, province of Pangasinan. The boundaries and areas of said parcels are as follows:

1. A parcel of land (lot 1, plan Psu-147435). Bounded on the NE. by an irrigation ditch, and property of Sergio Sabado; on the SE. and S. by property of Domingo Noble; on the W. by an irrigation ditch and properties of Celedonia Baptista, Alberto Patricio and Pacesto Mayoya; and on the NW. by property of the heirs of Geronima C. Sermonia and an irrigation ditch. Point 1 is S. 58° 53' E., 118.32 meters from B.L.B.M. 2, San Roque, San Nicolas, Pangasinan. Area 7,698 square meters, more or less.

2. A parcel of land (lot 2, plan Psu-147435). Bounded on the NE. by an irrigation ditch and properties of Gregorio Cansino and Marcelino Ferialde (Victoriano Dudan Cruz); on the SE. by properties of Maximiliano Francia and Sergio Sabado (Catalino Fragata) and Sergio Sabado; on the SW. by an irrigation ditch and property of the heirs of Geronima C. Sermonia; on the W. by property of Roman Vitente; and on the NW. by property of Feliciano Sermonia. Point 1 is N. 63° 02' E., 244.71 meters from B.L.B.M. 2, San Roque, San Nicolas, Pangasinan. Area 7,343 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Pangasinan, at its session to be held in the municipality of Tayug, province of Pangasinan, Philippines, on the 16th day of January, 1956, at 7:45 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Emmanuel M. Muñoz, judge of said court, the 9th day of August, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 22nd day of September, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[10,11] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF PANGASINAN

Land Registration Case No. D-146. LRC Record No. N-9918

GONZALO DE GUZMAN, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Lingayen, Pangasinan; the Municipal Mayor, Francisco Cabanling, Juan Sampayan, Felix Cabanilla, Leodegario Verseles, Aurora Lingasin and Victorino de Guzman, Binalonan, Pangasinan; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Gonzalo de Guzman, Binalonan, Pangasinan, through the Atty. Benjamin S. Fajardo, Binalonan, Pangasinan, to register and confirm his title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-124528), situated in the barrio of Binalonan, municipality of Binalonan, province of Pangasinan. Bounded on the NE. by property of Juan Sampayan; on the SE. by property of Felix Cabanilla; on the SW. by property of Leodegario Verseles; and on the NW. by property of Francisco Cabanling. Point 1 is S. 52° 26' W., 1,405.10 meters from B.L.B.M. 1, Sta. Maria, Binalonan, Pangasinan. Area 4,942 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Pangasinan, at its session to be held in the City of Dagupan, Philippines, on the 17th day of January, 1956, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Emmanuel M. Muñoz, judge of said court, the 25th day of July, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 22nd day of September, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[10,11] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF PANGASINAN

Land Registration Case No. D-147. LRC Record No. N-9919

VICENTE REYES, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Lingayen, Pangasinan; the Municipal Mayor, Binalonan, Pangasinan; Pablo Aradanas, Hi-

politico de Sameto, Mamerto Dres, Wenceslao Villanueva, Hipolito Pajardo and Maximo Duyanin, Sta. Maria Norte, Binalonan, Pangasinan; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Vicente Reyes, Binalonan, Pangasinan, through the Atty. Benjamin S. Fajardo, Binalonan, Pangasinan, to register and confirm her title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-134612), situated in the barrio of Sta. Maria Norte, municipality of Binalonan, province of Pangasinan. Bounded on the N. by property of Pablo Aradanas (now) Hipolito Aradanas (before); on the SE. by a ditch and properties of Hipolito de Sameto and Mamerto Dres; on the S. by properties of Wenceslao Villanueva, Hipolito Pajardo and Maximo Duyanin; on the W. by the Cili Creek; and on the NW. by the Cili Creek and property of Pablo Aradanas (now) Hipolito Aradanas (before). Point 1 is N. 29° 30' W., 830.94 meters from B.L.B.M. 2, Sta. Maria Norte, Binalonan, Pangasinan. Area 7,298 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Pangasinan, at its session to be held in the City of Dagupan, Philippines, on the 17th day of January, 1956, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Eulogio F. de Guzman, judge of said court, the 26th day of July, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 22nd day of September, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[10,11] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF PANGASINAN

Land Registration Case No. D-148. LRC Record No. N-9920

PRADO BAYACA, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Lingayen, Pangasinan; the Municipal Mayor, Manaoag, Pangasinan; Damaso Bayaca, Raymundo Bayaca, Igmidio Olbinado, Ciriaco Palagud and Consolacion Sumera, Inamutan, Manaoag, Pangasinan; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Prado Bayaca, Inamutan, Manaoag,

Pangasinan, through the Atty. Amado M. Fontanilla, Urdaneta, Pangasinan, to register and confirm his title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-116464), situated in the barrio of Inamutan, municipality of Manaoag, Province of Pangasinan. Bounded on the N. by properties of Ciriaco Palagud and Ciriaco Palagud (proposed provincial road); on the NE. by the Manaoag-Urdaneta Provincial Road; and on the S. by property of Raymundo Bayaca; and on the SW. by property of Igmidio Olbinado. Point 1 is S. 45° 35' E., 8,149 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, Manaoag, Pangasinan. Area 2,637 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Pangasinan, at its session to be held in the City of Dagupan, Philippines, on the 17th day of January, 1956, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Emmanuel M. Muñoz, judge of said court, the 26th day of July, in the year, 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 22nd day of September, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[10,11] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF PANGASINAN

Land Registration Case No. D-149. LRC Record No. N-9921

JULIAN REASONDA ET AL., applicants

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Lingayen, Pangasinan; the Municipal Mayor, Marcelina Corpus, Ambrosio Ventura and Maura de Guzman, Urdaneta, Pangasinan; Teodora Cabico, Asingan, Pangasinan; Pedro Labaste, Eduardo Manibog, Domingo Bocasas, Ambrosio Ventura, the heirs of Martin Cabico, Igmidio Lagmay and Remegia Cabico, Camantiles, Urdaneta, Pangasinan; and the municipal Mayor, Manaoag, Pangasinan; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by the spouses Julian Reasonda and Esperanza Hermitaño, Eusebio Padilla and Brigida Corpuz, Urdaneta, Pangasinan, through the Atty. Amado M. Fontanilla, Urdaneta, Pangasinan, to register and confirm their title to the following properties:

1. A parcel of land (plan Psu-143512), situated in the barrio of Yatyat, municipality of Manaoag, province of Pangasinan. Bounded on the N. by property of Pedro Lebasté; on the E. by property of Eusebio Padilla; on the SW. by the Tulong Creek; and on the W. by property of Eduardo Manibog. Point 1 is S. 88° 34' W., 3,952.09 meters from B.L.B.M. 1, Cayabanan, Urdaneta, Pangasinan. Area 2,282 square meters, more or less.

2. A parcel of land (plan Psu-143514), situated in the barrio of Camantiles, municipality of Urdaneta, province of Pangasinan. Bounded on the NE. and NW. by the Tulong Creek; on the SE. by the Tulong Creek and property of Domingo Bocas; on the S. and SW. by a dried ditch and property of Ambrosio Ventura; and on the W. by property of Ambrosio Ventura. Point 1 is S. 47° 47' E., 8,652.05 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, Manaoag, Pangasinan. Area 22,405 square meters, more or less.

3. A parcel of land (plan Psu-143515), situated in the barrio of Camantiles, municipality of Urdaneta, province of Pangasinan. Bounded on the NE. by the provincial road; on the E. by property of the heirs of Martin Cabico; on the S. by property of Igmidio Lagmay; on the W. by property of Teodora Cabico; and on the NW. by property of Remegia Cabico. Point 1 is S. 45° 46' E., 8,721.57 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, Manaoag, Pangasinan. Area 5,212 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Pangasinan, at its session to be held in the City of Dagupan, Philippines, on the 17th day of January, 1956, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Eulogio F. de Guzman, judge of said court, the 26th day of July, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 22nd day of September, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[10,11] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF PANGASINAN

Land Registration Case No. D-150. LRC Record No. N-9922

CELICA STA. MARIA TIONG, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Lingayen, Pangasinan; the Municipal Mayor, the Manager of the Manaoag Rural Bank, Ser-

villano Sta. Maria, and Pablo Tiong, Manaoag, Pangasinan; and Cesar O. Tiong, Progreso St., Manaoag, Pangasinan; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Celica Sta. Maria Tiong, Progreso St., Manaoag, Pangasinan, through the Atty. Antonio O. Tiong, Manaoag, Pangasinan, to register and confirm her title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-147078), with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the poblacion, municipality of Manaoag, province of Pangasinan. Bounded on the N. by the Progreso Street; on the E. by property of Pablo Tiong; and on the S. and W. by property of Servillano Sta. Maria. Point 1 is S. 80° 47' W., 92.10 meters from B.L.L.M. 8, Manaoag, Pangasinan. Area 1,053 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Pangasinan, at its session to be held in the City of Dagupan, Philippines, on the 17th day of January, 1956, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Emmanuel M. Muñoz, judge of said court, the 26th day of July, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 22nd day of September, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[10,11] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF PANGASINAN

Land Registration Case No. D-151. LRC Record No. N-9923

JUAN DURAN and ISIDRA JACINTO, applicants

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Lingayen, Pangasinan; the Municipal Mayor, Elias Bacorro, Maria Torralba and Felix Laca, Manaoag, Pangasinan; Narciso Espidido, Maximo Patalud, Teodoro Palomares, Urbano Nano, Gregorio Herrera, Adriano Nano, Rufino Torralba, Maria Duran, Leonarda Bayaca, Maria Corpuz, Juan Duran, Prudencio Corpuz, Felix Acain, Briccio Canonigo, Calixto Corpuz and Alberto Gines, Talogtog, Manaoag, Pangasinan; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by the spouses Juan Duran and Isidra Jacinto, Talogtog, Manaoag, Pangasinan, through

the Atty. Domingo R. de Guzman, Manaoag, Pangasinan, to register and confirm their title to the following properties:

Five parcels of land with the improvements thereon, situated in the barrio of Talogtog, municipality of Manaoag, province of Pangasinan. The boundaries and areas of said parcels are as follows:

1. A parcel of land (lot 1, plan Psu-141881, sheet 1). Bounded on the NE. by property of Narciso Espidido; on the E. and SE. by property of Maximo Patalud; on the SW. by property of Teodoro Palomares; and on the NW. by property of Urbano Nano. Point 1 is S. 1° 50' W., 1,097 meters from B.L.B.M. 1, Maraboc, Manaoag. Area 9,762 square meters, more or less.

2. A parcel of land (lot 2, plan Psu-141881, sheet 1). Bounded on the NE. by property of Gregorio Herrera; on the SE. by the Bayating Creek; on the SW. by properties of Adriano Nano and Rufino Torralba; and on the NW. by property of Maria Duran. Point 1 is S. 4° 38' W., 1,822.29 meters from B.L.B.M. 1, Maraboc, Manaoag. Area 7,388 square meters, more or less.

3. A parcel of land (lot 3, plan Psu-141881, sheet 2). Bounded on the NE. by a barrio road; on the E. by property of Leonarda Bayaca; on the S. by property of Juan Duran; and on the W. by property of Maria Corpuz. Point 1 is N. 79° 50' W., 2,077.08 meters from B.L.B.M. 2, Laoac, Manaoag. Area 1,769 square meters, more or less.

4. A parcel of land (lot 4, plan Psu-141881, sheet 2). Bounded on the NE. by property of Leonarda Bayaca; on the E. by property of Prudencio Corpuz; on the SE. by property of Felix Acain; on the S. by property of Briccio Canonigo; and on the W. by property of Juan Duran. Point 1 is N. 82° 07' W., 2,063.34 meters from B.L.B.M. 2, Laoac, Manaoag. Area 1,803 square meters, more or less.

5. A parcel of land (lot 5, plan Psu-141881, sheet 2). Bounded on the N. by property of Calixto Corpuz; on the NE. by Alberto Gines; on the E. by property of Urbano Nano; on the SE. by property of Adriano Nano; and on the W. by property of Prudencio Corpuz. Point 1 is N. 79° 49' W., 2,033.24 meters from B.L.B.M. 2, Laoac. Area 1,836 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Pangasinan, at its session to be held in the City of Dagupan, Philippines, on the 17th day of January, 1956, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Eulogio F. de Guzman judge of said court, the 26th day of July, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 22nd day of September, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[10, 11] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF PANGASINAN

Land Registration Case No. D-152. LRC Record No. N-9924

ALBERTO UCAY ET AL., applicants

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Lingayen, Pangasinan; the Municipal Mayor, Mauro Sixto and Antonio Aldana, Pozorrubio, Pangasinan; Emiliana Perez and the heirs of Matias Quirimit, Nama, Pozorrubio, Pangasinan; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by the spouses Alberto Ucay and Igmedia Quidilig, poblacion, Sison, Pangasinan, through the Atty. Vicente Bengzon, Lingayen, Pangasinan, to register and confirm their title to the following properties:

Two parcels of land situated in the barrio of Nama, municipality of Pozorrubio, province of Pangasinan. The boundaries and areas of said parcels are as follows:

1. A parcel of land (lot 1, plan Psu-136260). Bounded on the E. by the Tuldung Creek; on the SE. and S. by property of Emiliana Perez; on the W. by property of the heirs of Matias Quirimit; and on the NW. by lot 2. Point 1 is S. 28° 50' W., 2,186.35 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, Labayog, Sison, Pangasinan. Area 12,919 square meters, more or less.

2. A parcel of land (lot 2, plan Psu-136260). Bounded on the E. by the Tuldung Creek; on the SE. by lot 1; and on the NW. by property of Antonio Aldana. Point 1 is S. 33° 24' W., 2,285.31 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, Labayog, Sison, Pangasinan. Area 812 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Pangasinan, at its session to be held in the City of Dagupan, Philippines, on the 17th day of January, 1956, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Emmanuel M. Muñoz, judge of said court, the 26th day of July, in the year, 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 22nd day of September, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[10, 11] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF PANGASINAN

Land Registration Case No. D-153. LRC Record No. N-9925

PONCE A. CARRERA and FILOMENA CALPITO,
applicants

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Lingayen, Pangasinan; the Municipal Mayor, the heirs of Manuel Valenzuela, the heirs of Miguel Calpito and Raymundo Buada, Pozorrubio, Pangasinan; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by the spouses Ponce A. Carrera and Filomena Calpito, poblacion, Pozorrubio, Pangasinan, through the Atty. Vicente Bengzon, Lingayen, Pangasinan, to register and confirm their title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-144048) situated in the poblacion, municipality of Pozorrubio, province of Pangasinan. Bounded on the N. by property of the heirs of Manuel Valenzuela; on the E. by property of the heirs of Miguel Calpito; on the S. by the Pinoy Street; and on the W. by property of Raymundo Buada. Point 1 is N. 81° 46' W., 103.84 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, Pozorrubio, Pangasinan. Area 209 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Pangasinan, at its session to be held in the City of Dagupan, Philippines, on the 17th day of January, 1956, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Eulogio F. de Guzman, judge of said court, the 26th day of July, in the year, 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 22nd day of September, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[10, 11] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF PANGASINAN

Land Registration Case No. D-154. LRC Record No. N-9926

FRANCISCO BUCAO ET AL., applicants

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer,

Lingayen, Pangasinan; the Municipal Mayor, San Fabian, Pangasinan; Mateo Basbas, Angela Rualo, Rafael Ferreria, Emilia Ferreria, Genoveva Ferreria, Manuel Seraon, Valentina de Venincia, the heirs of Andres Bucac and Alberta Rualo, Sapdaan, San Fabian, Pangasinan; Rizalina Gatchallan and Conchita Abordo, Tococ, San Fabian, Pangasinan; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Francisco Bucac and Remigio Bucac, Tucoc, San Fabian, Pangasinan, through the Atty. Vicente Bengzon, Lingayen, Pangasinan, to register and confirm their title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-144054) situated in the barrio of Sapdaan, municipality of San Fabian, province of Pangasinan. Bounded on the NE. and E. by property of Victoriano Calicdan (before) Manuel Seraon and Valentina de Venincia (now); on the SE. by a callejon; on the SW. by property of Alberta Rualo; and on the NW. by properties of Rafael, Emilia and Genoveva Ferreria. Point 1 is N. 46° 40' E., 2,411.06 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, San Fabian, Pangasinan. Area 2,147 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Pangasinan, at its session to be held in the City of Dagupan, Philippines, on the 17th day of January, 1956, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Emmanuel M. Muñoz, judge of said court, the 26th day of July, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 22nd day of September, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[10, 11] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF PANGASINAN

Land Registration Case No. N-155. LRC Record No. N-9927

RIZALINA GATCHALLAN and ONOFRE GATCHALLAN,
applicants

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Lingayen, Pangasinan; the Municipal Mayor, Juan Pajardo, the heirs of Toribio Abrio, the heirs of Nicolas Quinto, Emiliano Emilio, Flora Estayo, the heirs of Cesareo Erfe, Teodoro

Salvador, Felipe Diso, Segundo Fernando and Eleno Calicdan, San Fabian, Pangasinan; Fermina Abrio and Francisco Bucac, Tococ, San Fabian, Pangasinan; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Rizalina Gatchallan and Onofre Gatchallan, Tococ, San Fabian, Pangasinan, through the Atty. Vicente Bengzon, Lingayen, Pangasinan, to register and confirm their title to the following properties:

1. A parcel of land (lot 1, plan Psu-144059, sheet 1), situated in the barrio of Tempra, municipality of San Fabian, province of Pangasinan. Bounded on the NE. by property of the heirs of Toribio Abrio; on the SE. by property of the heirs of Nicolas Quinto; on the SW. by a creek and property of Emiliano Emilio and Flora Estayo; and on the NW. by a creek and property of Juan Pajardo. Point 1 is N. 60° 17' E., 3,277.23 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, San Fabian, Pangasinan. Area 6,953 square meters, more or less.

2. A parcel of land (lot 2, plan Psu-144059, sheet 2), situated in the barrio of Mabilao, municipality of San Fabian, province of Pangasinan. Bounded on the NE. by an irrigation ditch and property of Teodoro Salvador; on the SE. by property of Felipe Diso; on the SW. by properties of Segundo Fernando and Eleno Calicdan; and on the NW. by property of the heirs of Cesareo Erfe. Point 1 is N. 52° 38' E., 4,402.80 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, San Fabian, Pangasinan. Area 3,244 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Pangasinan, at its session to be held in the City of Dagupan, Philippines, on the 17th day of January, 1956, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Eulogio F. de Guzman, judge of said court, the 26th day of July, in the year, 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 22nd day of September, 1955.

Attest: **ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS**
[10, 11] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF PANGASINAN

Land Registration Case No. D-156. LRC Record No. N-9928

MODESTO R. ANTONIO ET AL., applicants

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the

Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Lingayen, Pangasinan; the Municipal Mayor, Ildefonso Marcos, Rosendo Esteban, Rico Manuncia, Valeriano Inocencio, Cosme Malondasan and Canuta Manuel, Alcala, Pangasinan; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by the spouses Modesto R. Antonio and Nieves Gabut, San Vicente, Alcala, Pangasinan, through the Atty. Jose L. Collado, Alcala, Pangasinan, to register and confirm their title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-71223), situated in the barrio of San Vicente, municipality of Alcala, province of Pangasinan. Bounded on the NE. by properties of Ildefonso Marcos and Rosendo Esteban; on the SW. by properties of Rico Manuncia and Valeriano Inocencio; and on the W. by properties of Valeriano Inocencio and Cosme Malondasan. Point 1 is S. 26° 23' W., 1,715.15 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 1, Alcala, Pangasinan. Area 5,446 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Pangasinan, at its session to be held in the City of Dagupan, Philippines, on the 17th day of January, 1956, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Emmanuel M. Muñoz, judge of said court, the 26th day of July, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 22nd day of September, 1955.

Attest: **ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS**
[10, 11] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF QUEZON

Land Registration Case No. N-352. LRC Record No. N-9952

SEVERINA MARTINEZ and ESTANISLAO ACUÑA,
applicants

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal, the District Engineer and the heirs of Emilio Sanchez % Asst. Fiscal Santiago O. Tañada, Lucena, Quezon; the Municipal Mayor, Generosa Martinez Vargas and Santiago Bantoc, Alabat, Quezon; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by the spouses Severina Martinez and Estanislao Acuña, Alabat, Quezon, through the

Atty. Jose I. Veluz, Jr., 219 Quezon Avenue, Lucena, Quezon, to register and confirm their title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-39869), with the building and improvements thereon, situated in the poblacion, municipality of Alabat, province of Quezon. Bounded on the NE. by property of the heirs of Emilio Sanchez; on the SE. by property of Santiago Bantoc; on the SW. by the Rizal Street; and on the NW. by the Burgos Street. Point 1 is N. 59° 04' E., 95.58 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 2, Alabat. Area 218 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Quezon, at its session to be held in the municipality of Gumaca, province of Quezon, Philippines, on the 15th day of December, 1955, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Vicente del Rosario, judge of said court, the 7th day of July, in the year 1955, Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 2nd day of September, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[9, 10] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF QUEZON

Land Registration Case No. G-1. LRC Record No. N-10118

ELADIA ALTA-MIRANO, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal, the District Engineer and Jose Chionglo, Lucena, Quezon; the Municipal Mayor and the heirs of Arcadio Villabroza, Perez, Quezon; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Eladia Alta-Mirano, Perez, Quezon, through the Attys. Caliwara & Vizcocho, 141 Radio St., Lucena, Quezon, to register and confirm her title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-71628) with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the barrio of Pinagtubigan Oeste, municipality of Perez, province of Quezon. Bounded on the NE. by properties of the heirs of Arcadio Villabroza, Teodora Rianza (widow) (before), Jose Chionglo (now); on the SE. by the Cagisi River; on the SW. by the Lamón Bay; and on the NW. by the Cagisi River and properties of Alejandro Liwanag (before) heirs of Arcadio Villabroza

(now), Bartolome Liwanag (before) heirs of Arcadio Villabroza (now) and Januario Liwanag (before) heirs of Arcadio Villabroza (now). Point 1, is S. 58° 01' W., 918.65 meters from B.L.B.M. No. 1, (more or less), Sangirin, Alabat. Area 63,637 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Quezon, at its session to be held in the municipality of Gumaca, province of Quezon, Philippines, on the 2nd day of February, 1956, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Vicente del Rosario, judge of said court, the 31st day of August, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 6th day of October, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[10, 11] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF QUEZON

Land Registration Case No. N-362. LRC Record No. N-10120

GREGORIO ILAGAN ET AL., applicants

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Lucena, Quezon; the Municipal Mayor, Felix Sulit, Pedro Rufo, Irineo Cadasio, Roque Cadasio, Regino Gok, Placido Isaac, Vicente Isaac, Aurelia Dayaon and Jesus Lagdameo, Guinayangan, Quezon; Pascuala Estremadura, Capuluan-Tulon, Guinayangan, Quezon; Bernabe Atienza, Lutucan, Sariaya, Quezon; Perfecto Hernandez, and Francisco Bacarro, Mangalang, Sariaya, Quezon; and Igmidio Villareal, Villa-Hiwasayan, Guinayangan, Quezon; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Gregorio Ilagan, Capuluan-Tulon, Guinayangan, Quezon; Rosario Perez, Lutucan, Sariaya, Quezon; Natividad Perez, Teodora Ilagan, and Benita Ilagan, Mangalang, Sariaya, Quezon; Antonina Ilagan, Villa-Hiwasayan, Guinayangan, Quezon; and the minor Ernesto Silva, San Andres, Candelaria, Quezon; through the Atty. Paterno Zabalero, San Juan, Batangas, to register and confirm their title to the following properties:

Two parcels of land with the improvements thereon, situated in the barrio of Capuluan, municipality of Guinayangan, province of Quezon. The

boundaries and areas of said parcels are as follows:

1. A parcel of land (lot No. 1, plan Psu-108899). Bounded on the NE. by property of Irineo and Roque Cadasio; on the SE. by property of Regino Gok (Irineo and Roque Cadasio); on the SW. by lot No. 2; and on the NW. by property of Pedro Rufo. Point 1 is S. 19° 21' E., 9,305.50 meters more or less, from B.L.L.M. No. 1, Guanayangan, Quezon. Area 6,607 square meters, more or less.

2. A parcel of land (lot No. 2, plan Psu-108899). Bounded on the NE. by the Bayag Creek and property of Pedro Rufo, lot No. 1, and property of Regino Gok (Irineo and Roque Cadasio); on the SE. by property of Placido and Vicente Isaac; on the S. and SW. by the Sapang Camagan and property of Aurelio Dayaon; and on the NW. by the Sapang Camagan and properties of Aurelio Dayaon and Jesus Lagdameo. Point 1 is S. 19° 21' E., 9,305.50 meters more or less, from B.L.L.M. No. 1, Guinayaangan, Quezon. Area 270,038 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Quezon, at its session to be held in the municipality of Gumaca, province of Quezon, Philippines, on the 2nd day of February, 1956, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Vicente del Rosario, judge of said court, the 31st day of August, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 6th day of October, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[10,11] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF RIZAL

Land Registration Case No. N-986. LRC Record No. N-9898

LAURO A. MOZO, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Pasig, Rizal; the Municipal Mayor, Felix R. Policarpio, Flaviano Ramos, Jose R. Cruz, Basilia A. de Cruz and Isabel Feliciano Mozo, Malabon, Rizal; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Lauro A. Mozo, Malabon, Rizal, through the Attys. Ravelo and Velante, R-301 Tiong

Bldg., 324 Dasmariñas, Manila, to register and confirm his title to the following properties:

Two parcels of land with the improvements thereon, situated in the barrio of Maysilo, municipality of Malabon, province of Rizal. The boundaries and areas of said parcels are as follows:

1. A parcel of land (lot 1, plan Psu-103731) (Swo-39922). Bounded on the NE. by lot No. 2; on the SE. by property of Flaviano Ramos, et al.; on the SW. by property of Fausto Austria (before) Basilia A. de Cruz (now); and on the NW. by property of Felix R. Policarpio. Point 1 is S. 27° 56' E., 3,255.23 meters more or less from B.L.L.M. No. 1, Polo, Bulacan. Area 757 square meters, more or less.

2. A parcel of land (lot 2, plan Psu-103731) (Swo-39922). Bounded on the NE. by the provincial road; on the SE. by property of Flaviano Ramos, et al.; on the SW. by lot No. 1; and on the NW. by property of Felix R. Policarpio (the Provincial Government of Rizal). Point 1 is S. 27° 56' E., 3,255.23 meters more or less, from B.L.L.M. No. 1, Polo, Bulacan. Area 41 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Rizal, at its session to be held in the municipality of Pasig, province of Rizal, Philippines, on the 21st day of December, 1955, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Antonio Cañizares, judge of said court, the 8th day of July, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 25th day of August, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[9,10] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF RIZAL

Land Registration Case No. N-654. LRC Record No. N-6438

BALBINO SAN JOSE, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Pasig, Rizal; the Municipal Mayor, Domingo Pantaleon, Engracia Buli Alfonso and Maxima C. Cruz, Teresa, Rizal; Pascual Pantaleon, Dalig, Teresa, Rizal; and Lucino Cañote Cruz, San Roque, Teresa, Rizal; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Balbino San Jose, Teresa, Rizal, through the Atty. Policarpo Almeda, 315 Samanillo Bldg., Manila, to register and confirm his title to the following property:

A parcel of land (lot 3317, Teresa Cadastre, plan Swo-25810), situated in the barrio of Bulak, municipality of Teresa, province of Rizal. Bounded on the NE. by properties of Juan Cañote Cruz (before) Lucino Cañote Cruz (now) and Pascual Pantaleon; on the E., SE. and S. by property of Pascual Pantaleon; on the SW. by property of Pascual Pantaleon and the Teresa River; and on the W. and NW. by the Teresa River. Point 1 is S. 50° 05' E., 558.11 meters from B.L.L.M. 6, Teresa Cadastre. Area 10,743 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Rizal, at its session to be held in the municipality of Pasig, province of Rizal, Philippines, on the 29th day of December, 1955, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Antonio Cañizares, judge of said court, the 5th day of August, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 2nd day of September, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[9, 10] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF RIZAL

Land Registration Case No. N-987. LRC Record No. N-9899

FLORENCIA MARCO, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Pasig, Rizal; the Municipal Mayor, Fortunata Oliveros, Enrique Oliveros, Marcelo Oliveros and the heirs of Juan Sumulong, Antipolo, Rizal; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Florencia Marco, A. Mabini, Antipolo, Rizal, through the Atty. Benedicto A. Dario, 1470 Miguelin, Sampaloc, Manila, to register and confirm her title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-142975), situated in the poblacion, municipality of Antipolo, province of Rizal. Bounded on the N. by the A. Mabini Street; on the E. by property of Enrique and Marcelo Oliveros (private alley); on the S. by property of Fortunata Oliveros; and on the W. by property of the heirs of Juan Sumulong. Point 1 is N. 10°

05' E., 440.34 meters from B.L.L.M. 3, Antipolo. Area 435 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Rizal, at its session to be held in the municipality of Pasig, province of Rizal, Philippines, on the 21st day of December, 1955, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Juan P. Enriquez, judge of said court, the 8th day of July, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 2nd day of September, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[9, 10] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF RIZAL

Land Registration Case No. N-988. LRC Record No. N-10005

PILAR G. PUNZALAN, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Pasig, Rizal; the Municipal Mayor, Parañaque, Rizal; Nicasio Santos, Julita Calderon, the heirs of Atanacio Gatchalian and Alejandro Gonzales, Ibayo, Parañaque, Rizal; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Pilar G. Punzalan, Ibayo, Parañaque, Rizal, through the Attys. Romero & Romero R-307 Roman Santos Bldg., Plaza Goiti, Manila, to register and confirm her title to the following properties:

Two parcels of land situated in the barrio of Ibayo, municipality of Parañaque, province of Rizal. The boundaries and areas of said parcels are as follows:

1. A parcel of land (lot 1, plan Psu-135114). Bounded on the NE. by lot 2; on the SE. by property of Julita Calderon; on the SW. by property of the heirs of Atanacio Gatchalian; and on the NW. by a barrio road. Point 1 is N. 48° 43' E., 749.74 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, Parañaque, Rizal. Area 652 square meters, more or less.

2. A parcel of land (lot 2, plan Psu-135114). Bounded on the NE. by property of Nicasio Santos; on the SE. by property of Julita Calderon; on the SW. by lot 1; and on the NW. by the barrio road. Point 1 is N. 48° 43' E., 749.74 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, Parañaque, Rizal. Area 67 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Rizal, at its session to be held in the municipality of Pasig, province of Rizal, Philippines, on the 29th day of December, 1955, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Antonio Cañizares, judge of said court, the 16th day of July, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 2nd day of September, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[9,10] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF RIZAL

Land Registration Case No. N-989. LRC Record No. N-9980

DAVID CONSTANTINO, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Pasig, Rizal; the Municipal Mayor, Las Piñas, Rizal; Blas Aragon and Jacinto Villanueva, Almanza, Las Piñas, Rizal; the heirs of Narciso Mayuga and Nestor Mayuga % Constantino Factor, Parañaque, Rizal; and Rosa Miranda, Cupang, Muntinlupa, Rizal; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by David Constantino, Cupang, Muntinlupa, Rizal, through the Atty. Alberto L. de la Torre, 306 Ideal Theater Bldg., 429 Rizal Avenue, Manila, to register and confirm his title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-94695), situated in the barrio of Almanza, municipality of Las Piñas, province of Rizal. Bounded on the NE. by property of the heirs of Narciso Mayuga *vs.* Blas Aragon; on the E. by properties of the heirs of Narciso Mayuga *vs.* Blas Aragon and Blas Aragon *vs.* heirs of Narciso Mayuga (Nestor Mayuga); on the S. by the Muntinlupa-Las Piñas provincial road; and on the NW. by property of Jacinto Villanueva. Point 1 is N. 76° 32' W., 1,650.67 meters more or less from monument 33, Muntinlupa Estate, Rizal. Area 19,107 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Rizal, at its session to be held in the municipality of Pasig, province of Rizal, Philippines, on the 29th day of December,

1955, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Juan P. Enriquez, judge of said court, the 16th day of July, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 2nd day of September, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[9,10] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF RIZAL

Land Registration Case No. N-990. LRC Record No. N-9981

SEGUNDINA CRUZ, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Pasig, Rizal; the Municipal Mayor, Paulino Flores, Calixto Cruz, Dominga Cruz, Hermenegildo Cruz, Teodoro Cruz, Marcela Cruz, Alejandro Cruz, Simon Bayani, Severino Bayani, Lucio San Juan, Jose San Juan and Leon Fernandez, Cainta, Rizal; Antonio Makiling, Sumilang, Pasig, Rizal; Florencio Aranjuez, and Amelia Jimenez, Navotas, Rizal; and Pascual Alcantara, J. Buenviaje Street, Cainta, Rizal; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Segundina Cruz, 1032 Sto. Cristo Street, Tondo, Manila, to register and confirm her title to the following properties with the buildings and improvements thereon:

1. A parcel of land (plan Psu-141399), situated in the municipality of Cainta, province of Rizal. Bounded on the N. by the J. Buenviaje Street; on the E. by property of Simon Bayani; on the SE. by property of Severino Bayani; and on the W. by property of Lucio San Juan. Point 1 is S. 74° 57' W., 12.14 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, Cainta. Area 184 square meters, more or less.

2. A parcel of land (plan Psu-142432), situated in the barrio of San Isidro, municipality of Cainta, province of Rizal. Bounded on the NE. by properties of Antonio Makiling and Ildefonso Villafuerte (before) Florencio Aranjuez and Amelia Jimenez (now) and the Manzanas Creek; on the SE. by the Manzanas Creek and property of Leon Fernandez; on the S. by property of Leon Fernandez; and on the SW. and NW. by property of Jose San Juan. Point 1 is S. 8° 57' E., 984.92 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, Bulao, Antipolo, Rizal. Area 35,099 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Rizal, at its session to be held in the municipality of Pasig, province of Rizal, Philippines, on the 29th day of December, 1955, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded, and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Juan P. Enriquez, judge of said court, the 21st day of July, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 2nd day of September, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[9,10] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF RIZAL

Land Registration Case No. N-991. LRC Record No. N-10006

CATALINA MADRIÑAL VDA. DE ANTONIO, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Pasig, Rizal; the Municipal Mayor, Gregoria Ignacio, Alejandro Ignacio and Ismaelita Ignacio, San Mateo, Rizal; Antonina Mendoza, Concepcion Antonio and Conrado Valero, Dulong-bayan, San Mateo, Rizal; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Catalina Madriñal Vda. de Antonio, San Mateo, Rizal, through the Atty. Mariano Manahan, Jr., R-204 Regina Bldg., Escolta, Manila, to register and confirm her title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-138692), situated in the barrio of Dulong-bayan, municipality of San Mateo, province of Rizal. Bounded on the NE. by property of Conrado Valerio; on the SE. by the Real Street; on the SW. by property of Concepcion Antonio; and on the NW. by property of Antonina Mendoza. Point 1 is N. 53° 56' E., 790.46 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, San Mateo, Rizal. Area 108 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Rizal, at its session to be held in the municipality of Pasig, province of Rizal, Philippines, on the 29th day of December, 1955, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred

from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Juan P. Enriquez, judge of said court, the 22nd day of July, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 2nd day of September, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[9,10] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF RIZAL

Land Registration Case No. N-992. LRC Record No. N-9982

PERFECTO BURGOS, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works, the Director of Forestry and the Manager of the Manila Railroad Company, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Pasig, Rizal; the Municipal Mayor and the heirs of Felix Bautista, Parañaque, Rizal; Angeles Rodriguez, San Dionisio, Parañaque, Rizal; Victorina Santos and Alejandra Marquez, Ibayo, Parañaque, Rizal; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Perfecto Burgos, Ibayo, Parañaque, Rizal, to register and confirm his title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-139163) with the building and improvements thereon, situated in the barrio of Ibayo, municipality of Parañaque, province of Rizal. Bounded on the NE., E. and SE. by a creek; on the SW. by properties of Victorina Santos and Angeles Rodriguez; and on the NW. by properties of the Manila Railroad Company. Point 1 is S. 71° 44' E., 478.99 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, Parañaque, Rizal. Area 15,983 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Rizal, at its session to be held in the municipality of Pasig, province of Rizal, Philippines, on the 29th day of December, 1955, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Antonio Cañizares, judge of said court, the 22nd day of July, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 2nd day of September, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[9,10] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF RIZAL

Land Registration Case No. N-993. LRC Record No. N-10007

CONCEPCION ANTONIO, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Pasig, Rizal; the Municipal Mayor and Tranquilino Guiyang, San Mateo, Rizal; Antonina Mendoza and Catalina Madriña, Dulong-bayan, San Mateo, Rizal; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Concepcion Antonio, San Mateo, Rizal, through the Atty. Mariano Manahan, Jr., R-204 Regina Bldg., Escolta, Manila, to register and confirm her title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-138691), situated in the barrio of Dulong-bayan, municipality of San Mateo, province of Rizal. Bounded on the NE. by property of Catalina Madriña; on the SE. by the Real Street; on the SW. by the G. Alberto Street; and on the NW. by property of Antonina Mendoza. Point 1 is N. 53° 56' E., 790.46 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, San Mateo, Rizal. Area 112 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Rizal, at its session to be held in the municipality of Pasig, province of Rizal, Philippines, on the 29th day of December, 1955, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Juan P. Enriquez, judge of said court, the 22nd day of July, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 2nd day of September, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[9,10] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF RIZAL

Land Registration Case No. N-995. LRC Record No. N-9984

PEDRO FAJARDO, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Pasig, Rizal; the Municipal Mayor, Juan Tintang, Paula Aranda, Elias Aldana and

the heirs of Rufino Hernandez, Las Piñas, Rizal; Jose Fajardo, Tomasa Cuevas, Paulo de la Cruz and Francisca Silverio, Pulanglupa, Las Piñas, Rizal; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Pedro Fajardo, Pulanglupa, Las Piñas, Rizal, through the Atty. Antonio E. Rodriguez, Suite 502 Dña. Mercedes Bldg., Plaza Miranda, Quiapo, Manila, to register and confirm his title to the following properties:

Two parcels of land situated in the barrio of Pulanglupa, municipality of Las Piñas, province of Rizal. The boundaries and areas of said parcels are as follows:

1. A parcel of land (lot 1, plan Psu-142127). Bounded on the NE. by property of Gil Lozada (before) Paula Aranda (now); on the SE. by property of Nicolas Aldana (before) Elias Aldana (now); on the SW. by property of Maria Medina (before) heirs of Rufino Hernandez (now); and on the NW. by lot 2. Point 1 is S. 38° 28' W., 1,387.06 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, Las Piñas, Rizal. Area 432 square meters, more or less.

2. A parcel of land (lot 2, plan Psu-142127). Bounded on the NE. by property of Gil Lozada (before) Paula Aranda (now); on the SE. by lot 1; on the SW. by property of Maria Medina (before) heirs of Rufino Hernandez (now); and on the NW. by the Zapote-Las Piñas road. Point 1 is S. 38° 28' W., 1,387.06 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, Las Piñas, Rizal. Area 60 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Rizal, at its session to be held in the municipality of Pasig, province of Rizal, Philippines, on the 29th day of December, 1955, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Juan P. Enriquez, judge of said court, the 28th day of July, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 2nd day of September, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[9,10] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF RIZAL

Land Registration Case No. N-996. LRC Record No. N-9985

ELISEO FUA, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director

of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal, the District Engineer, the Municipal Mayor and Epifanio San Juan % Sofronio San Juan, Pasig, Rizal; Mariano Go Ching, 531 Muelle de Binondo, Manila; Chung Sung Peck, 2680 F. B. Harrison, Pasay City; Benjamin Cheng, 19 Riverside, San Juan, Rizal; George Litton, 540 Juan Luna, Manila; and Mary Sonfo, 329 San Lazaro, Sta. Cruz, Manila; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Eliseo Fua, 329 San Lazaro St., Sta. Cruz, Manila, to register and confirm his title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-143593), situated in the barrio of Rosario, municipality of Pasig, province of Rizal. Bounded on the N. by property of Constanca Santiago (before) Chung Sung Peck (now); on the NE. by properties of Constanca Santiago (before) Chung Sung Peck (now); and Vicente Santiago (before) Benjamin Cheng (now); on the E. by property of Vicente Santiago (before) Benjamin Cheng (now); on the S. by property of Josefa Santos (before) George Litton (now); and on the W. by property of Roberta Diaz (before) Mariano Go Ching (now). Point 1 is N. 6° 31' W., 627.72 meters from B.L.B.M. 1, Rosario, Pasig, Rizal. Area 5,298 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Rizal, at its session to be held in the municipality of Pasig, province of Rizal, Philippines, on the 29th day of December, 1955, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Antonio Cañizares, judge of said court, the 29th day of July, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 2nd day of September, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[9, 10] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF RIZAL

Land Registration Case No. N-997. LRC Record No. N-10010

CECILIO M. ESPIRITU, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works, the Director of Forestry, and the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Manila, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Pasig, Rizal; the Municipal Mayor and Cecilia Mesina, Malabon, Rizal; Miguel Landicho, Erlinda Viola, Leticia Viola, Rosario Salao,

Dafrosa Mesina, Isidro Obispo and Victoria Sanchez, Tonsuya, Malabon, Rizal; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Cecilio M. Espiritu, Tonsuya, Malabon, Rizal; through the Atty. David S. Ignacio, Malabon, Rizal, to register and confirm his title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-144746), with the improvements thereon, situated in the barrio of Tonsuya, municipality of Malabon, province of Rizal. Bounded on the NE. by property of the Roman Catholic Church; on the SE. by properties of Miguel Landicho and Erlinda and Leticia Viola; on the SW. by property of Rosario Salao; and on the NW. by properties of Dafrosa Mesina and Isidro Obispo. Point 1 is N. 18° 28' E., 105.89 meters from corner stone monument Sanciango and Ortega Streets, Malabon. Area 463 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Rizal, at its session to be held in the municipality of Pasig, province of Rizal, Philippines, on the 29th day of December, 1955, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Juan P. Enriquez, judge of said court, the 2nd day of August, in the year, 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 2nd day of September, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[9, 10] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF RIZAL

Land Registration Case No. N-998. LRC Record No. N-10011

ISIDRO AQUINO, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Pasig, Rizal; the Municipal Mayor, Lucia mendez, Regino Mendez, Lucila Ignacio, Arcadio Arevalo, Isabelo Vergara and Pilar Sijoco, Malabon, Rizal; and Paz Remigio, Tonsuya, Malabon, Rizal; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Isidro Aquino, Tonsuya, Malabon, Rizal, to register and confirm his title to the following properties:

Three parcels of land, situated in the barrio of Tonsuya, municipality of Malabon, province of Rizal. The boundaries and areas of said parcels are as follows:

1. A parcel of land (lot 1, plan Psu-144812). Bounded on the NE. by property of Pilar Sijuco; on the E. by lot 2; on the SE. by property of Lucila Ignacio; on the SW. by properties of Arcadio Arevalo and Isabelo Vergara et al.; and on the NW. by lot 3. Point 1 is N. 68° 01' E., 575.34 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, Malabon, Rizal. Area 317 square meters, more or less.

2. A parcel of land (lot 2, plan Psu-144812). Bounded on the E. by the Sanciango Street; on the SE. by property of Lucila Ignacio; on the W. by lot 1; and on the NW. by property of Pilar Sijuco. Point 1 is N. 69° 12' E., 580.51 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, Malabon, Rizal. Area 32 square meters, more or less.

3. A parcel of land (lot 3, plan Psu-144812). Bounded on the E. by the Real Street vs. Pilar Sijuco; on the SE. by lot 1; on the SW. by the Real Street; and on the NW. by the Real Street (national road). Point 1 is N. 67° 24' E., 564.85 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, Malabon, Rizal. Area 39 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Rizal, at its session to be held in the municipality of Pasig, province of Rizal, Philippines, on the 29th day of December, 1955, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Antonio Cañizares, judge of said court, the 2nd day of August, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 2nd day of September, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[9,10] Commissioner of Land Registration

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF RIZAL
Land Registration Case No. N-999. LRC Record No. N-10008

REMEDIOS A. JOSON ET AL., applicants

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal, the District Engineer, the Municipal Mayor, Felisa A. Afable and Narcisa Caruncho % Gorgonio Goza, Pasig, Rizal; Victoriana Tech, Maximo Tech % Pedro Tech and Bernardino Hernandez % Victoriana Tech, P. Gomez, Pasig, Rizal; Eusebio Pacheco

% Eusebia Pacheco and Maria Umaly % Eusebia Pacheco, P. Burgos, Pasig, Rizal; Sixta Sto. Tomas, M. H. del Pilar, Pasig, Rizal; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Remedios A. Joson and the minors Josefina Joson and Jose Joson, 8 P. Burgos, Pasig, Rizal, through the Atty. Jose P. Santos, 5 P. Burgos St., Pasig, Rizal, to register and confirm their title to the following properties:

Two parcels of land with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the barrio of San Jose, municipality of Pasig, province of Rizal. The boundaries and areas of said parcels are as follows:

1. A parcel of land (lot 1, plan Psu-42324). Bounded on the NE. by property of Maria Umaly; on the SE. by the P. Burgos Street (provincial road); on the SW. by property of Sixta Sto. Tomas; and on the NW. by lot No. 2. Point 1 is S. 74° 59' W., 158.67 meters more or less, from B.L.L.M. No. 1, Pasig. Area 61 square meters, more or less.

2. A parcel of land (lot 2, plan Psu-42324). Bounded on the N. by property of Bernardino Hernandez claimed by Victoriana Tech; on the NE. by properties of Maximo Tech, Eusebio Pacheco and Maria Umaly; on the SE. by lot No. 1; and on the SW. by property of Sixta Sto. Tomas. Point 1 is S. 85° 17' W., 163.44 meters more or less, from B.L.L.M. No. 1, Pasig. Area 774 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Rizal, at its session to be held in the municipality of Pasig, province of Rizal, Philippines, on the 29th day of December, 1955, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Juan P. Enriquez, judge of said court, the 3rd day of August, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 2nd day of September, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[9,10] Commissioner of Land Registration

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF RIZAL
Land Registration Case No. N-1000. LRC Record No. N-10040

ANACLETO V. BALDEMOR, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director

of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal, the District Engineer, the Municipal Mayor and Mariano Saquitán, Pasig, Rizal; Lazaro Comsti, Magdalena A. de Comsti and Bernardino Enriquez, Dr. Pilapil St., Pasig, Rizal; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Anacleto V. Baldemor, No. 3 Bagong Katipunan, Pasig, Rizal, to register and confirm his title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-64919), situated in the barrio of Capasigan, municipality of Pasig, province of Rizal. Bounded on the N. by the Dr. Pilapil Street; on the E. by property of Lazaro Comsti and Magdalena A. de Comsti; on the S. by property of Anacleto Baldemor; and on the W. by property of Bernardino Enriquez. Point 1 is N. 22° 00' W., 501.53 meters more or less from B.L.L.M. No. 1, Pasig. Area 141 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Rizal, at its session to be held in the municipality of Pasig, province of Rizal, Philippines, on the 29th day of December, 1955, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Antonio Cañizares, judge of said court, the 10th day of August, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 2nd day of September, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[9, 10] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF RIZAL

Land Registration Case No. N-994. LRC Record No. N-9983

CESAR M. DE LEON, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Pasig, Rizal; the Municipal Mayor, Parañaque, Rizal; Agripino Pascual, Sofia Manunod, Gregorio Arqueño, Paulina Mercado, Gregorio Custodio, Miguel Duit, Marcelina de Leon, Serafin Gonzales, Felix Gonzales, Hermito Espinosa, and Victoria Manunod, San Dionisio, Parañaque, Rizal; Apolonio Pascual, Dongalo, Parañaque, Rizal; the heirs of Dominga Bautista % Perfecto Oñgaco and Perfecto Oñgaco,

La Huerta, Parañaque, Rizal; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by the minor Cesar M. de Leon, represented by Victoria Manunod, San Dionisio, Parañaque, Rizal, through the Atty. Andres F. Santos, 408 Garcia Bldg., Rizal Avenue, Manila, to register and confirm his title to the following properties:

Six parcels of land situated in the sitio of Wakas, barrio of San Dionisio, municipality of Parañaque, province of Rizal. The boundaries and areas of said parcels are as follows:

1. A parcel of land (lot 1, plan Psu-133489). Bounded on the NE. by property of Apolonio Pascual; on the SE. by a barrio road; on the SW. by lot 2; and on the NW. by lot 3. Point 1 is S. 20° 18' W., 794.08 meters from B.L.L.M. 2, Parañaque, Rizal. Area 2,394 square meters, more or less.

2. A parcel of land (lot 2, plan Psu-133489). Bounded on the NE. by lot 1; on the SE. by a barrio road; on the SW. by property of the heirs of Dominga Bautista; and on the NW. by lot 4. Point 1 is S. 20° 17' W., 802.10 meters from B.L.L.M. 2, Parañaque, Rizal. Area 710 square meters more or less.

3. A parcel of land (lot 3, plan Psu-133489). Bounded on the NE. by property of Apolonio Pascual; on the SE. by lot 1; on the SW. by lot 4; and on the NW. by the national road. Point 1 is S. 20° 18' W., 794.08 meters from B.L.L.M. 2, Parañaque, Rizal. Area 38 square meters, more or less.

4. A parcel of land (lot 4, plan Psu-133489). Bounded on the NE. by lot 3; on the SE. by lot 2; on the SW. by lot 6; and on the NW. by the national road. Point 1 is S. 20° 17' W., 802.10 meters from B.L.L.M. 2, Parañaque, Rizal. Area 20 square meters, more or less.

5. A parcel of land (lot 5, plan Psu-133489). Bounded on the NE. by lot 2; on the SW. by property of the heirs of Dominga Bautista; and on the NW. by lot 6. Point 1 is S. 20° 17' W., 802.10 meters from B.L.L.M. 2, Parañaque, Rizal. Area 15 square meters, more or less.

6. A parcel of land (lot 6, plan Psu-133489). Bounded on the NE. by lot 4; on the SE. by lot 5; on the SW. by property of the heirs of Dominga Bautista; and on the NW. by the national road. Point 1 is S. 20° 16' W., 803.31 meters from B.L.L.M. 2, Parañaque, Rizal. Area 3 square meters more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Rizal, at its session to be held in the municipality of Pasig, province of Rizal, Philippines, on the 29th day of December, 1955, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as

confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Antonio Cañizares, judge of said court, the 27th day of June, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 8th day of September, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[9,10] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF RIZAL

Land Registration Case No. N-1001. LRC Record No. N-10109

REMEDIOS LUNA, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Pasig, Rizal; the Municipal Mayor, Taytay, Rizal; Regina Roxas and Eulogio Cruz, Binhing Pag-asa St., Taytay, Rizal; Moises Poletio, Naval St., Taytay, Rizal; and Candelaria Guevara, 93 Naval St., Taytay, Rizal; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Remedios Luna, Rosario, Pasig, Rizal, to register and confirm her title to the following properties:

Two parcels of land with the building and improvements thereon, situated in the barrio of Rosario, municipality of Pasig, province of Rizal. The boundaries and areas of said parcels are as follows:

1. A parcel of land (lot 1, plan Psu-118830). Bounded on the NE. by property of Faustina Cruz; on the SE. by the J. Luna Street; on the SW. by property of Amado Valdez; and on the NW. by lot 2. Point 1 is S. 20° 28' W., 643.65 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, Rosario, Pasig. Area 54 square meters, more or less.

2. A parcel of land (lot 2, plan Psu-188830). Bounded on the NE. by property of Faustina Cruz; on the SE. by lot 1; on the SW. by property of Amado Valdez; and on the NW. by the Marikina River. Point 1 is S. 20° 28' W., 643.65 meters from B.L.B.M. 1, Rosario, Pasig. Area 245 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Rizal, at its session to be held in the municipality of Pasig, province of Rizal, Philippines, on the 18th day of January, 1956, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Juan P. Rodriguez, judge of said court, the 17th day of August, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 22nd day of September, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[10,11] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF RIZAL

Land Registration Case No. N-1002. LRC Record No. N-10110

GREGORIO L. DE LEON, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Pasig, Rizal; the Municipal Mayor, Taytay, Rizal; Regina Roxas and Eulogio Cruz, Binhing Pag-asa St., Taytay, Rizal; Moises Poletio, Naval St., Taytay, Rizal; and Candelaria Guevara, 93 Naval St., Taytay, Rizal; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Gregorio de Leon, 93 Naval St., Taytay, Rizal, to register and confirm his title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-132627) with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the barrio of Dolores, municipality of Taytay, province of Rizal. Bounded on the NE. by property of Moises Poletio; on the SE. by property of Regina Roxas; on the SW. by the Binhing Pag-asa Street; and on the NW. by the Naval Street. Point 1 is N. 86° 28' E., 274.10 meters from B.L.L.M. 2, Taytay, Rizal. Area 252 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Rizal, at its session to be held in the municipality of Pasig, province of Rizal, Philippines, on the 18th day of January, 1956, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Antonio Cañizares, judge of said court, the 26th day of August, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 22nd day of September, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[10,11] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF RIZAL

Land Registration Case No. N-1004. LRC Record No. N-10112

FRANCISCO D. SANTANA, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Pasig, Rizal; the Municipal Mayor, Zacarias Alcantara, Paterno Agapito, Arsenio Mariano, Jose Resurreccion, Pedro Calamba, Pablo Birador, Jose Raymundo, Nenita Julian, Felino Morales, Isidro Tolentino, Javier Severino, Cosme Cruz, Catalina Enriquez, the heirs of Benito Medina and Maximo Santos, Taytay, Rizal; Catalina Reyes, Alcalde Jose Street, Pasig, Rizal; and T. H. Pardo de Tavera, 136 Buenavista Extension, Sta. Mesa, Manila; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Francisco Santana, Alcalde Jose Street, Pasig, Rizal, to register and confirm his title to the following properties, with the improvements thereon.

1. A parcel of land (lot 1, plan Psu-145550, sheet 1), situated in the sitio of Mapandan, barrio of San Isidro, municipality of Taytay, province of Rizal. Bounded on the NE. by property of Zacarias Alcantara; on the SE. by the Kalabaw Pass, properties of Paterno Agapito and Arsenio Mariano, the Mapandan Creek and property of Jose Resurreccion; on the S. by the Mapandan Creek and properties of Jose Resurreccion and Pedro Calamba; on the SW. by the Mapandan Creek and properties of Pedro Calamba and Pablo Birador; and on the NW. by property of Jose Raymundo. Point 1 is N. 16° 16' E., 1,432.68 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, Taytay, Rizal. Area 63,936 square meters, more or less.

2. A parcel of land (lot 2, plan Psu-145550, sheet 2), situated in the sitio of Bukal, barrio of Dolores, municipality of Taytay, province of Rizal. Bounded on the NE. by property of T. H. Pardo de Tavera; on the E. by property of Benito Julian; on the SE. by properties of Benito Julian and Felino Morales; on the S. by property of Felino Morales; on the SW. by property of Isidro Tolentino and Javier Severino; and on the NW. by properties of Cosme Cruz and Catalina Enriquez and the heirs of Benito Medina and lot 3. Point 1 is N. 86° 23' E., 733.04 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, Taytay, Rizal. Area 20.088 square meters, more or less.

3. A parcel of land (lot 3, plan Psu-145550, sheet 2), situated in the sitio of Bukal, barrio of Dolores, municipality of Taytay, province of Rizal. Bounded on the NE. by property of T. H. Pardo de Tavera; on the SE. by lot 2; on the SW. by property of Cosme Cruz and Catalina

Enriquez; and on the NW. by property of Maximo Santos. Point 1 is N. 79° 37' E., 704.77 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, Taytay, Rizal. Area 524 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the court of First Instance of Rizal, at its session to be held in the municipality of Pasig, province of Rizal, Philippines, on the 18th day of January, 1956, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Antonio Cañizares, judge of said court, the 26th day of August, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 22nd day of September, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[10, 11] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF RIZAL

Land Registration Case No. N-1005. LRC Record No. N-10113

BASILIA GUTIERREZ ET AL., applicants

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Pasig, Rizal; the Municipal Mayor, Malabon, Rizal, Isidro Dionisio, Gregorio Hernandez, Maxima Mariano and Erlinda Viola, Tansuya, Malabon, Rizal; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Basilia Gutierrez, Luisa Olivares, Antonio Olivares, Arsenio Olivares and Jovita Olivares, Tonsuya, Malabon, Rizal, through the Atty. Conrado T. Santos, 315 General Luna Street, Concepcion, Malabon, Rizal, to register and confirm their title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-1456382) with the improvements thereon, situated in the barrio of Tonsuya, municipality of Malabon, province of Rizal. Bounded on the NE. and SE. by property of Isidro Dionisio; on the SW. by property of Gregorio Hernandez; and on the NW. by callejon Ortega. Point 1 is N. 42° 22' E., 270.31 meters from corner of Sanciangco and Ortega Streets. Area 411 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the court of First Instance of Rizal, at its session to be held in the municipality of Pasig, province of Rizal, Philippines, on the 18th day of January, 1956, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall

not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Juan P. Enriquez, judge of said court, the 26th day of August, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 22nd day of September, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[10, 11] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF RIZAL

Land Registration Case No. N-1006. LRC Record No. N-10149

FELINO GARCIA, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Pasig, Rizal; the Municipal Mayor, Antipolo, Rizal; Albino Guevara % Mariano Guevara, Sta. Elena, Marikina, Rizal; the heirs of Pantaleon Buenaventura % Nemesio Buenaventura, Cupang, Marikina, Rizal; Patrocinio Paz and Leoncia Salazar, Sto. Niño, Marikina, Rizal; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Felino Garcia, Sto. Niño, Marikina, Rizal, to register and confirm his title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-126116), situated in the barrio of Cupang, municipality of Antipolo, province of Rizal. Bounded on the NE. by the Nangka River on the SE. by the Nangka River; a creek and property of Albino Guevara; on the S. by property of Albino Guevara; on the SW. by properties of Albino Guevara, the heirs of Pantaleon Buenaventura and Francisco Paz (before) Patrocinio Paz (now); on the W. by the public land; and on the NW. by public land and the Nangka River. Point 1 is S. 74° 12' E., 4,702.33 meters from B.L.L.M. 2, Bayanbayan, Marikina, Rizal. Area 235,053 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Rizal, at its session to be held in the municipality of Pasig, Rizal, province of Rizal, Philippines, on the 31st day of January, 1956, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Antonio Cañizares, judge of said court, the 5th day of September, in the year 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[10, 11] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF RIZAL

Land Registration Case No. N-1007. LRC Record No. N-10150

HIPOLITO FERRER and AQUILINA SALANDANAN,
applicants

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Pasig, Rizal; the Municipal Mayor, Ciriaco San Juan and Eduvigis Naval, Taytay, Rizal; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by the spouses Hipolito Ferrer and Aquilina Salandanan, Taytay, Rizal, to register and confirm their title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-142029), situated in the barrio of San Isidro, municipality of Taytay, province of Rizal. Bounded on the N. by a dry creek; on the E. and SE. by property of Ciriaco San Juan; on the SW. by the Antipolo-Cainta L. Wood Street; and on the NW. by property of Eduvigis Naval. Point 1 is N. 10° 21' W., 111.20 meters from Taytay church tower. Area 590 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Rizal, at its session to be held in the municipality of Pasig, province of Rizal, Philippines, on the 31st day of January, 1956, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Juan P. Enriquez, judge of said court, the 6th day of September, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 6th day of October, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[10, 11] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF ROMBLON

Land Registration Case No. N-7. LRC Record No. N-9302

ENRIQUE FUENTEBELLA, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director

of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Romblon, Romblon; the Municipal Mayor, Elpidia Ruffy, Armando Ruffy, Salvador Ruffy, Carmen Ruffy, and Maria Ruffy, Looc, Romblon; Teodalo Casilda, Hermogenes Dalisay, Simeon Fernando, Godofredo Flaviano, Maximiano Flaviano, Pastor Francisco, Crisanto Gabila, Agapito Galicia, Agustin Galicia, Anacleto Galicia, Juan Galicia or Galicha, Catalino Gregorio, Tomas Madali, the heirs of Cornelio Madrigal, Cayetano Mayuga, Santiago Mayor, Antonio Perito, Marcos Pormanejo, Primo Quinon, Rufino Roma, Mariano Sanchez, Macario Solidum, Pedro Solidum, Sergio Sonon and Quintin Maestro, Tugdan, Looc, Romblon; and Vicenta Asturias, 370 Liwayway, Sta. Ana, Manila; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Enrique Fuentebella, 370 Liwayway, Sta. Ana, Manila, through the Attys. San Juan, Africa & Benedicto, 226 Regina Bldg., Escolta, Manila, to register and confirm his title to the following properties:

Three parcels of land with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the barrio of Tugdan, municipality of Looc, province of Romblon. The boundaries and areas of said parcels are as follows: *

1. A parcel of land (lot No. 1, plan Psu-102644) (Swo-18147). Bounded on the N. by properties of Agustin Galicia, Agapito Galicia and Mariano Sanchez; on the NE. by properties of Mariano Sanchez, Godofredo Flaviano, Rufino Roma and the heirs of Cornelio Madrigal; on the SW. by properties of the heirs of Cornelio Madrigal and Hermogenes Dalisay, the Bahag Creek, properties of Sergio Sonon and Anacleto Galicia, creeks and properties of Tomas Madali, Santiago Mayor, Catalino Gregorio, Primo Quinon and Juan Galicia or Galicha; on the SW. by creeks, properties of Juan Galicia or Galicha and Simeon Fernando, the Inawayan Creek, properties of Macario Solidum, Maximiano Flaviano, Catalino Gregorio, Crisanto Gabila, Pastor Francisco, and Pedro Solidum and lot No. 2, the Hinulasan Creek, properties of Cayetano Mayuga and Antonio Perito and the Cogon Creek; and on the NW. by the Cogon Creek and lot No. 3. Point 1 is N. 1° 03' E., 6,034.57 meters, more or less, from B.L.B.M. No. 1, Alcantara, Looc, Romblon. Area 4,669,205 square meters, more or less.

2. A parcel of land (lot No. 2, plan Psu-102844) (Swo-18147). Bounded on the NE. by lot No. 1; on the SE. by lot No. 1 and property of Pedro Solidum; on the SW. by the Magtinganga Creek, the Hinulasan Creek and property of Pedro Solidum; and on the NW. by the Hinulasan Creek, property of Pedro Solidum and lot No. 1. Point 1 is N. 5° 13' W., 7,365.67 meters more or less, from B.L.B.M. No. 1, Alcantara, Looc, Romblon. Area 112,495 square meters, more or less.

3. A parcel of land (lot No. 3, plan Psu-102044) (Swo-18147). Bounded on the NE. by properties of Marcos Pormanejo and Agustin Galicia; on the SE. by lot No. 1; on the SW. and W. by the Cogon Creek and property of Antonio Perito; and on the NW. by properties of Teodulo Casilda and Marcos Pormanejo. Point 1 is N. 4° 08' W., 9,433.20 meters more or less, from B.L.B.M. No. 1, Alcantara, Looc, Romblon. Area 252,964 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the court of First Instance of Romblon, at its session to be held in the municipality of Romblon, province of Romblon, Philippines, on the 19th day of January, 1956, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Jose D. Evangelista, judge of said court, the 29th day of January, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 22nd day of September, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[10, 11] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF ROMBLON

Land Registration Case No. N-9. LRC Record No. N-9904

AMADO ASTURIAS, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Romblon, Romblon; the Municipal Mayor, Napoleon Firmalo, Vicente Fajilagutan, Santiago Salangon, Regino Montoya, Santiago Festin, Eugenio Lucas, Leonilo Dalisay, Domingo Popalan, Ramon Tijolan, Cornelio Tijolan, Roman Tijolan, Crisanto Venus, the heirs of Vicente Medina, Ciriaco Formon, Ramon Medina, Antonia Vda. de Medina, Aurelia Tijolan, Celedonio Cesar, Maria Tijolan, Felix Balentosa, Amado Balentosa, Pedro Cesar, Domingo Tejolan, Roman Belentosa and Josefa Farao, Odiongan, Romblon; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Amado Asturias, Odiongan, Romblon, through the Atty. Nemesio F. Ganan, Odiongan, Romblon, to register and confirm his title to the following properties:

1. A parcel of land (lot 1, plan Psu-128964, sheet 1), situated in the barrio of Amatong, munic-

ipality of Odiongan, province of Romblon. Bounded on the NE. by a creek and property of Silvestre Fetalver and the Amatong River; on the E. and SE. by the Amatong River; on the S. and SW. by property of Ciriaco Formon; on the W. by property of Ramon Cabote; and on the NW. by a creek and properties of Tomas de Maala and Silvestre Fetalver. Point 1 is S. 57° 35' E., 2,867.13 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, Odiongan, Romblon. Area 271.396 square meters, more or less.

2. A parcel of land (lot 2, plan Psu-128964, sheet 1), situated in the barrio of Amatong, municipality of Odiongan, province of Romblon. Bounded on the NE. and SE. by property of the heirs of Vicente Medina; and on the SW. and NW. by the Amatong River. Point 1 is 67° 29' E., 3,404.92 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, Odiongan, Romblon. Area 8,555 square meters, more or less.

3. A parcel of land (lot 3, plan Psu-123964, sheet 2), situated in the barrios of Pato and Amatong, municipality of Odiongan, province of Romblon. Bounded on the NE. by a creek and properties of Santiago Festin and Eugenio Lucas; on the E. by property of Leonila Dalisay; on the SE. by a creek and properties of Ramon Tijolan and Crisanto Venus; on the W. by property of Napoleon Firmalo; on the NW. by properties of Vicente Fajilagutan, Santiago Solangon and Regino Montoya; and in the interior by lot 5. Point 1 is N. 84° 57' E., 6,982.33 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, Odiongan, Romblon. Area 329,187 square meters, more or less.

4. A parcel of land (lot 4, plan Psu-128964, sheet 2), situated in the barrios of Pato and Amatong, municipality of Odiongan, province of Romblon. Bounded on the NE. by a creek and properties of Leonilo Dalisay and Domingo Popalan; on the SE. by property of Domingo Popalan; on the SW. by properties of Vicente Fajilagutan and Ramon Tijolan; and on the NW. by a creek. Point 1 is N. 88° 26' E., 7,081.86 meters from B.L.L.B. 1, Odiongan, Romblon. Area 129,849 square meters, more or less.

5. A parcel of land (lot 5, plan Psu-128964, sheet 2), situated in the barrios of Pato and Amatong, municipality of Odiongan, province of Romblon. Bounded on all sides by lot 3. Point 1 is N. 85° 41' E., 6,538.14 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, Odiongan, Romblon. Area 10,876 square meters, more or less.

6. A parcel of land (lot 6, plan Psu-128964, sheet 2), situated in the barrios of Pato and Amatong, municipality of Odiongan, province of Romblon. Bounded on the N. by a creek; on the NE. by property of Ramon Tijolan; on the SE. by properties of Cornelio Tijolan and Vicente Fajilagutan; on the SW. by properties of Romana Tijolan and Crisanto Venus. Point 1 is N. 88° 55' E., 6,328.14 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, Odiongan, Romblon. Area 14,443 square meters, more or less.

7. A parcel of land (lot 7, plan Psu-128964, sheet 2), situated in the barrios of Pato and Amatong, municipality of Odiongan, province of Romblon. Bounded on the N. by a creek on the NE. by properties of Crisanto Venus and Romana Tijolan; on the SE. by property of Vicente Fajilagutan and a creek; on the SW. by a creek; and on the NW. by property of Napoleon Firmalo and a creek. Point 1 is N. 89° 37' E., 6,118.86 meters from B.L.L.M. 1, Odiongan, Romblon. Area 27,050 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the court of First Instance of Romblon, at its session to be held in the municipality of Odiongan, province of Romblon, Philippines, on the 12th day of January, 1956, at 8 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed, and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Jose D. Evangelista, judge of said court, the 16th day of July, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 22nd day of September, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[10, 11] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF SORSOGON

Land Registration Case No. N-55. LRC Record No. N-9965

RAFAEL G. DE CASTRO, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Sorsogon, Sorsogon; the Municipal Mayor, Purificacion T. Garces, Loreta Villareal and Alejandro Villareal, Matnog, Sorsogon; and Monica Reyes, Bulan Sorsogon; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Rafael G. Castro, Bulan, Sorsogon, to register and confirm his title to the following properties:

Two parcels of land with the building and improvements thereon, situated in the poblacion, municipality of Matnog, province of Sorsogon. The boundaries and areas of said parcels are as follows:

1. A parcel of land (lot 1, plan Psu-143068). Bounded on the NE. by the national road; on the SE. by property of Loreta Villareal; and on the W. by the provincial road. Point 1 is S. 52° 17' W., 432.03 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 1, Matnog,

Sorsogon. Area 3,711 square meters, more or less.

2. A parcel of land (lot 2, plan Psu-143068). bounded on the E. by the provincial road; on the S. and SW. by property of Alejandro Villareal; and on the NW. by property of Purificacion T. Garces. Point 1 is N. 60° 03' W., 486.83 meters from B.L.L.M. No. 1, Matnog, Sorsogon. Area 6,348 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Sorsogon, at its session to be held in the municipality of Sorsogon, province of Sorsogon, Philippines, on the 20th day of December, 1955, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Genaro Tan Torres, judge of said court, the 20th day of July, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 25th day of August, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[9, 10] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

IN THE COURT OF FIRST INSTANCE, PROVINCE
OF TARLAC

Land Registration Case No. N-199. LRC Record No. N-10023

PRIMITIVO M. NERY, applicant

NOTICE OF INITIAL HEARING

To the Solicitor General, the Director of Lands, the Director of Public Works and the Director of Forestry, Manila; the Provincial Governor, the Provincial Fiscal and the District Engineer, Tarlac, Tarlac; the Municipal Mayor, Felipe Transfiguracion and Anacleto Nery, San Clemente, Tarlac; Marcos Riparip, Doclong 2°, San Clemente, Tarlac; Bernardo Alonzo and Alejandro Manuel, Camiling, Tarlac; and to all whom it may concern:

Whereas, an application has been presented to this court by Primitivo M. Nery, Luna St., Camiling, Tarlac, to register and confirm his title to the following property:

A parcel of land (plan Psu-78490), situated in the barrio of Doclong 2°, municipality of San Clemente, province of Tarlac. Bounded on the NE. by property of Marcos Riparip; on the SE. by property of Felipe Transfiguracion; on the SW. by an irrigation ditch and property of Bernardo Alonzo; and on the NW. by property of Alejandro Manuel. Point 1 is S. 22° 27' W., 1,515.79 meters from M.B.M 25, Camiling-San Clemente, Tarlac. Area 11,571 square meters, more or less.

You are hereby cited to appear before the Court of First Instance of Tarlac, at its session to be held

in the municipality of Tarlac, province of Tarlac, Philippines, on the 12th day of December, 1955, at 8:30 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of said application shall not be granted; and unless you appear at the time and place aforesaid, your default will be recorded and the said application will be taken as confessed and you will be forever barred from contesting said application or any decree entered thereon.

Witness the Hon. Bernabe de Aquino, judge of said court, the 5th day of August, in the year 1955.

Issued at Manila, Philippines, this 25th day of August, 1955.

Attest: ANTONIO H. NOBLEJAS
[9, 10] *Commissioner of Land Registration*

Bureau of Lands

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS

Notice is hereby given that the Bureau of Lands at Malaybalay, Bukidnon, will sell to the highest bidder at 10 o'clock a.m., on November 18, 1955, the tract of land covered by sales application No. V-32051 of Rosita Kier Dacanay.

Location: Alanib, Malaybalay, Bukidnon.

Description: Psu-143282.

Area: 35.8035 hectares.

Appraised value of land per hectare: P50.

Appraised value of improvements: P25,150—house, coffee plants, etc.

The successful bidder if other than the applicant must reimburse the latter of the value of the improvements and the expenses for the publication of the notice of auction.

All bids must be sealed and submitted to the Bureau of Lands at Malaybalay, Bukidnon, on or before the hour and date stated above and plainly marked "Bid for the land described in sales application No. V-32051." Bids must be accompanied with cash, certified check, or money order for a sum equivalent to 10 per cent of the bid.

Manila, August 18, 1955.

[9, 10] ZOILO CASTRILLO
Director of Lands

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS

Notice is hereby given that the Bureau of Lands at Manila, will sell through oral bidding at 10 o'clock a.m., on October 20, 1955, the tract of land described below:

Location: Residence Section K, Baguio City.

Description: Lot No. 92, Lourdes Subdivision and lot No. 93, Lourdes Subdivision.

Area of each lot: 750 square meters.

Appraised value of land per square meter: P3.50.
Referenc: Tsa-V-3454 and Tsa-V-3455.

No bid shall be accepted that does not equal at least two-thirds of the appraised value of the land. In order that a person may be entitled to participate in the bidding, he must, before the commencement thereof, make a deposit of at least 10 per centum of his bid. A person bidding in representation of another may do so under a duly executed power of attorney. During the bidding the bidder has to make an additional deposit every time his bid is raised to complete the 10 per centum of his raised bid, otherwise such bid as raised shall not be accepted. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. The successful bidder for each lot shall deposit to this office the sum of P220 to defray the proportionate expenses for the publication of this notice (P70) and for the survey of the land (P150).

Manila, August 10, 1955.

ZOILO CASTRILLO
Director of Lands

[9, 10]

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS

Notice is hereby given that the Bureau of Lands at Davao City, will sell to the highest bidder at 10 o'clock a.m., on November 4, 1955, the tract of land covered by sales application No. V-29611 of Tiaga Agricultural Development Corporation.

Location: Salao, Kapalong, Davao.

Description: Lot No. 1, plan Sc-V-29611-D Amd.

Area: 299.9998 hectares.

Appraised value of land per hectare: P50.

Appraised value of improvements: P3,830—
 farmhouse, clearings and abaca plantation.

The successful bidder if other than the applicant must reimburse the latter of the value of the improvements and the expenses for the publication of the notice of auction.

All bids must be sealed and submitted to the Bureau of Lands at Davao City, on or before the hour and date stated above and plainly marked "Bid for the land described in sales application No. V-29611." Bids must be accompanied with cash, certified check, or money order for a sum equivalent to 10 per cent of the bid.

Manila, September 2, 1955.

ZOILO CASTRILLO
Director of Lands

[9, 10]

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS

Notice is hereby given that the Bureau of Lands at Manila, will sell to the highest bidder at 10 o'clock a.m., on December 7, 1955, the tract of land covered by sales application No. V-24061 of Jose M. Ebro.

Location: Catumbal, La Paz, Panabo, Davao.
Description: Plan under Swo-36875 (portion of lot No. 263, Cadastre 276).

Area: 21.8639 hectares.

Appraised value of land per hectare: P50.

Appraised value of improvements: P15,050—
 coconut trees and fishpond dikes.

The successful bidder if other than the applicant must reimburse the latter of the value of the improvements and the expenses for the publication of the notice of auction.

All bids must be sealed and submitted to the Bureau of Lands at Manila, on or before the hour and date stated above and plainly marked "Bid for the land described in sales application No. V-24061." Bids must be accompanied with cash, certified check, or money order for a sum equivalent to 10 per cent of the bid.

Manila, September 7, 1955.

ZOILO CASTRILLO
Director of Lands

[9, 10]

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS

Notice is hereby given that the Bureau of Lands at Davao City, will sell to the highest bidder at 10 o'clock a.m., on December 5, 1955, the tract of land covered by sales application No. V-30294 of Emilio Gabucan.

Location: Tiñgulo, Malita, Davao.

Boundaries: NE., Davao Gulf; NW., property of Fausto Pelayre; SW., Francisco Ibañez; and S., property of Francisco Ibañez.

Area: 11.7145 hectares.

Appraised value of land per hectare: P50.

Appraised value of improvements: P11,000—
 coconuts and house.

The successful bidder if other than the applicant must reimburse the latter of the value of the improvements and the expenses for the publication of the notice of auction.

All bids must be sealed and submitted to the Bureau of Lands at Davao City, on or before the hour and date stated above and plainly marked "Bid for the land described in sales application No. V-30294." Bids must be accompanied with cash, certified check, or money order for a sum equivalent to 10 per cent of the bid.

Manila, September 5, 1955.

ZOILO CASTRILLO
Director of Lands

[9, 10]

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS

Notice is hereby given that the Bureau of Lands at Bacolod City, will sell to the highest bidder at 10 o'clock a.m., on November 12, 1955, the tract of land covered by sales application No. V-9422 of Jesus Parreno.

Location: Bato, Sagay, Negros Occidental.

Description: Lot No. 1920, Pls-253.

Area: 10.0000 hectares.

Appraised value of land per hectare: P50.

Appraised value of improvements: P495—houses, coconuts, bamboos, etc.

The successful bidder if other than the applicant must reimburse the latter of the value of the improvements and the expenses for the publication of the notice of auction.

All bids must be sealed and submitted to the Bureau of Lands at Bacolod City, on or before the hour and date stated above and plainly marked "Bid for the land described in sales application No. V-9422." Bids must be accompanied with cash, certified check, or money order for a sum equivalent to 10 per cent of the bid.

Manila, August 18, 1955.

ZOILO CASTRILLO
Director of Lands

[9,10]

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS

Notice is hereby given that the Bureau of Lands at Malaybalay, Bukidnon, will sell to the highest bidder at 10 o'clock a.m., on November 14, 1955, the tract of land covered by sales application No. V-29792 of Pacita Tabuena.

Location: Sinayawan, Valencia, Malaybalay, Bukidnon.

Description: Lot No. 2722, Pls-9 (ECA).

Area: 20.4787 hectares.

Appraised value of land per hectare: P25.

Appraised value of improvements: P500—house, ricefield and bananas.

The successful bidder if other than the applicant must reimburse the latter of the value of the improvements and the expenses for the publication of the notice of auction.

All bids must be sealed and submitted to the Bureau of Lands at Malaybalay, Bukidnon, on or before the hour and date stated above and plainly marked "Bid for the land described in sales application No. V-29792." Bids must be accompanied with cash, certified check, or money order for a sum equivalent to 10 per cent of the bid.

Manila, August 23, 1955.

ZOILO CASTRILLO
Director of Lands

[9,10]

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS

Notice is hereby given that the Bureau of Lands at Manila, will sell to the highest bidder at 10 o'clock a.m., on November 5, 1955, the tract of land covered by miscellaneous sales application No. V-34721 of Vicente Angliongto.

56613—37

Location: Sta. Ana, Davao City.

Boundaries: NE., public land; SE., Monteverde Avenue; SW., public land and Vicente Hizon; and NW., street.

Area: 611 square meters.

Appraised value of land per square meter: P20.

Appraised value of improvements: P100,000—building.

The successful bidder if other than the applicant must reimburse the latter of the value of the improvements and the expenses for the publication of the notice of auction.

All bids must be sealed and submitted to the Bureau of Lands at Manila, on or before the hour and date stated above and plainly marked "Bid for the land described in miscellaneous sales application No. V-34721." Bids must be accompanied with cash, certified check, or money order for a sum equivalent to 10 per cent of the bid.

Manila, August 30, 1955.

ZOILO CASTRILLO
Director of Lands

[9,10]

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS

Notice is hereby given that the Bureau of Lands at Davao City, will sell through oral bidding to the highest bidder at 10 o'clock a.m., on December 1, 1955, the tract of land described below:

Location: Guianga, Davao City.

Description: Lot No. 83-B, plan Bsd-20280-D.

Area: 1,033 square meters.

Appraised value of land per square meter: P0.50.

Appraised value of existing improvements: P8,650—house and fruit trees.

Applied for by: Bonifacio Tamayo—Msa-V-19355.

The successful bidder if other than the applicant must reimburse the latter of the value of the improvements and the expenses for the publication of the notice of auction.

In order that a person may be entitled to participate in the bidding, he must, before the commencement of the same, make a deposit of at least 10 per cent of the appraised value of the land. During the bidding, the bidder has to make an additional deposit every time his bid is raised, to complete the 10 per cent of his raised bid, otherwise, such bid as raised shall not be accepted.

Manila, September 1, 1955.

ZOILO CASTRILLO
Director of Lands

[9,10]

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS

Notice is hereby given that the Bureau of Lands at Davao City, will sell to the highest bid-

der at 10 o'clock a.m., on December 8, 1955, the tract of land covered by sales application No. V-31977 of Cristobal Sanchez.

Location: Bantacan, Compostela, Davao.

Description: Lot No. 1571, Pls-2.

Area: 16.0000 hectares.

Appraised value of land per hectare: P30.

Appraised value of improvements: P14,180—(house, abaca, pineapples, etc.).

The successful bidder if other than the applicant must reimburse the latter of the value of the improvements and the expenses for the publication of the notice of auction.

All bids must be sealed and submitted to the Bureau of Lands at Davao City, on or before the hour and date stated above and plainly marked "Bid for the land described in sales application No. V-31977." Bids must be accompanied with cash, certified check or money order for a sum equivalent to 10 per cent of the bid.

Manila, September 8, 1955.

ZOILLO CASTRILLO

Director of Lands

[9,10]

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS

Notice is hereby given that the Bureau of Lands at Davao City, will sell to the highest bidder at 10 o'clock a.m., on December 5, 1955, the tract of land covered by sales application No. V-31854 of Hector Bisnar.

Location: Pasian, Monkayo, Davao.

Description: Lot No. 4146, Pls-3.

Area: 49.0000 hectares.

Appraised value of land per hectare: P75.

Appraised value of improvements: P31,340—houses, abacas and clearing.

The successful bidder if other than the applicant must reimburse the latter of the value of the improvements and the expenses for the publication of the notice of auction.

All bids must be sealed and submitted to the Bureau of Lands at Davao City, on or before the hour and date stated above and plainly marked "Bid for the land described in sales application No. V-31854." Bids must be accompanied with cash, certified check, or money order for a sum equivalent to 10 per cent of the bid.

Manila, September 5, 1955.

ZOILLO CASTRILLO

Director of Lands

[9,10]

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS

Notice is hereby given that the Bureau of Lands at Davao City, will sell to the highest bidder at 10 o'clock a.m., on November 21, 1955, the tract of land covered by sales application No. V-22381 of Antonio de Salcedo.

Location: Maniki, Kapalong, Davao.

Boundaries: N., Gabuyan Creek and P. Mercado; E., Gabuyan Creek and P. Mercado; S., Quipalico River and A. de Leon de Salcedo; and W., Pio Marigilit.

Area: 24.3400 hectares.

Appraised value of land per hectare: P20.

Appraised value of improvements: P2,000—abaca.

The successful bidder if other than the applicant must reimburse the latter of the value of the improvements and the expenses for the publication of the notice of auction.

All bids must be sealed and submitted to the Bureau of Lands at Davao City, on or before the hour and date stated above and plainly marked "Bid for the land described in sales application No. V-22381." Bids must be accompanied with cash, certified check, or money order for a sum equivalent to 10 per cent of the bid.

Manila, August 30, 1955.

ZOILLO CASTRILLO

Director of Lands

[9,10]

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS

Notice is hereby given that the Bureau of Lands at Cotabato, Cotabato, will sell to the highest bidder at 10 o'clock a.m., on December 5, 1955, the tract of land covered by sales application No. V-2935 of Flaviano Noveno.

Location: Tambak, Lambayong, Cotabato.

Description: Lot No. 5, Swo-17260.

Area: 50.0000 hectares.

Appraised value of land per hectare: P23.

Appraised value of improvements: P1,925—rice-field, clearing and bunkhouse.

The successful bidder if other than the applicant must reimburse the latter of the value of the improvements and the expenses for the publication of the notice of the auction.

All bids must be sealed and submitted to the Bureau of Lands at Cotabato, Cotabato, on or before the hour and date stated above and plainly marked "Bid for the land described in sales application No. V-2935." Bids must be accompanied with cash, certified check, or money order for a sum equivalent to 10 per cent of the bid.

Manila, September 5, 1955.

ZOILLO CASTRILLO

Director of Lands

[9,10]

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS

Notice is hereby given that the Bureau of Lands at Cagayan de Oro City, will sell to the highest bidder at 10 o'clock a.m., on November 26, 1955, the tract of land covered by sales application No. V-30767 of Rodolfo N. Pelaez.

Location: Iponan, Cagayan de Oro City.
Description: Lot No. 3071-B, Cad. 237, Case 3.
Area: 50.0000 hectares.
Appraised value of land per hectare: P20.
Appraised value of improvements: P1,200—
 barbed wire fence and cultivation.

The successful bidder if other than the applicant must reimburse the latter of the value of the improvements and the expenses for the publication of the notice of auction.

All bids must be sealed and submitted to the Bureau of Lands at Cagayan de Oro City, on or before the hour and date stated above and plainly marked "Bid for the land described in sales application No. V-30767." Bids must be accompanied with cash, certified check, or money order for a sum equivalent to 10 per cent of the bid.

Manila, August 26, 1955.

ZOILO CASTRILLO
Director of Lands

[9, 10]

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS

Notice is hereby given that the Bureau of Lands at Puerto Princesa, Palawan, will sell through oral bidding to the highest bidder at 10 o'clock a.m., on November 25, 1955, the tract of land described below:

Location: Sicsican, Puerto Princesa, Palawan.
Description: Lot No. 14, Tb-101.
Area: 1,170 square meters.
Appraised value of land per square meter:
 P0.50.
Appraised value of existing improvements:
 P20—bananas.
Applied for by: Isidoro A. Gabunia MSA-V-
 22877.

The successful bidder if other than the applicant must reimburse the latter of the value of the improvements and the expenses for the publication of the notice of auction.

In order that a person may be entitled to participate in the bidding, he must, before the commencement of the same, make a deposit of at least 10 per cent of the appraised value of the land. During the bidding, the bidder has to make an additional deposit every time his bid is raised, to complete the 10 per cent of his raised bid, otherwise, such bid as raised shall not be accepted.

Manila, August 24, 1955.

ZOILO CASTRILLO
Director of Lands

[9, 10]

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS

Notice is hereby given that the Bureau of Lands at Malaybalay, Bukidnon, will sell to the highest bidder at 10 o'clock a.m., on December 5, 1955, the

tract of land covered by sales application No. V-20250 of Jose S. Ara.

Location: Dagat-Kidavao, Malaybalay, Bukidnon.
Description: Lots Nos. 1939-B, 1940, 1941, 1942 and 1944-A, Pls-9.
Area: 37.0000 hectares.
Appraised value of land per hectare: P25.
Appraised value of improvements: P400—five
 houses, bananas, abacas and camarin.

The successful bidder if other than the applicant must reimburse the latter of the value of the improvements and the expenses for the publication of the notice of auction.

All bids must be sealed and submitted to the Bureau of Lands at Malaybalay, Bukidnon, on or before the hour and date stated above and plainly marked "Bid for the land described in sales application No. V-20250." Bids must be accompanied with cash, certified check, or money order for a sum equivalent to 10 per cent of the bid.

Manila, September 5, 1955.

ZOILO CASTRILLO
Director of Lands

[9, 10]

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS

Notice is hereby given that the Bureau of Lands at Cabanatuan City, will sell to the highest bidder at 10 o'clock a.m. on December 5, 1955, the tract of land covered by sales application No. V-7888 of Luis Natividad.

Location: Canaan, Rizal, Nueva Ecija.
Description: Lot No. 2689, Pls-47.
Area: 7.3374 hectares.
Appraised value of land per hectare: P50.
Appraised value of improvements: None.

The successful bidder if other than the applicant must reimburse the latter of the expenses for the publication of the notice of auction.

All bids must be sealed and submitted to the Bureau of Lands at Cabanatuan City, on or before the hour and date stated above and plainly marked "Bid for the land described in sales application No. V-7888." Bids must be accompanied with cash, certified check, or money order for a sum equivalent to 10 per cent of the bid.

Manila, September 5, 1955.

ZOILO CASTRILLO
Director of Lands

[9, 10]

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS

Notice is hereby given that the Bureau of Lands at Dipolog, Zamboanga del Norte, will sell to the highest bidder at 10 o'clock a.m., on December 10, 1955, the tract of land covered by sales application No. V-16331 of Donata Delgado.

Location: La Libertad, Labason, Zamboanga del Norte.

Description: Lot No. 106, Pls-7.

Area: 20.0000 hectares.

Appraised value of land per hectare: P50.

Appraised value of improvements: None.

The successful bidder if other than the applicant must reimburse the latter of the expenses for the publication of the notice of auction.

All bids must be sealed and submitted to the Bureau of Lands at Dipolog, Zamboanga del Norte, on or before the hour and date stated above and plainly marked "Bid for the land described in sales application No. V-16331." Bids must be accompanied with cash, certified check, or money order for a sum equivalent to 10 per cent of the bid.

Manila, September 10, 1955.

ZOILO CASTRILLO
Director of Lands

[9, 10]

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS

Notice is hereby given that the Bureau of Lands at Tagbilaran, Bohol, will sell through oral bidding to the highest bidder at 10 o'clock a.m., on December 20, 1955, the tract of land described below:

Location of land: Poblacion, Tagbilaran, Bohol.

Description: Portion of lot No. 46, Cad. 235.

Area: 512 square meters.

Appraised value of land per square meter: P5.

Appraised value of existing improvements: None.

Applied for by: The Rural Bank of Tagbilaran, Inc.—MSA-V-37848.

The successful bidder if other than the applicant must reimburse the latter of the expenses for the publication of the notice of auction.

In order that a person may be entitled to participate in the bidding, he must, before the commencement of the same, make a deposit of at least 10 per cent of the appraised value of the land. During the bidding, the bidder has to make an additional deposit every time his bid is raised, to complete the 10 per cent of his raised bid, otherwise, such bid as raised shall not be accepted.

Manila, September 20, 1955.

ZOILO CASTRILLO
Director of Lands

[9, 10]

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS

Notice is hereby given that the Bureau of Lands at Davao City, will sell to the highest bidder at 10 o'clock a.m., on December 15, 1955, the tract of land covered by sales application No. V-15091 of Virginia G. Uylangco.

Location: Mawab, Tagum, Davao.

Description: Lot No. 5159, Pls-34.

Area: 19.7200 hectares.

Appraised value of land per hectare: P50.

Appraised value of existing improvements: P29,211—abaca, bananas, fruit trees and house.

The successful bidder if other than the applicant must reimburse the latter of the value of the improvements and the expenses for the publication of the notice of auction.

All bids must be sealed and submitted to the Bureau of Lands at Davao City, on or before the hour and date stated above and plainly marked "Bid for the land described in sales application No. V-15091." Bids must be accompanied with cash, certified check, or money order for a sum equivalent to 10 per cent of the bid.

Manila, September 15, 1955.

ZOILO CASTRILLO
Director of Lands

[9, 10]

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS

Notice is hereby given that the Bureau of Lands at Davao City, will sell to the highest bidder at 10 o'clock a.m., on November 28, 1955, the tract of land covered by sales application No. V-15591 of Anita Lagrosa.

Location: Linoan, Compostela, Davao.

Description: Lot No. 843, Pls-2.

Area: 12.0000 hectares.

Appraised value of land per hectare: P50.

Appraised value of existing improvements: P800 (rice).

The successful bidder if other than the applicant must reimburse the latter of the value of the improvements and the expenses for the publication of the notice of auction.

All bids must be sealed and submitted to the Bureau of Lands at Davao City, on or before the hour and date stated above and plainly marked "Bid for the land described in sales application No. V-15591." Bids must be accompanied with cash, certified check, or money order for a sum equivalent to 10 per cent of the bid.

Manila, September 19, 1955.

ZOILO CASTRILLO
Director of Lands

[9, 10]

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS

Notice is hereby given that the Bureau of Lands at San Jose, Occidental Mindoro, will sell to the highest bidder at 10 o'clock a.m., on December 19, 1955, the tract of land covered by sales application No. V-20921 of Alfonso G. Santos.

Location: Sta. Teresa, San Jose, Occidental Mindoro.

Description: Lot No. 479, Pls-33.

Area: 14.0628 hectares.

Appraised value of land per hectare: P30.

Appraised value of improvements: None.

The successful bidder if other than the applicant must reimburse the latter of the expenses for the publication of the notice of auction.

All bids must be sealed and submitted to the Bureau of Lands at San Jose, Occidental Mindoro on or before the hour and date stated above and plainly marked "Bid for the land described in sales application No. V-20921." Bids must be accompanied with cash, certified check, or money order for a sum equivalent to 10 per cent of the bid.

Manila, September 19, 1955.

ZOILO CASTRILLO
Director of Lands

[9, 10]

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS

Notice is hereby given that the Bureau of Lands at Bacolod City, will sell to the highest bidder at 10 o'clock a.m., on December 20, 1955, the tract of land covered by sales application No. V-30424 of Elias Dolduco.

Location: Lantad, Silay, Negros Occidental.

Boundaries: NE, lots Nos. 456, 466, 467 and 477; SE, public land by A. Severino, public land by L. de Severino vs. V. Hinolan and public land by R. Ramos; SW, public land by R. Ramos; and NW, Imbang River.

Area: 14.7196 hectares.

Appraised value of land per hectare: P50.

Appraised value of improvements: P3,500—dikes.

The successful bidder if other than the applicant must reimburse the latter of the value of the improvements and the expenses for the publication of the notice of auction.

All bids must be sealed and submitted to the Bureau of Lands at Bacolod City on or before the hour and date stated above and plainly marked "Bid for the land described in sales application No. V-30424." Bids must be accompanied with cash, certified check, or money order for a sum equivalent to 10 per cent of the bid.

Manila, September 20, 1955.

ZOILO CASTRILLO
Director of Lands

[9, 10]

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS

Notice is hereby given that the Bureau of Lands at Baguio City, will sell through oral bidding at 10 o'clock a.m., on December 22, 1955, the tract of land described below.

Location: Residence Section B, Baguio City.

Boundaries: N., public land; E., Servants of the Holy Ghost; S., Francisco Reyes; and W., public land.

Area: 4,000 square meters.

Appraised value of land per square meter: P0.30.

Reference: TSA-V-1617.

Special conditions of the sale:

(1) That the land shall be used only for protection of the adjoining property of the Servants of the Holy Ghost;

(2) That no building shall be constructed thereon; and

(3) That no tree in the premises shall be cut without the permission of the Bureau of Forestry.

No bid shall be accepted that does not equal at least two-thirds of the appraised value of the land. In order that a person may be entitled to participate in the bidding, he must, before the commencement thereof, make a deposit of at least 10 per centum of his bid. A person bidding in representation of another may do so under a duly executed power of attorney. During the bidding the bidder has to make an additional deposit every time his bid is raised to complete the 10 per centum of his raised bid, otherwise such bid as raised shall not be accepted. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. The successful bidder shall deposit to this office the sum of P320 to defray the expenses for the publication of the notice of auction (P170) and for the survey of the land (P150).

Manila, September 26, 1955.

ZOILO CASTRILLO
Director of Lands

[10, 11]

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS

(Under Chapter XI, Commonwealth Act No. 141, as amended)

Notice is hereby given that the Bureau of Lands at Baguio City, will sell to the highest bidders at 10 o'clock a.m., on November 23, 1955, the lots listed hereunder in the Quezon Hill Subdivision, Residence Section K, Baguio Townsite. Bids for these lots may be submitted either orally or in writing.

Lot Number	Area in square meters (subject to result of survey)	Appraised value per square meter
21	1,000	P1.50
73	750	1.50
229	1,000	1.50

Not more than one lot shall be sold to any person, corporation or association qualified to acquire public land. No bid shall be accepted that does not equal at least two-thirds of the appraised value of the land. In order that a person may be entitled to participate in the bidding, he must, before

the commencement of the same, make a deposit of at least 10 per centum of his bid. A bidder who submits a written bid must be present or be duly represented at the auction in order that he may raise his bid. During the bidding, the bidder has to make additional deposit every time his bid is raised, to complete the 10 per cent of his raised bid, otherwise such bid as raised shall not be accepted. The successful bidder shall also deposit the sum of P220 to defray the expenses for the publication of this notice (P70) and for the survey of the land P150. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. For further particulars, apply to the Bureau of Lands.

Manila, September 20, 1955.

[10, 11]

ZOILO CASTRILLO
Director of Lands

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS

Notice is hereby given that the Bureau of Lands at Baguio City, will sell through oral bidding at 10 o'clock a.m., on November 23, 1955, the tract of land described below.

Location: Residence Section K, Baguio City.
Description: Lot No. 30, Lourdes Subdivision, Baguio Townsite.
Area: 750 square meters.
Appraised value of land per square meter: P2.50.
Reference: TSA-V-3426.

No bid shall be accepted that does not equal at least two-thirds of the appraised value of the land. In order that a person may be entitled to participate in the bidding, he must, before the commencement thereof, make a deposit of at least 10 per centum of his bid. A person bidding in representation of another may do so under a duly executed power of attorney. During the bidding the bidder has to make an additional deposit every time his bid is raised to complete the 10 per cent of his raised bid, otherwise such bid as raised shall not be accepted. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. The successful bidder shall deposit to this office the sum of P290 to defray the expenses for the publication of this notice P140 and for the survey of the land P150.

Manila, September 15, 1955.

[10, 11]

ZOILO CASTRILLO
Director of Lands

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS

Notice is hereby given that the Bureau of Lands at San Jose, Mindoro Occidental, will sell to the highest bidder at 10 o'clock a.m., December 3, 1955, the tract of land covered by sales application No. V-19386 of Salvacion Aguirre.

Location: Panaga, San Jose, Mindoro Occidental.

Description: Lot No. 1, Swo-35715.

Area: 50.0000 hectares.

Appraised value of land per hectare: P50.

Appraised value of improvements: P750—clearing and trail.

The successful bidder if other than the applicant must reimburse the latter of the value of the improvements and the expenses for the publication of the notice of auction.

All bids must be sealed and submitted to the Bureau of Lands at San Jose, Mindoro Occidental, on or before the hour and date stated above and plainly marked "Bid for the land described in sales application No. V-19386." Bids must be accompanied with cash, certified check, or money order for a sum equivalent to 10 per cent of the bid.

Manila, September 22, 1955.

[10, 11]

ZOILO CASTRILLO
Director of Lands

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS

Notice is hereby given that the Bureau of Lands at San Jose, Mindoro Occidental, will sell to the highest bidder at 10 o'clock a.m., on December 22, 1955, the tract of land covered by sales application No. V-29331 of Felicidad Antonio.

Location: El Progreso, San Jose, Mindoro Occidental.

Description: Lot No. 1725, Pls-33.

Area: 4.0032 hectares.

Appraised value of land per hectare: P140.

Appraised value of improvements: None.

The successful bidder if other than the applicant must reimburse the latter of the expenses for the publication of the notice of auction.

All bids must be sealed and submitted to the Bureau of Lands at San Jose, Mindoro Occidental, on or before the hour and date stated above and plainly marked "Bid for the land described in sales application No. V-29331." Bids must be accompanied with cash, certified check, or money order for a sum equivalent to 10 per cent of the bid.

Manila, September 28, 1955.

[10, 11]

ZOILO CASTRILLO
Director of Lands

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS

Notice is hereby given that the Bureau of Lands at Davao City, will sell to the highest bidder at 10 o'clock a.m., on January 10, 1956, the tract of land covered by sales application No. V-32630 of Kapalong Agricultural Enterprises, Inc.

Location: Salao, Kapalong, Davao.

Description: Lot No. 2, Sc-V-29611-D, Amd.

Area: 300 hectares.

Appraised value of land per hectare: P50.

Appraised value of improvements: P1,200—
(Up-land palay).

The successful bidder if other than the applicant must reimburse the latter of the value of the improvements and the expenses for the publication of the notice of auction.

All bids must be sealed and submitted to the Bureau of Lands at Davao City, on or before the hour and date stated above and plainly marked "Bid for the land described in sales application No. V-32630." Bids must be accompanied with cash, certified check, or money order for a sum equivalent to 10 per cent of the bid.

Manila, October 10, 1955.

ZOILO CASTRILLO
Director of Lands

[10, 11]

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS

Notice is hereby given that the Bureau of Lands at Davao City, will sell to the highest bidder at 10 o'clock a.m., on January 10, 1956, the tract of land covered by sales application No. V-21334 of Patria Yacapin.

Location: Canatan, Saug, Davao.

Description: Lots Nos. 592 and 593, Cad-283.

Area: 26.0000 hectares.

Appraised value of land per hectare: P50.

Appraised value of improvements: P5,030—
(abacas, corn, rice etc.).

The successful bidder if other than the applicant must reimburse the latter of the value of the improvements and the expenses for the publication of the notice of auction.

All bids must be sealed and submitted to the Bureau of Lands at Davao City, on or before the hour and date stated above and plainly marked "Bid for the land described in sales application No. V-21334." Bids must be accompanied with cash, certified check, or money order for a sum equivalent to 10 per cent of the bid.

Manila, October 10, 1955.

ZOILO CASTRILLO
Director of Lands

[10, 11]

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS

Notice is hereby given that the Bureau of Lands at Davao City, will sell to the highest bidder at 10 o'clock a.m., on December 22, 1955, the tract of land covered by sales application No. V-30195 of Alfredo U. Aquino.

Location: San Jose, Compostela, Davao.

Description: Lot No. 2716, Pls-3.

Area: 10.0000 hectares.

Appraised value of land per hectare: P50.

Appraised value of improvements: P3,950—
house, abaca, coconuts, fruit trees and clearings.

The successful bidder if other than the applicant must reimburse the latter of the value of the improvements and the expenses for the publication of the notice of auction.

All bids must be sealed and submitted to the Bureau of Lands at Davao City, on or before the hour and date stated above and plainly marked "Bid for the land described in sales application No. V-30195." Bids must be accompanied with cash, certified check, or money order for a sum equivalent to 10 per cent of the bid.

Manila, September 27, 1955.

ZOILO CASTRILLO
Director of Lands

[10, 11]

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS

Notice is hereby given that the Bureau of Lands at Davao City, will sell to the highest bidder at 10 o'clock a.m., on January 7, 1956, the tract of land covered by sales application No. V-20815 of Amado B. Jaro.

Location: Aragon, Cateel, Davao.

Description: Lot No. 1894, Cad. 287.

Area: 125.0000 hectares.

Appraised value of land per hectare: P30.

Appraised value of improvements: P2,180—
ricefield coconuts and abaca.

The successful bidder if other than the applicant must reimburse the latter of the value of the improvements and the expenses for the publication of the notice of auction.

All bids must be sealed and submitted to the Bureau of Lands at Davao City, on or before the hour and date stated above and plainly marked "Bid for the land described in sales application No. V-20815." Bids must be accompanied with cash, certified check, or money order for a sum equivalent to 10 per cent of the bid.

Manila, October 7, 1955.

ZOILO CASTRILLO
Director of Lands

[10, 11]

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS

Notice is hereby given that the Bureau of Lands at Davao City, will sell to the highest bidder at 10 o'clock a.m., on January 7, 1956, the tract of land covered by sales application No. V-1298 of Eleuteria Orig.

Location: Catigan, Davao City.

Description: Lot No. 2644, Cad. No. 174

Area: 14.6100 hectares.

Appraised value of land per hectare: P40.

*Appraised value of improvements: P3,800—
abaca and house.*

The successful bidder if other than the applicant must reimburse the latter of the value of the improvements and the expenses for the publication of the notice of auction.

All bids must be sealed and submitted to the Bureau of Lands at Davao City, on or before the hour and date stated above and plainly marked "Bids for the land described in sales application No. V-1298." Bids must be accompanied with cash, certified check, or money order for a sum equivalent to 10 per cent of the bid.

Manila, October 7, 1955.

ZOILLO CASTRILLO
Director of Lands

[10, 11]

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS

Notice is hereby given that the Bureau of Lands at Davao City, will sell to the highest bidder at 10 o'clock a.m., on January 5, 1956, the tract of land covered by sales application No. V-14621 of Justina Lozada.

Location: Piapi, Padada, Davao.

Description: Lot No. 5346-B, Pls-275.

Area: 20,000 hectares.

Appraised value of land per hectare: P35.

*Appraised value of improvements: P2,251—
house, fruit trees etc.*

The successful bidder if other than the applicant must reimburse the latter of the value of the improvements and the expenses for the publication of the notice of auction.

All bids must be sealed and submitted to the Bureau of Lands at Manila, on or before the hour and date stated above and plainly marked "Bid for the land described in sales application No. V-14621." Bids must be accompanied with cash, certified check, or money order for a sum equivalent to 10 per cent of the bid.

Manila, October 5, 1955.

ZOILLO CASTRILLO
Director of Lands

[10, 11]

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS

Notice is hereby given that the Bureau of Lands at Zamboanga City, will sell through oral bidding to the highest bidder at 10 o'clock a.m., on January 5, 1956, the tract of land described below:

Location of land: Lamitan, Basilan City.

Boundaries: N., Quezon Blvd.; E., Rizal Avenue; S., lot No. 66-B (portion); and W., N. Directo.

Area: 115 square meters.

Appraised value of land per square meter: P5

*Appraised value of existing improvements:
None.*

Applied for by: Salani Una, MSA-V-28245.

The successful bidder if other than the applicant must reimburse the latter of the value of the improvements and the expenses for the publication of the notice of auction.

In order that a person may be entitled to participate in the bidding, he must, before the commencement of the same, make a deposit of at least 10 per cent of the appraised value of the land. During the bidding, the bidder has to make an additional deposit every time his bid is raised, to complete the 10 per cent of his raised bid, otherwise, such bid as raised shall not be accepted.

Manila, October 5, 1955.

ZOILLO CASTRILLO
Director of Lands

[10, 11]

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS

Notice is hereby given that the Bureau of Lands at Cabanatuan City, will sell to the highest bidder at 10 o'clock a.m., on January 4, 1956, the tract of land covered by sales application No. V-18220 of Patricio Aguirre.

Location: Conversion, Pantabangan, Nueva Ecija.

Description: Psu-82625, Pantabangan, Nueva Ecija.

Area: 46,4602 hectares.

Appraised value of and per hectare: P50.

*Appraised value of improvements: P534—
(ricefield, corn, fruit trees, etc.).*

The successful bidder if other than the applicant must reimburse the latter of the value of the improvements and the expenses for the publication of the notice of auction.

All bids must be sealed and submitted to the Bureau of Lands at Cabanatuan City, on or before the hour and date stated above and plainly marked "Bid for the land described in sales application No. V-18220." Bids must be accompanied with cash, certified check, or money order for a sum equivalent to 10 per cent of the bid.

Manila, October 4, 1955.

ZOILLO CASTRILLO
Director of Lands

[10, 11]

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS

Notice is hereby given that the Bureau of Lands at Bacolod City, will sell through oral bidding to the highest bidder at 10 o'clock a.m., on December 29, 1955, the tract of land described below:

Location of land: Poblacion, Kabankalan, Negros Occidental.

Description: Lot No. 206, Cad. No. 88.

Area: 3,713 square meters.

Appraised value of land per square meter: P0.60.

Appraised value of improvements: P2,022—house and fruit trees.

Applied for by: Ramon Zayco—MSA-V-8847.

The successful bidder if other than the applicant must reimburse the latter of the value of the improvements and the expenses for the publication of the notice of auction.

In order that a person may be entitled to participate in the bidding, he must, before the commencement of the same, make a deposit of at least 10 per cent of the appraised value of the land. During the bidding, the bidder has to make an additional deposit every time his bid is raised, to complete the 10 per cent of his raised bid, otherwise, such bid as raised shall not be accepted.

Manila, September 29, 1955.

[10,11]

ZOILLO CASTRILLO
Director of Lands

SALES OF PUBLIC LANDS

Notice is hereby given that the Bureau of Lands at Calapan, Mindoro Oriental, will sell to the highest bidder at 10 o'clock a.m., on December 22, 1955, the tract of land covered by sales application No. V-10804 of Petronilla Dimatulac.

Location: Panolong, Mansalay, Mindoro Oriental.

Description: Psu-133819.

Area: 85.6931 hectares.

Appraised value of land per hectare: P20.

Appraised value of improvements: P2,670.86—(coconuts, orange and cacao).

The successful bidder if other than the applicant must reimburse the latter of the value of the improvements and the expenses for the publication of the notice of auction.

All bids must be sealed and submitted to the Bureau of Lands at Calapan, Mindoro Oriental, on or before the hour and date stated above and plainly marked "Bid for the land described in sales application No. V-10804." Bids must be accompanied with cash, certified check, or money order for a sum equivalent to 10 per cent of the bid.

Manila, September 29, 1955.

[10,11]

ZOILLO CASTRILLO
Director of Lands

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS

Notice is hereby given that the Bureau of Lands at Dagupan City, will sell to the highest bidder at 10 o'clock a.m., on January 7, 1956, the tract of land covered by sales application No. V-19738 of Januario Hermitaño.

Location: Cabayaoasan, Mañgatarem, Pangasinan.

Description: Lots Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, Si-19738.

Area: 12.4053 hectares.

Appraised value of land for the whole tract: P1,814.72.

Appraised value of improvements: P1,326—coconuts, bananas, clearings, etc.

The successful bidder if other than the applicant must reimburse the latter of the value of the improvements and the expenses for the publication of the notice of auction.

All bids must be sealed and submitted to the Bureau of Lands at Dagupan City, on or before the hour and date stated above and plainly marked "Bid for the land described in sales application No. V-19738." Bids must be accompanied with cash, certified check, or money order for a sum equivalent to 10 per cent of the bid.

Manila, October 7, 1955.

[10,11]

ZOILLO CASTRILLO
Director of Lands

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS

Notice is hereby given that the Bureau of Lands at Dagupan City, will sell to the highest bidder at 10 o'clock a.m., on January 5, 1956, the tract of land covered by sales application No. V-48 of Julian Salim.

Location: Acop, Rosales, Pangasinan.

Boundaries: N., lot No. 2436-B-4, E., Balungao; S., Placido Sardena; and W., Honorio Samson and M. Musalla.

Area: 14.7765 hectares.

Appraised value of land per hectare: P20.

Appraised value of improvements: P50—(bananas).

The successful bidder if other than the applicant must reimburse the latter of the value of the improvements and the expenses for the publication of the notice of auction.

All bids must be sealed and submitted to the Bureau of Lands at Dagupan City, on or before the hour and date stated above and plainly marked "Bid for the land described in sales application No. V-48." Bids must be accompanied with cash, certified check, or money order for a sum equivalent to 10 per cent of the bid.

Manila, October 5, 1955.

[10,11]

ZOILLO CASTRILLO
Director of Lands

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS

Notice is hereby given that the Bureau of Lands at Jolo, Sulu, will sell through oral bidding at

10 o'clock a.m., on December 22, 1955, the tract of land described below.

Location: Poblacion, Jolo, Sulu.

Description: Lot No. 3, Block No. 153.

Area: 657 square meters.

Appraised value of land per square meter: P4.

Appraised value of improvements: P1,500—clearing, barbed wire fence, etc.

Reference: Gunhio Cuevas—Tsa-V-2337.

No bids shall be accepted that does not equal at least two-thirds of the appraised value of the land. In order that a person may be entitled to participate in the bidding, he must, before the commencement thereof, make a deposit of at least 10 per centum of his bid. A person bidding in representation of another may do so under a duly executed power of attorney. During the bidding the bidder has to make an additional deposit every time his bid is raised to complete the 10 per cent of his raised bid, otherwise such bid as raised shall not be accepted. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. The successful bidder if other than the applicant must reimburse the latter of the value of the improvements and the expenses for the publication of the notice of auction.

Manila, September 27, 1955.

ZOILLO CASTRILLO
Director of Lands

[10, 11]

SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS

Notice is hereby given that the Bureau of Lands at Davao City, will sell to the highest bidder at 10 o'clock a.m., on January 14, 1956, the tract of land covered by sales application No. V-32629 of Tagumpay Agricultural Development Corporation.

Location: Salao, Kapalong, Davao.

Description: Lot No. 3, Sc-V-29611-D, Amd.

Area: 300.0000 hectares.

Appraised value of land per hectare: P50.

Appraised value of improvements: P2,500—(house and ricefield).

The successful bidder if other than the applicant must reimburse the latter of the value of the improvements and the expenses for the publication of the notice of auction.

All bids must be sealed and submitted to the Bureau of Lands at Davao City, on or before the hour and date stated above and plainly marked "Bid for the land described in sales application No. V-32629." Bids must be accompanied with cash, certified check, or money order for a sum equivalent to 10 per cent of the bid.

Manila, October 13, 1955.

ZOILLO CASTRILLO
Director of Lands

[10, 11]

Bureau of Public Works

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND COMMUNICATIONS
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WORKS
MANILA

September 27, 1955

ADVERTISEMENT

Sealed bids, in single copy only, subject to the conditions herein, will be received at the office of the Director of Public Works, Manila, until 11:00 a.m., on November 9, 1955, and then publicly opened for the construction of a rockfill landing approach and timber landing in the Port of Puerto Bello, municipality of San Francisco, province of Cebu, in accordance with specifications and B. P. W. plans, set No. DPH-357-V, sheets 1 to 6 inclusive. Bids will be opened in Manila only.

As a requisite for prequalification, the contractor must have the amount of P3,000 in cash, credit line with a reputable banking firm, or a combination of cash and credit line.

Contractor's Confidential Qualifications Statements (Pre-C-2) and (Pre-C-1) must be received at the Division of Ports and Harbors, Bureau of Public Works, Manila, or in the offices of the District Engineers of Cebu and Iloilo, on or before 4:00 p.m., November 5, 1955, and November 3, 1955, respectively, for prequalification.

Additional information relative to the above bidding may be obtained at the Division of Ports and Harbors, Bureau of Public Works, Manila.

JULIAN A. BUENDIA
Director of Public Works

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND COMMUNICATIONS
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WORKS
MANILA

September 26, 1955

ADVERTISEMENT

Sealed bids, in single copy only, subject to the conditions herein, will be received at the office of the Director of Public Works, Manila, until 11:00 a.m., on November 11, 1955, and then publicly opened for the construction of timber landing extension in the Port of Gingoog, municipality of Gingoog, province of Misamis Oriental, in accordance with specifications and B. P. W. plans set No. DPH-385-V sheets 1 to 6 inclusive. Bids will be opened in Manila only.

As a requisite for prequalification, the contractor must have the amount of P6,000 in cash, credit line with a reputable banking firm, or a combination of cash and credit line.

Contractor's Confidential Qualifications Statements (Pre-C-2) and (Pre-C-1) must be received at the Division of Ports and Harbors, Bureau of Public Works, Manila, or in the offices of the District Engineers of Misamis Oriental, Cebu and Iloilo, on or before 4:00 p.m., November 9, 1955 and November 5, 1955, respectively, for prequalification.

Additional information relative to the above bidding may be obtained at the Division of Ports and Harbors, Bureau of Public Works, Manila.

JULIAN A. BUENDIA
Director of Public Works

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND COMMUNICATIONS
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WORKS
MANILA

September 29, 1955

ADVERTISEMENT

Sealed bids, in single copy only, subject to the conditions herein, will be received at the office of the Director of Public Works, Manila, until 11:00 a.m., on November 12, 1955, and then publicly opened for the construction of a reinforced concrete wharf in the Port of Pagadian, municipality of Pagadian, province of Zamboanga del Sur, in accordance with specifications and B. P. W. plans, set No. DPH-362-V, sheets 1 to 8 inclusive. Bids will be opened in Manila only.

As a requisite for prequalification, the contractor must have the amount of ₱8,000 in cash, credit line with a reputable banking firm, or a combination of cash and credit line.

Contractor's Confidential Qualifications Statements Pre-C-2 and Pre-C-1 must be received at the Division of Ports and Harbors, Bureau of Public Works, Manila, or in the offices of the District Engineers of Zamboanga del Sur, and Cebu, and the City Engineer of Zamboanga City, on or before 4:00 p.m., November 10, 1955, and November 7, 1955, respectively, for prequalification.

Additional information relative to the above bidding may be obtained at the Division of Ports and Harbors, Bureau of Public Works, Manila.

JULIAN A. BUENDIA
Director of Public Works

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND COMMUNICATIONS
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WORKS
OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ENGINEERS
SAN FERNANDO, LA UNION

September 20, 1955

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Sealed proposals plainly marked "Proposal for the re-construction of Aringay Municipal Building,

Aringay, La Union", will be received at the office of the District Engineer, San Fernando, La Union, until 11:00 a.m., October 5, 1955, and then publicly opened for furnishing all materials, labor, equipment, plant and other facilities for the satisfactory performance of all work necessary for the re-construction of the building from the 2nd floor and up including stairs from 1st floor to 2nd floor of Aringay Municipal Building, Aringay, La Union, in strict accordance with the drawings and specifications, on file in the District Engineer's Office, except the following:

1. Ceiling joists and boards
2. Partition boards and studs
3. Doors and windows
4. Painting
5. Wall framing and siding

Instructions to bidders, general conditions, proposal forms and plans and specifications are available for issue at the office above-named to prospective bidders who have filed a satisfactory "Confidential Statement" as prescribed by chapter XXII-1 of the Bureau of Public Works Manual" and are eligible in accordance with the provisions of section 1 of Act No. 4239. A proposal by a bidder who had not been issued plans and specifications will be rejected. Additional information will be furnished on request.

A deposit of ₱10 is required for the plans and specifications which must be returned within 20 days from the opening of bids, by those taking part in the public bidding and within 5 days by those not participating, otherwise the deposit will be forfeited to the Government.

Bidders are requested to be present at the time stated above when bids for the work will be opened.

Attention is invited to the provision of section 1 of Act No. 4239; to Commonwealth Act No. 138; to Republic Act No. 76 and to Republic Act No. 602 to which all contractors on Government works are amenable.

Bids must be accompanied by a proposal bond specifically applied for this notice, in the form of cash, surety bond, certified check or certificate of fixed deposits issued by any reputable banking institution payable to the District Engineer of La Union, in the sum of 5 per cent of the amount of bid, that the successful bidder will enter into contract within 5 days from the date he receives the notice of award, otherwise the deposit shall be forfeited in favor of the Government. Deposits of the unsuccessful bidders shall be returned immediately after the opening of bids.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids, to waive any informality therein or to accept such bids as may be considered most advantageous to the Government.

JOSE L. LACHICA
District Engineer

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND COMMUNICATIONS
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WORKS
MANILA

October 1, 1955

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Sealed proposals plainly marked "Proposal for the proposed Bureau of Agricultural Extension Building, DANR, Diliman, Quezon City", will be received at the office of the Director of Public Works, Manila, until 11:00 a.m., November 12, 1955, and then publicly opened for furnishing all the materials, labor and plant and the construction of the proposed Bureau of Agricultural Extension Building, Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources, Diliman, Quezon City, complete in accordance with plans and specifications, set DA-1151-R.

As a requisite for qualification, the contractor must have the amount of ₱250,000 in cash, credit line with a reputable banking firm, or combination of cash or credit line.

Contractor's Confidential Qualification Statements Pre-C-1 and Pre-C-2 must be received at the Division of Architecture, Bureau of Public Works, Manila, on or before 2:00 p.m., November 4, 1955, for pre-qualification.

Additional information relative to this bidding may be obtained at the above-named office.

JULIAN A. BUENDIA
Director of Public Works

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND COMMUNICATIONS
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WORKS
MANILA

October 1, 1955

ADVERTISEMENT

Sealed bids, in single copy only, subject to the conditions herein, will be received at the office of the Director of Public Works, Manila, until 11:00 a.m., October 18, 1955, and then publicly opened for the electrical wiring of the proposed Bureau of Posts Annex Building, Plaza Lawton, Manila, in accordance with plans and specifications.

To obtain a copy of the plans and specifications for this project, prospective bidders should present to the Chairman, Committee on Pre-Qualifications and Awards, Mechanical-Electrical Division, Bureau of Public Works, Manila, Forms Pre-C-1, Pre-C-2 and Pre-C-3, duly accomplished on or before October 12, 1955, for processing and approval. If approved, a deposit of ₱10 will be required for the plans and specifications. After said date, no plans and specifications will be issued.

Additional information relative to the above bidding may be obtained at the above named office.

JULIAN A. BUENDIA
Director of Public Works

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND COMMUNICATIONS
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WORKS
MANILA

October 4, 1955

ADVERTISEMENT

Sealed bids, in single copy only, subject to the conditions herein, will be received at the office of the Director of Public Works, Manila, until 11:00 a.m., November 15, 1955, and then publicly opened for the construction of a reclamation area and cargo shed in the Port of Tilic, Lubang island, province of Mindoro Occidental, in accordance with specifications and B. P. W. plans, set No. DPH-391-V, sheets 1 to 2 inclusive. Bids will be opened in Manila only.

As a requisite for prequalification, the contractor must have the amount of ₱2,000 in cash, credit line with a reputable banking firm, or a combination of cash and credit line.

Contractor's Confidential Qualifications Statements (Pre-C-2) and (Pre-C-1) must be received at the Division of Ports and Harbors, Bureau of Public Works, Manila, or in the offices of the District Engineers of Mindoro Occidental and Batangas, on or before 4:00 p.m., November 12, 1955, and November 9, 1955, respectively, for prequalification.

Additional information relative to the above bidding may be obtained at the Division of Ports and Harbors, Bureau of Public Works, Manila.

JULIAN A. BUENDIA
Director of Public Works

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND COMMUNICATIONS
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WORKS
OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ENGINEER
BACOLOD CITY

September 21, 1955

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Sealed bids, in single copy only, subject to the conditions set forth herein, will be received at the office of the District Engineer, Bacolod City, Negros Occidental, until 11:00 a.m., October 21, 1955, and then publicly opened for furnishing all the materials, labor and plant, and performing the work for constructing complete, in accordance with the plans and specifications, the proposed barrio school buildings enumerated below in the province of Negros Occidental, based on B. P. W. standard

plan No. 1-2-3-4 semi-permanent wooden construction with concrete floor on fill.

- (a) La Granja Barrio School Building, La Carlota.
- (b) Soledad Barrio School Building, Binalbagan.

Every prospective bidder shall be required to present evidence that he has at least ₱3,000 exclusively earmarked to finance the projects, which may be in the form of cash; a combination of cash and credit line and/or credit line with a reputable bank.

All prospective bidders shall be pre-qualified on the basis of the information submitted by them on Forms Nos. Pre-C-1 and Pre-C-2, which will be issued free to prospective bidders upon request at the office of the District Engineer, Bacolod City, Negros Occidental. Deadline for filing Pre-C-1, October 11, 1955 and Pre-C-2, October 13, 1955.

Instructions to bidders, general conditions, proposal forms and plans and specifications are available for issue at the office of the District Engineer of Negros Occidental, Bacolod City, to prospective bidders who have filed a satisfactory "Confidential Statement" as prescribed by Chapter XXII-1 of the "Bureau of Public Works Manual" and are eligible in accordance with the provisions of section 1 of Act No. 4239. A proposal by a bidder who had not been issued plans and specifications will be rejected. Additional information will be furnished on request.

A deposit of ₱25 is required for the plans and specifications which must be returned within 20 days from the opening of bids, by those taking part in the public bidding and within 5 days by those not participating, otherwise, the deposit will be forfeited to the Government.

All bids must be submitted at the office of the District Engineer of Negros Occidental, Bacolod City, by messenger, in person or transmitted by registered mail and received prior to the date and hour of the opening of bids.

Attention is invited to the provisions of section 1 of Act No. 4239; to Commonwealth Act No. 138; to Republic Act No. 76; and to Republic Act No. 602, to which all contractors on government work are amenable.

Bids must be accompanied by a proposal bond in the form of cash, surety bond, certified checks or certificates of fixed deposits issued by any reputable banking institution payable to the Director of Public Works, Manila, in the sum of 5 per cent of the amount of bid.

The right is reserved as the interest of the Government may require to reject any or all bids, to waive any informality therein, or to accept such bid as may be considered most advantageous to the Government.

CARLOS Y. SALCEDO
Civil Engineer
(In Charge of Office)

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND COMMUNICATIONS
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WORKS
OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ENGINEER
BACOLOD CITY

September 23, 1955

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Sealed bids, in single copy only, subject to the conditions set forth herein, will be received at the office of the District Engineer, Bacolod City, Negros Occidental, until 11:00 a.m., October 27, 1955, and then publicly opened for furnishing all the materials, labor and plant, and performing the work for constructing complete, in accordance with the plans and specifications, based on the standard plan No. 1-2-3-4, semi-permanent wooden construction with concrete floor on fill for the following schools:

- (a) Purisima Concepcion School Building, Silay, Negros Occidental; and
- (b) Adela School Building, Silay, Negros Occidental.

Every prospective bidder shall be required to present evidence that he has at least ₱1,500 exclusively earmarked to finance the projects, which may be in the form of cash; a combination of cash and credit line and/or credit line with a reputable bank.

All prospective bidders shall be pre-qualified on the basis of the information submitted by them on Forms Nos. Pre-C-1 and Pre-C-2, which will be issued free to prospective bidders upon request at the office of the District Engineer, Bacolod City, Negros Occidental. Deadline for filing Pre-C-1, October 17, 1955 and Pre-C-2, October 19, 1955.

Instructions to bidders, general conditions, proposal forms and plans and specifications are available for issue at the office of the District Engineer of Negros Occidental, Bacolod City, to prospective bidders who have filed a satisfactory "Confidential Statement" as prescribed by Chapter XXII-1 of the "Bureau of Public Works Manual" and are eligible in accordance with the provisions of section 1 of Act No. 4239. A proposal by a bidder who had not been issued plans and specifications will be rejected. Additional information will be furnished on request.

A deposit of ₱25 is required for the plans and specifications which must be returned within 20 days from the opening of bids, by those taking part in the public bidding and within 5 days by those not participating, otherwise, the deposit will be forfeited to the Government.

All bids must be submitted at the office of the District Engineer of Negros Occidental, Bacolod City, by messenger, in person or transmitted by registered mail and received prior to the date and hour of the opening of bids.

Attention is invited to the provisions of section 1 of Act No. 4239; to Commonwealth Act No. 138;

to Republic Act No. 76; and to Republic Act No. 602, to which all contractors on government work are amenable.

Bids must be accompanied by a proposal bond in the form of cash, surety bond, certified checks or certificates of fixed deposits issued by any reputable banking institution payable to the Director of Public Works, Manila, in the sum of 5 per cent of the amount of bid.

The right is reserved as the interest of the Government may require to reject any or all bids, to waive any informality therein, or to accept such bid as may be considered most advantageous to the Government.

CARLOS Y. SALCEDO
Civil Engineer
(In Charge of Office)

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND COMMUNICATIONS
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WORKS
OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ENGINEER
BACOLOD CITY

September 21, 1955

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Sealed bids, in single copy only, subject to the conditions set forth herein, will be received at the office of the District Engineer, Bacolod City, Negros Occidental, until 11:00 a.m., October 21, 1955, and then publicly opened for furnishing all the materials, labor and plant, and performing the work for constructing complete, in accordance with the plans and specifications, the proposed barrio school buildings enumerated below in the province of Negros Occidental, based on B. P. W. Standard plan No. 1-2-3-4 (revised) and No. 10.

- (a) Guadalupe Elementary School Building, San Carlos;
- (b) Gen. Luna Barrio School Building, Toboso;
- (c) Katingal-an Barrio School Building; San Carlos; and
- (d) Calatrava Central School Building, Calatrava.

Every prospective bidder shall be required to present evidence that he has at least P6,000 exclusively earmarked to finance the projects, which may be in the form of cash; a combination of cash and credit line and/or credit line with a reputable bank.

All prospective bidders shall be pre-qualified on the basis of the information submitted by them on Forms Nos. Pre-C-1 and Pre-C-2, which will be issued free to prospective bidders upon request at the office of the District Engineer, Bacolod City, Negros Occidental. Deadline for filing Pre-C-1 October 11, 1955 and Pre-C-2 October 13, 1955.

Instructions to bidders, general conditions, proposal forms and plans and specifications are available for issue at the office of the District Engineer

of Negros Occidental, Bacolod City, to prospective bidders who have filed a satisfactory "Confidential Statement" as prescribed by Chapter XXII-1 of the "Bureau of Public Works Manual" and are eligible in accordance with the provisions of section 1 of Act No. 4239. A proposal by a bidder who had not been issued plans and specifications will be rejected. Additional information will be furnished on request.

A deposit of P25 is required for the plans and specifications which must be returned within 20 days from the opening of bids, by those taking part in the public bidding and within 5 days by those not participating, otherwise, the deposit will be forfeited to the Government.

All bids must be submitted at the office of the District Engineer of Negros Occidental, Bacolod City, by messenger, in person or transmitted by registered mail and received prior to the date and hour of the opening of bids.

Attention is invited to the provisions of section 1 of Act No. 4239; to Commonwealth Act No. 138; to Republic Act No. 76; and to Republic Act No. 602, to which all contractors on government work are amenable.

Bids must be accompanied by a proposal bond in the form of cash, surety bond, certified checks or certificates of fixed deposits issued by any reputable banking institution payable to the Director of Public Works, Manila, in the sum of 5 per cent of the amount of bid.

The right is reserved as the interest of the Government may require to reject any or all bids, to waive any informality therein, or to accept such bid as may be considered most advantageous to the Government.

CARLOS Y. SALCEDO
Civil Engineer
(In Charge of Office)

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND COMMUNICATIONS
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WORKS
OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ENGINEER
BANGUED, ABRA

October 5, 1955

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Sealed proposal in single copy plainly marked "Proposal for the construction of B. P. W. Standard Presidencia Building (Sudipen Type) at San Isidro, Abra," will be received at the office of the District Engineer, Bangued, Abra, until 11:00 a.m., October 24, 1955, and then publicly opened for furnishing all the materials, labor and plant for the construction of a Sudipen Type Presidencia Building at San Isidro, Abra.

Instructions to bidders, general conditions and plans and specifications are available for issue at the office of the District Engineer to prospective

bidders who have filed a satisfactory "Confidential Statement", as prescribed by Chapter XXII-1 of the Bureau of Public Works Manual and are eligible in accordance with the provisions of section 1 of Act No. 4239. A proposal by a bidder who have not been issued Plans and Specifications will be rejected. Additional information will be furnished upon request.

A deposit of P10 is requested for the plans and specifications which must be returned within 20 days from the opening of bids by those taking part in the public bidding and within 5 days by those not participating, otherwise, the deposit will be forfeited to the Government.

Attention is invited to the provisions of section 1 of Act No. 4239, to Commonwealth Act No. 211 as amended, to which all contractors on Government work are amenable.

Bids must be accompanied by a proposal bond in the form of cash, surety bond, or certified check issued by any reputable banking institution, payable to the Director of Public Works, or to the Provincial Treasurer, Bangued, Abra, in the sum of 5 per cent of the amount of the bid.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids, to waive any informality therein, or to accept such bid as may be considered most advantageous to the Government.

JULIO F. TONGSON
District Engineer

[10-12]

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND COMMUNICATIONS
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WORKS
OFFICE OF THE HIGHWAY DISTRICT ENGINEER
BANGUED, ABRA

October 6, 1955

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Sealed proposal in single copy plainly marked: "Completion of Nurses' Quarters, Abra Emergency Hospital, Bangued, Abra," will be received at the office of the District Engineer, Bangued, Abra, until 11:00 a.m., October 27, 1955, and then publicly opened for the completion of Nurses' Quarters, Abra Emergency Hospital, Bangued, Abra.

Instructions to bidders, general conditions and plans and specifications are available for issue at the office of the District Engineer to prospective bidders who have filed a satisfactory "Confidential Statement", and prescribed by Chapter XXII-1 of the Bureau of Public Works Manual, and are eligible in accordance with the provisions of section 1 of Act No. 4239. A proposal by a bidder who has not been issued plans and specifications will be rejected. Additional information will be furnished on request.

A deposit of P10 is required for the plans and specifications which must be returned within 20 days from the opening of bids by those taking part in the public bidding, and within 5 days by

those not participating, otherwise, the deposit will be forfeited to the Government.

Attention is invited to the provisions of section 1 of Act No. 4239 to Commonwealth Act No. 211 as amended, to which all contractors on Government work are amenable.

Bids must be accompanied by a proposal bond in the form of cash, surety bond, or certified check issued by any reputable banking institution, payable to the Director of Public Works or the Provincial Treasurer, Bangued, Abra, in the sum of 5 per cent of the amount of bid.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids, to waive any informality therein, or to accept such bid as may be considered most advantageous to the Government.

JULIO F. TONGSON
District Engineer

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND COMMUNICATIONS
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WORKS
MANILA

October 5, 1955

ADVERTISEMENT

Sealed bids, in single copy only, subject to the conditions herein, will be received at the office of the Director of Public Works, Manila, until 11:00 a.m., October 22, 1955, and then publicly opened for the air-conditioning of the offices of the Secretary, Undersecretary and Administrative Division of the Department of Public Works and Communications, Post Office Building, Manila, in accordance with the plans and specifications.

To obtain a copy of the plans and specifications for this project, prospective bidders should present to the Chairman, Committee on Pre-Qualifications and Awards, Mechanical-Electrical Division, Bureau of Public Works, Manila, Forms Pre-C-1, Pre-C-2 and Pre-C-3 duly accomplished on or before October 17, 1955, for processing and approval. If approved, a deposit of P10 will be required for the plans and specifications.

Additional information relative to the above bidding may be obtained at the above named Office.

JULIAN A. BUENDIA
Director of Public Works

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND COMMUNICATIONS
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WORKS
MANILA

October 6, 1955

ADVERTISEMENT

Sealed bids, in single copy only, subject to the conditions herein, will be received at the office of the Director of Public Works, Manila, until 11:00

a.m., on November 17, 1955, and then publicly opened for the construction of a Reclamation Area in the Port of Iligan, Iligan City, in accordance with the specifications and B. P. W. plans, set No. DPH-365-V, sheet 1 only. Bids will be opened in Manila only.

As a requisite for prequalification, the contractor must have the amount of ₱5,000 in cash, credit line with a reputable banking firm, or a combination of cash and credit line.

Contractor's Confidential Qualifications Statements (Pre-C-2) and (Pre-C-1) must be received at the Division of Ports and Harbors, Bureau of Public Works, Manila, or in the office of the City Engineer of Iligan City and the District Engineers of Cebu and Davao, on or before 4:00 p.m., November 15, 1955, and November 11, 1955, respectively, for prequalification.

Additional information relative to the above bidding may be obtained at the Division of Ports and Harbors, Bureau of Public Works, Manila.

JULIAN A. BUENDIA
Director of Public Works

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND COMMUNICATIONS
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WORKS
MANILA

October 7, 1955

ADVERTISEMENT

Sealed bids, in single copy only, subject to the conditions herein, will be received at the office of the Director of Public Works, Manila, until 11:00 a.m., November 14, 1955, and then publicly opened for the construction of a standard four-room dwelling, at Matabao Island Lighthouse Station, municipality of San Fernando, province of Masbate, in accordance with specifications and B. P. W. plans, set No. DPH-338-V, sheets 1 and 2 inclusive. Bids will be opened in Manila only.

As a requisite for prequalification, the contractor must have the amount of ₱1,500 in cash, credit line with a reputable banking firm, or a combination of cash and credit line.

Contractor's Confidential Qualifications Statements (Pre-C-2) and (Pre-C-1) must be received at the Division of Ports and Harbors, Bureau of Public Works, Manila, or in the offices of the District Engineers of Masbate, Cebu, and Mindoro Oriental, on or before 4:00 p.m., November 11, 1955, and November 9, 1955, respectively, for prequalification.

Additional information relative to the above bidding may be obtained at the Division of Ports and Harbors, Bureau of Public Works, Manila.

JULIAN A. BUENDIA
Director of Public Works

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND COMMUNICATIONS
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WORKS
MANILA

October 8, 1955

ADVERTISEMENT

Sealed bids, in single copy only, subject to the conditions herein, will be received at the office of the Director of Public Works, Manila, until 11:00 a.m., on November 19, 1955, and then publicly opened for the construction of a standard five-room dwelling at the Cape San Agustin Lighthouse Station, municipality of Governor Generoso, province of Davao, in accordance with specifications and B. P. W. plans, set No. DPH-340-A, sheets 1 and 2 inclusive. Bids will be opened in Manila only.

As a requisite for prequalification, the contractor must have the amount of ₱1,500 in cash, credit line with a reputable banking firm, or a combination of cash and credit line.

Contractor's Confidential Qualifications Statements (Pre-C-2) and (Pre-C-1) must be received at the Division of Ports and Harbors, Bureau of Public Works, Manila, or in the office of the District Engineer of Davao, on or before 4:00 p.m., November 17, 1955, and November 14, 1955, respectively, for prequalification.

Additional information relative to the above bidding may be obtained at the Division of Ports and Harbors, Bureau of Public Works, Manila.

JULIAN A. BUENDIA
Director of Public Works

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND COMMUNICATIONS
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WORKS
MANILA

October 10, 1955

ADVERTISEMENT

Sealed bids, in single copy only, subject to the conditions herein, will be received at the office of the Director of Public Works, Manila, until 11:00 a.m., on November 21, 1955, and then publicly opened for the construction of a rockfilled causeway at the Port of Kauswagan, municipality of Kauswagan, province of Lanao, in accordance with specifications and B. P. W. plans, set No. DPH-392-V, sheet 1 only. Bids will be opened in Manila only.

As a requisite for prequalification, the contractor must have the amount of ₱2,000 in cash, credit line with a reputable banking firm, or a combination of cash and credit line.

Contractor's Confidential Qualifications Statements (Pre-C-2) and (Pre-C-1) must be received at the Division of Ports and Harbors, Bureau of Public Works, Manila, or in the offices of the Dis-

strict Engineers of Lanao, Cebu, and Davao, on or before 4:00 a.m., November 19, 1955 and November 15, 1955, respectively, for prequalification.

Additional information relative to the above bidding may be obtained at the Division of Ports and Harbors, Bureau of Public Works, Manila.

JULIAN A. BUENDIA
Director of Public Works

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND COMMUNICATIONS
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WORKS
OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ENGINEER
BACOLOD CITY

September 29, 1955

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Sealed Bids, in single copy only, subject to the conditions set forth herein, will be received at the office of the District Engineer, Bacolod City, Negros Occidental, until 11:00 a.m., October 28, 1955, and then publicly opened for furnishing all the materials, labor and plant, and performing the work for constructing complete, in accordance with the plans and specifications, for the following school buildings:

- (a) Nanca Barrio School, Seravia.
- (b) Caduha-an Barrio School, Cadiz.
- (c) Mabini Barrio School, Cadiz.

Every prospective bidder shall be required to present evidence that he has at least P3,800 exclusively earmarked to finance the project (s), which may be in the form of cash, a combination of cash and credit line and/or credit line with a reputable bank.

All prospective bidders shall be pre-qualified on the basis of the information submitted by them on Forms Nos. Pre-C-1 and Pre-C-2, which will be issued free to prospective bidders upon request at the office of the District Engineer, Bacolod City, Negros Occidental. Deadline for filing Pre-C-1, October 18, 1955 and Pre-C-2, October 20, 1955.

Instructions to bidders, general conditions, proposal forms and plans and specifications are available for issue at the office of the District Engineer of Negros Occidental, Bacolod City, to prospective bidders who have filed a satisfactory "Confidential Statement" as prescribed by Chapter XXII-1 of the "Bureau of Public Works Manual" and are eligible in accordance with the provisions of section 1 of of Act No. 4239. A proposal by a bidder who had not been issued plans and specifications will be rejected. Additional information will be furnished on request.

A deposit of P25 is required for the plans and specifications which must be returned within 20 days from the opening of bids, by those taking part in the public bidding and within 5 days by

those not participating, otherwise, the deposit will be forfeited to the government.

All bids must be submitted at the office of the District Engineer of Negros Occidental, Bacolod City, by messenger, in person or transmitted by registered mail and received prior to the date and hour of the opening of bids.

Attention is invited to the provisions of section 1 of Act No. 4239; to Commonwealth Act No. 138; to Republic Act No. 76; and to Republic Act No. 602, to which all contractors on government work are amenable.

Bids must be accompanied by a proposal bond in the form of cash, surety bond, certified checks or certificates of fix deposits issued by any reputable banking institution payable to the Director of Public Works, Manila, in the sum of 5 per cent of the amount of bid.

The right is reserved as the interest of the Government may require to reject any or all bids, to waive any informality therein, or to accept such bid as may be considered most advantageous to the government.

For and in the absence of the District Engineer:

CARLOS Y. SALCEDO
Supervising Project Engineer
(In Charge of Office)

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND COMMUNICATIONS
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WORKS
OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ENGINEER
BACOLOD CITY

September 28, 1955

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Sealed bids, in single copy only, subject to the conditions set forth herein, will be received at the office of the District Engineer, Bacolod City, Negros Occidental, until 11:00 a.m., October 28, 1955, and then publicly opened for furnishing all the materials, labor and plant, and performing the work for constructing complete, in accordance with the plans and specifications, for the following school buildings enumerated below:

- (a) Valladolid Elementary School, Valladolid.
- (b) Lacaron Barrio School, Valladolid.
- (c) Sibuco Barrio School, San Enrique.

Every prospective bidder shall be required to present evidence that he has at least P4,000 exclusively earmarked to finance the project (s), which may be in the form of cash; a combination of cash and credit line and/or credit line with a reputable bank.

All prospective bidders shall be pre-qualified on the basis of the information submitted by them on Forms No. Pre-C-1 and Pre-C-2, which will be issued free to prospective bidders upon request at

the office of the District Engineer, Bacolod City, Negros Occidental. Deadline for filing Pre-C-1, October 18, 1955 and Pre-C-2, October 20, 1955.

Instructions to bidders, general conditions, proposal forms and plans and specifications are available for issue at the office of the District Engineer of Negros Occidental, Bacolod City, to prospective bidders who have filed a satisfactory "Confidential Statement" as prescribed by Chapter XXII-1 of the "Bureau of Public Works Manual" and are eligible in accordance with the provisions of section 1 of Act No. 4239. A proposal by a bidder who had not been issued plans and specifications will be rejected. Additional information will be furnished on request.

A deposit of P25 is required for the plans and specifications which must be returned within 20 days from the opening of bids, by those taking part in the public bidding and within 5 days by those not participating, otherwise, the deposit will be forfeited to the government.

All bids must be submitted at the office of the District Engineer of Negros Occidental, Bacolod City, by messenger, in person or transmitted by registered mail and received prior to the date and hour of the opening of bids.

Attention is invited to the provisions of section 1 of Act No. 4239; to Commonwealth Act No. 138; to Republic Act No. 76; and to Republic Act No. 602, to which all contractors on government work are amenable.

Bids must be accompanied by a proposal bond in the form of cash, surety bond, certified checks or certificates of fixed deposits issued by any reputable banking institution payable to the Director of Public Works, Manila, in the sum of 5 per cent of the amount of bid.

The right is reserved as the interest of the government may require to reject any or all bids, to waive any informality therein, or to accept such bid as may be considered most advantageous to the Government.

CARLOS Y. SALCEDO
Civil Engineer
(In Charge of Office)

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND COMMUNICATIONS
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WORKS
OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ENGINEER

September 29, 1955

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Sealed proposals plainly marked "Proposal for constructing complete the proposed 3-room San Jose Central School Building without painting, at San Jose, Mindoro Occidental," will be received at the office of the Director of Public Works, Manila, and in the office of the Highway District Engineer,

Mamburao, Mindoro Occidental, until 11 o'clock a.m., November 22, 1955, and then publicly opened for furnishing all materials, labor and plant required and constructing complete the three room San Jose Central School Building, without painting, at San Jose, Mindoro Occidental, in accordance with B.P.W. standard plans and specifications 1-2-3-4 room type, semi-permanent.

To obtain a copy of the plans and specifications for this project, prospective bidders should present to the Chairman, Committee on Pre-Qualifications and Awards, Bureau of Public Works, Manila or office of the Highway District Engineer, Mamburao, Mindoro Occidental, Forms Pre-C-1, Pre-C-2 and Pre-C-3, duly accomplished on or before November 10, 1955, for processing and approval. After this date, no plans and specifications will be issued.

Instructions to bidders, general conditions, proposal forms and plans and specifications are available for issue at the offices above-named to prospective bidders who have filed a satisfactory "Confidential Statement" as prescribed by Chapter XXII-1 of the Bureau of Public Works Manual, and are eligible in accordance with the provisions of section 1 of Act No. 4239. A proposal by a bidder who had not been issued plans and specifications will be rejected. Additional information will be furnished on request.

A deposit of P20 is required for the plans and specifications which must be returned within 20 days from the opening of bids by those taking part in the public bidding and within 5 days by those not participating, otherwise the deposit will be forfeited to the government.

Bidders are requested to be present at the time stated above, when bids for the work will be opened.

Attention is invited to the provisions of section 1 of Act No. 4239; Commonwealth Act No. 138; to Republic Act No. 76, and to Republic Act No. 602, to which all contractors on Government works are amenable.

Bids must be accompanied by a proposal bond in the form of cash, surety bond, certified checks or certificates of fixed deposits issued by any reputable banking institution payable to the Director of Public Works, Manila, or the Provincial Treasurer, Mamburao, Mindoro Occidental, in the sum of 5 per cent of the amount of bid.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids, to waive any informality therein, or to accept such bid as may be considered most advantageous to the Government.

For and in the absence of the Highway District Engineer:

JOSE L. GUCE
Acting Assistant Civil Engineer

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND COMMUNICATIONS
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WORKS
MANILA

October 15, 1954

ADVERTISEMENT

Sealed bids, in single copy only, subject to the conditions herein, will be received at the office of the Director of Public Works, Manila, until 11:00 a.m., on November 23, 1955, and then publicly opened for the construction of a standard four-room dwelling at the Saluag Lighthouse Station, municipality of Sitangkai, province of Sulu, in accordance with specifications and B. P. W. plans, set No. DPH-358-V, sheets 1 and 2 inclusive. Bids will be opened in Manila only.

As a requisite for prequalification, the contractor must have the amount of P1,500 in cash, credit line with a reputable banking firm, or a combination of cash and credit line.

Contractor's Confidential Qualifications Statements (Pre-C-2) and (Pre-C-1) must be received at the Division of Ports and Harbors, Bureau of Public Works, Manila, or in the office of the District Engineers of Sulu and Cebu, and the City Engineer of Zamboanga City, on or before 4:00 p.m., November 21, 1955, and November 17, 1955, respectively, for prequalifications.

Additional information relative to the above bidding may be obtained at the Division of Ports and Harbors, Bureau of Public Works, Manila.

JULIAN A. BUENDIA
Director of Public Works

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND COMMUNICATIONS
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WORKS
MANILA

October 19, 1955

ADVERTISEMENT

Sealed bids, in single copy only, subject to the conditions herein, will be received at the office of the Director of Public Works, Manila, until 11:00 a.m., on November 5, 1955, and then publicly opened for the Electrical wiring of the proposed office of the Secretary, Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources, Diliman, Quezon City, in accordance with plans and specifications.

To obtain a copy of the plans and specifications for this project, the prospective bidders should present to the Chairman, Committee on Pre-Qualifications and Awards Mechanical-Electrical Division, Bureau of Public Works, Manila, Forms Pre-C-1, Pre-C-2 and Pre-C-3, duly accomplished on or before November 1, 1955, for processing and approval. If approved, a deposit of P20 will be required for the plans and specifications. After said date, no plans and specifications will be issued.

The prospective bidders must show, that he has available for this project, the amount of P25,000 in cash or credit line from a reputable bank, before he will be issued plans and specifications.

Additional information relative to the above bidding may be obtained at the above-named office.

JULIAN A. BUENDIA
Director of Public Works

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND COMMUNICATIONS
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WORKS
MANILA

October 20, 1955

Sealed proposals plainly marked "Proposal for the proposed Manila International Airport Terminal (stage one construction) Paranaque, Rizal", will be received at the office of the Director of Public Works, Manila, until 11:00 a.m., December 10, 1955, and then publicly opened for furnishing all the materials, labor and plant and the construction of the proposed Manila International Airport Terminal (stage one construction) Paranaque, Rizal, complete in accordance with plans and specifications, sets DA-1155-R and DA-1155a-R.

As a requisite for qualification, the contractor must have the amount of P250,000 in cash, credit line with a reputable banking firm, or combination of cash or credit line.

Contractor's Confidential Qualification Statements Pre-C-1 and Pre-C-2 must be received at the Division of Architecture, Bureau of Public Works, Manila, on or before 2:00 p.m., November 29, 1955, for pre-qualification.

Additional information relative to this bidding may be obtained at the above-named office or offices.

JULIAN A. BUENDIA
Director of Public Works

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND COMMUNICATIONS
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WORKS
OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ENGINEER
BACOLOD CITY

October 7, 1955

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Sealed bids, in single copy only, subject to the conditions set forth herein, will be received at the office of the District Engineer, Bacolod City, Negros Occidental, until 11:00 a.m., November 10, 1955, and then publicly opened for furnishing all the materials, labor and plant, and performing the work for constructing complete, in accordance with the plans and specifications, for the following school buildings:

- (a) Toboso Central School, Toboso.
- (b) Toboso Central School (reconstruction), Toboso.
- (c) Sagay Central School, Sagay.
- (d) Gil Lopez Barrio School, Sagay.

Every prospective bidder shall be required to present evidence that he has at least ₱6,000 exclusively earmarked to finance the project (s), which may be in the form of cash; a combination of cash and credit line and/or credit line with a reputable bank.

All prospective bidders shall be pre-qualified on the basis of the information submitted by them on Forms Nos. Pre-C-1 and Pre-C-2, which will be issued free to prospective bidders upon request at the Office of the District Engineer, Bacolod City, Negros Occidental. Deadline for filing Pre-C-1, October 31, 1955, and Pre-C-2, November 2, 1955.

Instructions to bidders, general conditions, proposal forms and plans and specifications are available for issue at the office of the District Engineer of Negros Occidental, Bacolod City, to prospective bidders who have filed a satisfactory "Confidential Statement" as prescribed by Chapter XXII-1 of the "Bureau of Public Works Manual" and are eligible in accordance with the provisions of section 1 of Act No. 4239. A proposal by a bidder who had not been issued plans and specifications will be rejected.

Additional information will be furnished on request.

A deposit of ₱25 is required for the plans and specifications which must be returned within 20 days from the opening of bids, by those taking part in the public bidding and within 5 days by those not participating, otherwise, the deposit will be forfeited to the Government.

All bids must be submitted at the office of the District Engineer of Negros Occidental, Bacolod City, by messenger, in person or transmitted by registered mail and received prior to the date and hour of the opening of bids.

Attention is invited to the provisions of section 1 of Act No. 4239; to Commonwealth Act No. 138; to Republic Act No. 76; and to Republic Act No. 602, to which all contractors on government work are amenable.

Bids must be accompanied by a proposal bond in the form of cash, surety bond, certified checks or certificates of fixed deposits issued by any reputable banking institution payable to the Director of Public Works, Manila, in the sum of 5 per cent of the amount of bid.

The right is reserved as the interest of the Government may require to reject any or all bids, to waive any informality therein, or to

accept such bid as may be considered most advantageous to the Government.

For and in the absence of the District Engineer:

CARLOS Y. SALCEDO
Supervising Project Engineer
(In Charge of Office)

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND COMMUNICATIONS
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WORKS
OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ENGINEER
BACOLOD CITY

October 7, 1955

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Sealed bids, in single copy only, subject to the conditions set forth herein, will be received at the office of the District Engineer, Bacolod City, Negros Occidental, until 11:00 a.m., November 14, 1955, and then publicly opened for furnishing all the materials, labor and plant, and performing the work for constructing complete, in accordance with the plans and specifications, based on special plan, sets DA-963-R and A-A.

Himamaylan Municipal Building, Himamaylan, Negros Occidental.

Every prospective bidder shall be required to present evidence that he has at least ₱8,000 exclusively earmarked to finance the project (s), which may be in the form of cash, a combination of cash and credit line and/or credit line with a reputable bank.

All prospective bidders shall be pre-qualified on the basis of the information submitted by them on Forms Nos. Pre-C-1 and Pre-C-2, which will be issued free to prospective bidders upon request at the Office of the District Engineer, Bacolod City, Negros Occidental. Deadline for filing Pre-C-1 November 3, 1955, and Pre-C-2, November 5, 1955.

Instructions to bidders, general conditions, proposal forms and plans and specifications are available for issue at the office of the District Engineer of Negros Occidental, Bacolod City, to prospective bidders who have filed a satisfactory "Confidential Statement" as prescribed by Chapter XXII-1 of the "Bureau of Public Works Manual" and are eligible in accordance with the provisions of section 1 of Act No. 4239. A proposal by a bidder who had not been issued plans and specifications will be rejected. Additional information will be furnished on request.

A deposit of ₱25 is required for the plans and specifications which must be returned within 20 days from the opening of bids, by those taking part in the public bidding and within 5 days by

those not participating, otherwise, the deposit will be forfeited to the Government.

All bids must be submitted at the office of the District Engineer of Negros Occidental, Bacolod City, by messenger, in person or transmitted by registered mail and received prior to the date and hour of the opening of bids.

Attention is invited to the provisions of section 1 of Act No. 4239; to Commonwealth Act No. 138; to Republic Act No. 76; and to Republic Act No. 602, to which all contractors on government work are amenable.

Bids must be accompanied by a proposal bond in the form of cash, surety bond, certified checks or certificates of fixed deposits by any reputable banking institution payable to the Director of Public Works, Manila, in the sum of 5 per cent of the amount of bid.

The right is reserved as the interest of the Government may require to reject any or all bids, to waive any informality therein, or to accept such bid as may be considered most advantageous to the Government.

For and in the absence of the District Engineer:

CARLOS Y. SALCEDO
Supervising Project Engineer
(In Charge of Office)

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND COMMUNICATIONS
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WORKS
MANILA

October 22, 1955

ADVERTISEMENT

Sealed bids, in single copy only, subject to the conditions herein, will be received at the office of the Director of Public Works, Manila, and the office of the District Engineer, Romblon, Romblon, until 11:00 a.m., November 16, 1955, and then publicly opened for the electrical wiring of the Badajoz Municipal Building, Badajoz, Romblon, in accordance with plans and specifications.

To obtain a copy of the plans and specifications, the prospective bidders should present to the Chairman, Committee on Pre-Qualifications and Awards, Mechanical-Electrical Division, Bureau of Public Works, Manila, or the District Engineer, Romblon, Romblon, Forms Pre-C-1, Pre-C-2 and Pre-C-3, duly accomplished on or before November 12, 1955, for processing and approval. If approved, a deposit of ₱10 will be required for the plans and specifications. After said date, no plans and specifications will be issued.

The prospective bidders must show, that they have available for this project, the amount of ₱6,000 in cash or credit line from a reputable bank, before they will be issued plans and specifications.

Additional information relative to the above bidding may be obtained at the above-named offices.

JULIAN A. BUENDIA
Director of Public Works

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND COMMUNICATIONS
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WORKS
MANILA

October 21, 1955

ADVERTISEMENT

Sealed bids, in single copy only, subject to the conditions herein, will be received at the office of the Director of Public Works, Manila, and the office of the District Engineer, Batangas, Batangas, until 11:00 a.m., November 14, 1955, and then publicly opened for the electrical wiring of the Batangas Capitol (right wing), Batangas, Batangas, in accordance with plans and specifications.

To obtain a copy of the plans and specifications, the prospective bidders should present to the Chairman, Committee on Pre-Qualifications and Awards, Mech. Elec. Division, Bureau of Public Works, Manila, or the District Engineer, Batangas, Batangas, Forms Pre-C-1, Pre-C-2 and Pre-C-3, duly accomplished on or before November 10, 1955, for processing and approval. If approved, a deposit of ₱10 will be required for the plans and specifications. After said date, no plans and specifications will be issued.

The prospective bidders must show, that they have available for this project, the amount of ₱6,000 in cash or credit line with a reputable bank, before they will be issued plans and specifications.

Additional information relative to the above bidding may be obtained at the above-named offices.

JULIAN A. BUENDIA
Director of Public Works

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
OFFICE OF THE CITY ENGINEER
BAGUIO CITY

October 19, 1955

ADVERTISEMENT

Sealed bids, in single copy only, subject to the conditions contained herein, will be received at the office of the City Engineer, Baguio, until 10:00 a.m., on the 19th day of November, 1955, and then publicly opened for furnishing the materials and performing the work for constructing complete Baguio-Asin road, Baguio City. The net length of the project is 1.50 kms.

Every prospective bidder shall be required to present evidence that he has at least P2,000 cash and P4,000 credit line with a reputable banking firm to finance the proposed work.

All prospective bidders shall be pre-qualified on the basis of the information submitted by them in the B. P. H. Forms Nos. Pre-C-1, 2, and 3. These forms are issued free to prospective bidders upon request at the City Engineer's Office, Baguio, and should be submitted to the office of the City Engineer, Baguio in the following manner:

- (a) Pre-C-1, not later than October 31, 1955.
- (b) Pre-C-2, not later than November 5, 1955.

Approval of this form entitles the prospective bidder to the issuance of plan and proposal book upon making a deposit of P20 to insure their return.

- (c) Pre-C-3, shall be submitted when required.

Full particulars will be furnished, and plans and proposal book will be issued only at the City Engineer's Office, Baguio. Plans and proposal book are available for inspection to any prospective bidder at the Office of the City Engineer, Baguio during the advertisement period.

Attention is invited to the provisions of section 1 of Act No. 4239, to Commonwealth Act No. 541, Republic Act No. 76, Republic Act No. 602, Republic Act No. 946, Bureau of Public Works Administrative Order No. XXII-1f, and Bureau of Public Works Administrative Order No. 3, s. 1953, to which all contractors of government work are amenable.

The right is reserved, as the interest of the Government may require, to reject any or all bids and to waive any informality in the bids received.

EDUARDO DE LOS SANTOS
City Engineer

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND COMMUNICATIONS
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WORKS
OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ENGINEER
BACOLOD CITY

October 14, 1955

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Sealed bids, in single copy only, subject to the conditions set forth herein, will be received at the office of the District Engineer, Bacolod City, Negros Occidental, until 11:00 a.m., November 17, 1955, and then publicly opened for furnishing all the materials, labor and plant, and performing the work for constructing complete, in accordance with the plans and specifications, for the following school buildings enumerated below:

- (a) Talisay Central School, Talisay
- (b) San Jose Estado Barrio School, Victorias
- (c) Victorias Central School, Victorias

Every prospective bidder shall be required to present evidence that he has at least P6,000 exclusively earmarked to finance the project, which may be in the form of cash; a combination of cash and credit line and/or credit line with a reputable bank.

All prospective bidders shall be pre-qualified on the basis of the information submitted by them on Forms Nos. Pre-C-1 and Pre-C-2, which will be issued free to prospective bidders upon request at the office of the District Engineer, Bacolod City, Negros Occidental. Deadline for filing Pre-C-1, November 5, 1955 and Pre-C-2, November 9, 1955.

Instructions to bidders, general conditions, proposal forms and plans and specifications are available for issue at the Office of the District Engineer of Negros Occidental, Bacolod City, to prospective bidders who have filed a satisfactory "Confidential Statement" as prescribed by Chapter XXII-1 of the "Bureau of Public Works Manual" and are eligible in accordance with the provisions of section 1 of Act No. 4239. A proposal by a bidder who had not been issued plans and specifications will be rejected. Additional information will be furnished on request.

A deposit of P25 is required for the plans and specifications which must be returned within 20 days from the opening of bids, by those taking part in the public bidding and within 5 days by those not participating, otherwise, the deposit will be forfeited to the Government.

All bids must be submitted at the Office of the District Engineer of Negros Occidental, Bacolod City, by messenger, in person or transmitted by registered mail and received prior to the date and hour of the opening of bids.

Attention is invited to the provisions of section 1 of Act No. 4239; to Commonwealth Act No. 138; to Republic Act No. 76; and to Republic Act No. 602, to which all contractors on government work are amenable.

Bids must be accompanied by a proposal bond in the form of cash, surety bond, certified checks or certificates of fixed deposits issued by any reputable banking institution payable to the Director of Public Works, Manila, in the sum of 5 per cent of the amount of bid.

The right is reserved as the interest of the Government may require to reject any or all bids, to waive any informality therein, or to accept such bid as may be considered most advantageous to the Government.

For and in the absence of the District Engineer:

ANGEL G. DIAZ
Civil Engineer

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND COMMUNICATIONS
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WORKS
MANILA

October 28, 1955

Sealed proposals plainly marked "Proposal for the proposed Administration Building, Torres High School, Juan Luna Street, Tondo, Manila," will be received at the office of the Director of Public Works, Manila, until 11:00 a.m., December 8, 1955, and then publicly opened for furnishing all the materials, labor and plant and the construction of the proposed Administration Building, Torres High School, Juan Luna Street, Tondo, Manila, complete in accordance with plans and specifications, set No. 551.

As a requisite for qualification, the contractor must have the amount of P25,000 in cash, credit line with a reputable banking firm, or combination of cash or credit line.

Contractor's Confidential Qualification Statements Pre-C-1, and Pre-C-2 must be received at the Division of Architecture, Bureau of Public Works, Manila, on or before 2:00 p.m., December 1, 1955, for pre-qualification.

Additional information relative to this bidding may be obtained at the above-named office.

JULIAN A. BUENDIA
Director of Public Works

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND COMMUNICATIONS
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WORKS
MANILA

October 28, 1955

ADVERTISEMENT

Sealed bids, in single copy only, subject to the conditions herein, will be received at the office of the Director of Public Works, Manila, until 11:00 a.m., on November 29, 1955, and then publicly opened for the construction of a rock causeway extension and pier in the port of Batan, municipality of Batan, province of Capiz, in accordance with specifications and B.P.W. plans, set No. DPH-395-V, sheets 1 to 5 inclusive. Bids will be opened in Manila only.

As a requisite for pre-qualification, the contractor must have the amount of P6,000 in cash, credit line with a reputable banking firm, or a combination of cash and credit line.

Contractor's Confidential Qualifications Statements (Pre-C-2) and (Pre-C-1) must be received at the Division of Ports and Harbors, Bureau of Public Works, Manila, or in the office of the District Engineers of Capiz, Iloilo, and Cebu, on or before 4:00 p.m., November 26, 1955, and November 23, 1955, respectively, for pre-qualification.

Additional information relative to the above bidding may be obtained at the Division of Ports and Harbors, Bureau of Public Works, Manila.

JULIAN A. BUENDIA
Director of Public Works

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND COMMUNICATIONS
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WORKS
MANILA

October 28, 1955

ADVERTISEMENT

Sealed bids, in single copy only, subject to the conditions herein, will be received at the office of the Director of Public Works, Manila, until 11:00 a.m., on November 19, 1955, and then publicly opened for the electrical wiring of the Bureau of Public Works Building at 2nd Street, Port Area, Manila, in accordance with plans and specifications.

To obtain a copy of the plans and specifications, the prospective bidders should present to the Chairman, Committee on Pre-qualifications and Awards, Mechanical-Electrical Division, Bureau of Public Works, Manila, Forms Pre-C-1, Pre-C-2 and Pre-C-3, duly accomplished on or before November 15, 1955, for processing and approval. If approved, a deposit of P10 will be required for the plans and specifications. After said date, no plans and specifications will be issued.

The prospective bidder must show, that he has available for this project, the amount of P8,000 in cash or credit line from a reputable bank, before he can be issued plans and specifications.

Additional information relative to the above bidding may be obtained at the above-named office.

JULIAN A. BUENDIA
Director of Public Works

NOTICES OF APPLICATION FOR WATER RIGHTS

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given—

(a) That an application has been filed with the Secretary of Public Works and Communications, through the Director of Public Works by Oppen & Esteban Inc., giving address as San Jose, Mindoro Occidental, for the appropriation of the public waters of Magbay and Maytubig Creeks, in accordance with the provisions of Acts Nos. 2152, 2652, 3208, 3523 and 3982.

(b) That said application was filed in the office of the Director of Public Works on September 9, 1955, and that the source from which the appropriation is to be made is in the Magbay and Maytubig Creeks, in San Jose, Mindoro Occidental.

(c) That the proposed site of diversion is located on the Magbay and Maytubig Creeks, in the sitio

of Maytubig, barrio of Magbay, municipality of San Jose, province of Mindoro Occidental, as shown on the sketch filed with the application.

(d) That the amount of water to be diverted by the proposed works, per second of time is 100 liters.

(e) That the proposed works are to consist of temporary dams made of clay with rail re-inforcement, dam 1, 1½ meters high, 5.00 meters wide at the top, 2.00 meters wide at the bottom, 2.00 meters long at the top and 4.00 meters long at the bottom; dam No. 2, 1½ meters high, 5 meters wide and dam No. 2, 1 meter high, 5 meters wide at the top, 2 meters wide at the bottom, 2 meters long at the top and 4 meters long at the bottom, and with canals 200 meters long and 2 meters wide, respectively.

(f) That the appropriation of said waters is desired for irrigation of rice land for about 300 hectares.

(g) That the land to be irrigated is located in the sitio of Maytubig, barrio of Magbay, municipality of San Jose, province of Mindoro Occidental, containing an area of 300 hectares and its boundaries are: North, Lease No. 791 (Pacita de Guzman de Gaborro; east, Magbay Creek; south lots Nos. 1718, 1731, 1664, 1666, 1667, 1671, 1672, Pla-33, San Jose public land subdivision; and 1686 and 1685 all Pla-33, San Jose Public Land Subdivision; and west, Lease application No. V-24-D and Lease application No. V-26.

(h) That the water requested will be used from June to September.

In view of such application, you are hereby further notified that any person interested may object to the appropriation of said waters, and that a written protest, stating the reason for such objection, must be filed in the office of the Director of Public Works within 30 days beginning with the last day of the 4 weeks period, counted from the date of actual publication in the *Official Gazette* of this notice.

JULIAN A. BUENDIA
Director of Public Works

By: CRISPULO PACQUING
Acting Chief, Administrative Division

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given—

(a) That an application has been filed with the Secretary of Public Works and Communications, through the Director of Public Works by Alicia Aquino et al., giving address as barrio San Miguel, Concepcion, Tarlac, for the appropriation of the public waters of Balucoc Creek, in accordance with the provisions of Acts Nos. 2152, 2652, 3208, 3523 and 2982.

(b) That said application was filed in the office of the Director of Public Works on September 2, 1955, and that the source from which the appro-

priation is to be made is in the Balucoc Creek, in San Miguel, Concepcion, Tarlac.

(c) That the proposed site of diversion is located on the Balucoc Creek, in the sitio of Talimundoc, barrio of San Miguel, municipality of Concepcion, province of Tarlac, as shown on the sketch filed with the application.

(d) That the amount of water to be diverted by the proposed works, per second of time is 125 liters.

(e) That the proposed works are to consist of a dam made of sand, gravel, cement and reinforced steel, 3½ meters high, 25 centimeters wide at the top; 4 meters wide at the bottom, 8 meters long at the bottom, and canal 2,000 meters long and 1½ meters wide.

(f) That the appropriation of said waters is desired for irrigation.

(g) That the land to be irrigated is located in the sitio of Talimundoc, barrio of San Miguel, municipality of Concepcion, province of Tarlac, containing an area of 125 hectares and its boundaries are: North, lot No. 119 and Sapang Banaba; east, lot No. 381, 386, 433, 382, and 387; south, lot road to Sta. Monica and Caluluan road and lot 360; and west, lots Nos. 390 and 391, 394, 430-B, 396 and 365.

(h) That the water requested will be used from May to December of every year.

In view of such application, you are hereby further notified that any person interested may object to the appropriation of said waters, and that a written protest, stating the reason for such objection, must be filed in the office of the Director of Public Works within 30 days beginning with the last day of the 4 weeks period, counted from the date of actual publication in the *Official Gazette* of this notice.

JULIAN A. BUENDIA
Director of Public Works

By: CRISPULO PACQUING
Acting Chief, Administrative Division

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given—

(a) That an application has been filed with the Secretary of Public Works and Communications, through the Director of Public Works by People of Bauko, poblacion, giving address as Bauko, Mountain Province, for the appropriation of the public waters of Tabeyo Creek, in accordance with the provisions of Acts Nos. 2152, 2652, 3208, 3523 and 3982.

(b) That said application was filed in the office of the Director of Public Works on January 6, 1955, and that the source from which the appropriation is to be made is in the Tabeyo Creek, in Bauko, Mountain Province.

(c) That the proposed site of diversion is located on the Tabeyo Creek, in the barrio of pobla-

cion, municipality of Bauko, Mountain Province, as shown on the sketch filed with the application.

(d) That the amount of water to be diverted by the proposed works, per minute of time is 21 liters.

(e) That the appropriation of said waters is desired for municipal water supply.

(f) That the supply of water is for the new townsite, barrio of poblacion, municipality of Bauko, Mountain Province.

(g) That the water requested will be used for the year round.

In view of such application, you are hereby further notified that any person interested may object to the appropriation of said waters, and that a written protest, stating the reason for such objection, must be filed in the office of the Director of Public Works within 30 days beginning with the last day of the 4 weeks period, counted from the date of actual publication in the *Official Gazette* of this notice.

JULIAN A. BUENDIA
Director of Public Works

By: CRISPULO PACQUING
Acting Chief, Administrative Division

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given—

(a) That an application has been filed with the Secretary of Public Works and Communications, through the Director of Public Works by Teofila R. Villafuerte, giving address as Bayombong, Nueva Vizcaya, for the appropriation of the public waters of Macate Creek, in accordance with the provisions of Acts Nos. 2152, 2652, 3208, 3523 and 3982.

(b) That said application was filed in the office of the Director of Public Works on August 30, 1955, and that the source from which the appropriation is to be made is in the Macate Creek, in Bambang, Nueva Vizcaya.

(c) That the proposed site of diversion is located on the Macate Creek, in the barrio of Abian, municipality of Bambang, province of Nueva Vizcaya, as shown on the sketch filed with the application.

(d) That the amount of water to be diverted by the proposed works, per second of time is 11 liters.

(e) That the proposed works are to consist of a temporary dam made of bamboo, twigs and talahib, 2.00 meters high, 0.50 meter wide at the top, 0.50 meter wide at the bottom, 6.00 meters long at the top and 4.00 meters long at the bottom, and a canal 400 meters long and 1.50 meters wide.

(f) That the appropriation of said waters is desired for irrigation.

(g) That the land to be irrigated is located in the barrio of Abian, municipality of Bambang,

province of Nueva Vizcaya, containing an area of 3.43 hectares and its boundaries are: North, Nambunacan River; east, Macate Creek; south, property of Cornelio Telan; and west, Obbog Creek.

(h) That the water requested will be used throughout the year.

In view of such application, you are hereby further notified that any person interested may object to the appropriation of said waters, and that a written protest, stating the reason for such objection, must be filed in the office of the Director of Public Works within 30 days beginning with the last day of the 4 weeks period, counted from the date of actual publication in the *Official Gazette* of this notice.

JULIAN A. BUENDIA
Director of Public Works

By: CRISPULO PACQUING
Acting Chief, Administrative Division

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given—

(a) That an application has been filed with the Secretary of Public Works and Communications, through the Director of Public Works by City Government of Baguio, giving address as Benguet, Baguio City, for the appropriation of the public waters of Cabuyao River, in accordance with the provisions of Acts Nos. 2152, 2652, 3208, 3523 and 3982.

(b) That said application was filed in the office of the Director of Public Works on June 8, 1955, and that the source from which the appropriation is to be made is in the Cabuyao River, in Tuba, Benguet.

(c) That the proposed site of diversion is located on the Cabuyao River, in the sitio of Cabuyao, municipality of Tuba, province of Benguet, as shown on the sketch filed with the application.

(d) That the amount of water to be diverted by the proposed works, per second of time is 1,000 to 2,000 gallons per minute.

(e) That the proposed works are to consist of a permanent dam made of rubble masonry, 1.00 meter high, 1.00 meter wide at the top, 2.00 meters wide at the bottom, 18.00 meters long at the top and 15.00 meters long at the bottom, and canal 12 inch pipe line, 3,000 lineal meters will be used from dam site to gate valve of Sto. Tomas Reservoir.

(f) That the appropriation of said waters is desired for municipal water supply.

(g) That the land to be irrigated is located in the municipality of Baguio, province of Benguet, population to be served 35,000.

(h) That the water requested will be used throughout the year.

In view of such application, you are hereby further notified that any person interested may

object to the appropriation of said waters, and that a written protest, stating the reason for such objection, must be filed in the office of the Director of Public Works within 30 days beginning with the last day of the 4 weeks period, counted from the date of actual publication in the *Official Gazette* of this notice.

JULIAN A. BUENDIA
Director of Public Works

By: CRISPULO PACQUING
Acting Chief, Administrative Division

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given—

(a) That an application has been filed with the Secretary of Public Works and Communications, through the Director of Public Works by Guillermo S. Calacala et al., giving address as Dupax, Nueva Vizcaya, for the appropriation of the public waters of Up-plat River, in accordance with the provisions of Acts Nos. 2152, 2652, 3208, 3523 and 3982.

(b) That said application was filed in the office of the Director of Public Works on September 21, 1955, and that the source from which the appropriation is to be made is in the Up-plat River, in Dupax, Nueva Vizcaya.

(c) That the proposed site of diversion is located on the Up-plat River, in the sitio of Tu-ong, barrio of I-yo, municipality of Dupax, province of Nueva Vizcaya, as shown on the sketch filed with the application.

(d) That the amount of water to be diverted by the proposed works, per second of time is 90 liters.

(e) That the proposed works are to consist of a permanent dam made of cement, stone, wood, clay and earth, 1 meter high, 1½ meters wide at the top, 1 meter wide at the bottom, 7 meters long at the top and 5 meters long at the bottom, and canal 50 meters long and ½ meter wide.

(f) That the appropriation of said waters is desired for irrigation.

(g) That the land to be irrigated is located in the sitio of Tu-ong, barrio of I-yo, municipality of Dupax, province of Nueva Vizcaya, containing an area of 30 hectares and its boundaries are: North, H. A. of Estanislao Pudiquet, Pedro Pudiquet and Alejandro Pudiquet; east, south, and, west, by the Up-plat River.

(h) That the water requested will be used from January to May and June to January.

In view of such application, you are hereby further notified that any person interested may object to the appropriation of said waters, and that a written protest, stating the reason for such objection, must be filed in the office of the Director of Public Works within 30 days beginning with the last day of the 4 weeks period,

counted from the date of actual publication in the *Official Gazette* of this notice.

JULIAN A. BUENDIA
Director of Public Works

By: CRISPULO PACQUING
Acting Chief, Administrative Division

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given—

(a) That an application has been filed with the Secretary of Public Works and Communications, through the Director of Public Works by Juan L. Tottoc, giving address as Ilagan, Isabela, for the appropriation of the Public waters of Dulauen Creek, in accordance with the provisions of Acts Nos. 2152, 2652, 3208, 3523 and 3982.

(b) That said application was filed in the office of the Director of Public Works on May 22, 1951, and that the source from which the appropriation is to be made is in the Dulauen Creek, in Alicia, Isabela.

(c) That the proposed site of diversion is located on the Dulauen Creek, in the barrio of Burgos, municipality of Alicia, province of Isabela, as shown on the sketch filed with the application.

(d) That the amount of water to be diverted by the proposed works, per second of time is 60 liters.

(e) That the proposed works are to consist of temporary dams made of earth and brushes, dam No. 1, 4.00 meters high, 2.00 meters wide at the top, 6.00 meters wide at the bottom, 10.00 meters long at the top and 4.00 meters long at the bottom; dam No. 2, 2.00 meters high 2.00 meters wide at the top, 5.00 meters wide at the bottom, 3.00 meters long at the top and 2.00 meters long at the bottom; dam No. 3, 4.00 meters high, 2.00 meters wide at the top, 6.00 meters wide at the bottom, 10.00 meters long at the top and 3.00 meters long at the bottom; and dam No. 4, 2.00 meters high, 2.00 meters wide at the top, 5.00 meters wide at the bottom, 6.00 meters long at the top and 3.00 meters long at the bottom, respectively.

(f) That the appropriation of said waters is desired for irrigation purposes.

(g) That the land to be irrigated is located in the barrio of Burgos, municipality of Alicia, province of Isabela, containing an area of 43.9455 hectares and its boundaries are: North, Alejandro Sales vs. Elena Patacsil and Cornillo Infante; northeast, Teodorico Beltran and Dionisio Pascual; south, provincial road and Burgos Barrio School Site; southwest, Burgos School Site and Carolina Domingo; and west, Silverio Sagadraca.

(h) That the water requested will be used the whole year.

In view of such application, you are hereby further notified that any person interested may object to the appropriation of said waters, and that a written protest, stating the reason for such

objection, must be filed in the office of the Director of Public Works within 30 days beginning with the last day of the 4 weeks period, counted from the date of actual publication in the *Official Gazette* of this notice.

JULIAN A. BUENDIA
Director of Public Works

By: CRISPULO PACQUING
Acting Chief, Administrative Division

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given—

(a) That an application has been filed with the Secretary of Public Works and Communications, through the Director of Public Works by Mr. Emilian Acosta, giving address as Aritao, Nueva Vizcaya, for the appropriation of the Public waters of Santa Fe River, in accordance with the provisions of Acts Nos. 2152, 2652, 3208, and 3523 and 3982.

(b) That said application was filed in the office of the Director of Public Works on May 23, 1955, and that the source from which the appropriation is to be made is in the Santa Fe River, in Aritao, Nueva Vizcaya.

(c) That the proposed site of diversion is located on the Santa Fe River, in the barrio of Pugong Buaya, municipality of Aritao, province of Nueva Vizcaya, as shown on the sketch filed with the application.

(d) That the amount of water to be diverted by the proposed works, per second of time is 6 liters.

(e) That the proposed works are to consist of a permanent dam made of wood, stones and earth, 1 meter high, 1 meter wide at the top, 1 meter wide at the bottom, 10 meters long at the top and 10 meters long at the bottom, and canal 1,500 meters long and 1 meter wide.

(f) That the appropriation of said waters is desired for irrigation purposes.

(g) That the land to be irrigated is located in the barrio of Pugong Buaya, municipality of Aritao, province of Nueva Vizcaya, containing an area of 2 hectares and its boundaries are: North-east, lot No. 88, Pls-123; southeast, by Sta. Fe River; south west, Sta. Fe River; and west North-provincial road.

(h) That the water requested will be used from February, July, August and September.

In view of such application, you are hereby further notified that any person interested may object to the appropriation of said waters, and that a written protest, stating the reason for such objection, must be filed in the office of the Director of Public Works within 30 days beginning with the

last day of the 4 weeks period, counted from the date of actual publication in the *Official Gazette* of this notice.

JULIAN A. BUENDIA
Director of Public Works

By: CRISPULO PACQUING
Acting Chief, Administrative Division

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given—

(a) That an application has been filed with the Secretary of Public Works and Communications, through the Director of Public Works by Fidel M. Reyes, giving address as Candelaria, Quezon, for the appropriation of the public waters of Masaguisi River, in accordance with the provisions of Acts Nos. 2152, 2652, 3208, 3523 and 3982.

(b) That said applications was filed in the office of the Director of Public Works on August 18, 1955, and that the source from which the appropriation is to be made is in the Masaguisi River, in Bongabong, Mindoro Oriental.

(c) That the proposed site of diversion is located on the Masaguisi River, in the barrio of Masaguisi, municipality of Bongabong, province of Mindoro Oriental, as shown on the sketch filed with the application.

(d) That the amount of water to be diverted by the proposed works, per second of time is 150 liters.

(e) That the proposed works are to consist of a temporary dam made of wood, stones, gravel and earth, 2 meters high, 3 meters wide at the top, 5 meters wide at the bottom, 6 meters long at the top, and 4 meters long at the bottom, and canal 2,400 meters long and 1.50 meters wide.

(f) That the appropriation of said waters is desired for irrigation, domestic use and fishery purposes.

(g) That the land to be irrigated is located in the barrio of Masaguisi, municipality of Bongabong, province of Mindoro Oriental, containing an area of 57.8 hectares and its boundaries are: North, Masaguisi River; east, lot 392; south, road; and west, lot 368.

(h) That the water requested will be used from January to December.

In view of such application, you are hereby further notified that any person interested may object to the appropriation of said waters, and that a written protest, stating the reason for such objection, must be filed in the office of the Director of Public Works within 30 days beginning with the last day of the 4 weeks period, counted from the date of actual publication in the *Official Gazette* of this notice.

JULIAN A. BUENDIA
Director of Public Works

By: CRISPULO PACQUING
Acting Chief, Administrative Division

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given—

(a) That an application has been filed with the Secretary of Public Works and Communications, through the Director of Public Works by Amado Pio de Roda, giving address as San Jose, Mindoro Occidental, for the appropriation of the public waters of Tubaong River, in accordance with the provisions of Acts Nos. 2152, 2652, 3208, 3523 and 3982.

(b) That said application was filed in the office of the Director of Public Works on September 29, 1955, and that the source from which the appropriation is to be made is in the Tubaong River, in El Progreso, San Jose, Mindoro Occidental.

(c) That the proposed site of diversion is located on the Tubaong River, in the sitio of barrio of El Progreso, municipality of San Jose, province of Mindoro Occidental, as shown on the sketch filed with the application.

(d) That the amount of water to be diverted by the proposed works, per second of time is 100 liters.

(e) That the proposed works are to consist of only a headgate and a measuring device 2,000 meters long and 1.50 meters wide.

(f) That the appropriation of said waters is desired for for irrigation.

(g) That the land to be irrigated is located in the barrio of El Progreso, municipality of San Jose, province of Mindoro Occidental, containing an area of 100 hectares and its boundaries are: North, homestead; east, Tubaong River; south, homestead; and west, Railroad of the Philippine Milling Company.

(h) That the water requested will be used from June to December and from January to March.

In view of such application, you are hereby further notified that any person interested may object to the appropriation of said waters, and that a written protest, stating the reason for such objection, must be filed in the office of the Director of Public Works within 30 days beginning with the last day of the 4 weeks period, counted from the date of actual publication in the *Official Gazette* of this notice.

JULIAN A. BUENDIA
Director of Public Works

By: CRISPULO PACQUING
Acting Chief, Administrative Division

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given—

(a) That an application has been filed with the Secretary of Public Works and Communications, through the Director of Public Works by Fidel M. Reyes, giving address as Candelaria, Quizon, for the appropriation of the public waters of Bongabong River, in accordance with the provisions of Acts Nos. 2152, 2652, 3208, 3523 and 3982.

(b) That said application was filed in the office of the Director of Public Works on August 18, 1955, and that the source from which the appropriation is to be made is in the Bongabong River, in Bongabong, Mindoro Oriental.

(c) That the proposed site of diversion is located on the Bongabong River, in the barrio of Masaguishi, municipality of Bongabong, province of Mindoro Oriental, as shown on the sketch filed with the application.

(d) That the amount of water to be diverted by the proposed works, per second of time is 450 liters.

(e) That the proposed works are to consist of a temporary dam made of wood, stones, gravel and earth, 2 meters high, 5 meters wide at the top, 10 meters wide at the bottom, 20 meters long at the top and 15 meters long at the bottom and canal 2,600 meters long and 1.50 meters wide.

(f) That the appropriation of said waters is desired for irrigation, domestic use and fishery purpose.

(g) That the land to be irrigated is located in the barrio of Masaguishi, municipality of Bongabong, province of Mindoro Oriental, containing an area of 150 hectares and its boundaries are: North, road; east, lots 390, 391, 389 and 438; south, Bongabong River; and west, lots 365 and 263.

(h) That the water requested will be used from January to December.

In view of such application, you are hereby further notified that any person interested may object to the appropriation of said waters, and that a written protest, stating the reason for such objection, must be filed in the office of the Director of Public Works within 30 days beginning with the last day of the 4 weeks period, counted from the date of actual publication in the *Official Gazette* of this notice.

JULIAN A. BUENDIA
Director of Public Works

By: CRISPULO PACQUING
Acting Chief, Administrative Division

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given—

(a) That an application has been filed with the Secretary of Public Works and Communications, through the Director of Public Works by Irrigation Service Unit, Department of Public Works and Communications, giving address as Manila, for the appropriation of the public waters of Bicol River, in accordance with the provisions of Acts Nos. 2152, 2652, 3208, 3523 and 3982.

(b) That said applications was filed in the office of the Director of Public Works on September 30, 1955, and that the source from which the appropriation is to be made is in the Bicol River, in Bula, Camarines Sur.

(c) That the proposed site of diversion is located on the Bicol River, in the barrio of San Roque, municipality of Bula, province of Camarines Sur, as shown on the sketch filed with the application.

(d) That the amount of water to be diverted by the proposed works, per second of time is 215 liters.

(e) That the proposed works are to consist of a canal 3,000 meters long and 2.90 meters wide.

(f) That the appropriation of said waters is desired for pump irrigation.

(g) That the land to be irrigated is located in the barrio of San Roque, municipality of Bula, province of Camarines Sur, containing an area of 113 hectares and its boundaries are: North, property of heirs of Contreras; east, municipality of Bula and Pawili River; south, Pawili River and Bicol River; and west, Polpog Creek.

(h) That the water requested will be used from January to December.

In view of such application, you are hereby further notified that any person interested may object to the appropriation of said waters, and that a written protest, stating the reason for such objection, must be filed in the office of the Director of Public Works within 30 days beginning with the last day of the 4 weeks period, counted from the date of actual publication in the *Official Gazette* of this notice.

JULIAN A. BUENDIA
Director of Public Works

By: CRISPULO PACQUING
Acting Chief, Administrative Division

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given—

(a) That an application has been filed with the Secretary of Public Works and Communications, through the Director of Public Works by Irrigation Service Unit, Department of Public Works and Communications, giving address as Manila, for the appropriation of the public waters of Pampanga River, in accordance with the provisions of Acts Nos. 2152, 2652, 3208, 3523 and 3982.

(b) That said application was filed in the office of the Director of Public Works on September 27, 1955, and that the source from which the appropriation is to be made is in the Pampanga River, in Gulap, Candaba, Pampanga.

(c) That the proposed site of diversion is located on the Pampanga River, in the barrio of Gulap, municipality of Candaba, province of Pampanga, as shown on the sketch filed with the application.

(d) That the amount of water to be diverted by the proposed works, per second of time is 756 liters.

(e) That the proposed works are to consist of a canal 5,100 meters long and 3.10 meters wide.

(f) That the appropriation of said waters is desired for pump irrigation.

(g) That the land to be irrigated is located in the barrio of Gulap, municipality of Candaba, province of Pampanga, containing an area of 500 hectares and its boundaries are: North, barrio of Ambayat; east, property of Tomas Cordero; south, properties of Messrs. Virgilio Anover and Juan Ocampo; and west, property of Mr. Emilio Reyes and Pampanga River.

(h) That the water requested will be used from January to December.

In view of such application, you are hereby further notified that any person interested may object to the appropriation of said waters, and that a written protest, stating the reason for such objection, must be filed in the office of the Director of Public Works within 30 days beginning with the last day of the 4 weeks period, counted from the date of actual publication in the *Official Gazette* of this notice.

JULIAN A. BUENDIA
Director of Public Works

By: CRISPULO PACQUING
Acting Chief, Administrative Division

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given—

(a) That an application has been filed with the Secretary of Public Works and Communications, through the Director of Public Works by Irrigation Service Unit, Department of Public Works and Communications, giving address as Manila, for the appropriation of the public waters of Labong River, in accordance with the provisions of Acts Nos. 2152, 2652, 3208, 3523 and 3982.

(b) That said application was filed in the office of the Director of Public Works on September 27, 1955, and that the source from which the appropriation is to be made is in the Labong River, in San Cristobal, Licab, Nueva Ecija.

(c) That the proposed site of diversion is located on the Labong River, in the barrio of San Cristobal, municipality of Licab, province of Nueva Ecija as shown on the sketch filed with the application.

(d) That the amount of water to be diverted by the proposed works, per second of time is 378 liters.

(e) That the proposed works are to consist of a canal 3,700 meters long and 3.10 meters wide.

(f) That the appropriation of said waters is desired for pump irrigation.

(g) That the land to be irrigated is located in the barrio of San Cristobal, municipality of Licab, province of Nueva Ecija, containing an area of 300 hectares and its boundaries are: North, Labong River; east, property of J. de la Cruz and P. Sawit; south, property of Senon Cabaldon; and west, Labong River and property of Mr. B. Lina.

(h) That the water requested will be used from January to December.

In view of such application, you are hereby further notified that any person interested may object to the appropriation of said waters, and that a written protest, stating the reason for such objection, must be filed in the office of the Director of Public Works within 30 days beginning with the last day of the 4 weeks period, counted from the date of actual publication in the *Official Gazette* of this notice.

JULIAN A. BUENDIA
Director of Public Works

By: CRISPULO PACQUING
Acting Chief, Administrative Division

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given—

(a) That an application has been filed with the Secretary of Public Works and Communications, through the Director of Public Works by Irrigation Service Unit, Department of Public Works and Communications, giving address as Manila, for the appropriation of the public waters of Balingcaguin River, in accordance with the provisions of Acts Nos. 2152, 2652, 3208, 3523 and 3982.

(b) That said application was filed in the office of the Director of Public Works on September 30, 1955, and that the source from which the appropriation is to be made is in the Balingcaguin River, in Mabini, Pangasinan.

(c) That the proposed site of diversion is located on the Balingcaguin River, in the barrio of Cabinuangan, municipality of Mabini, province of Pangasinan, as shown on the sketch filed with the application.

(d) That the amount of water to be diverted by the proposed works, per second of time is 215 liters.

(e) That the proposed works are to consist of a canal 1,940 meters long and 3.20 meters wide.

(f) That the appropriation of said waters is desired for pump irrigation.

(g) That the land to be irrigated is located in the barrio of Cabinuangan, municipality of Mabini, province of Pangasinan, containing an area of 110 hectares and its boundaries are: North, property of Mariano Quimson and Salustiano Enriquez; east, Balingcaguin River; south, property of Felix Braganza; and west, property of Crisostomo Balagad and Leonardo Virog.

(h) That the water requested will be used from January to December.

In view of such application, you are hereby further notified that any person interested may object to the appropriation of said waters, and that a written protest, stating the reason for such objection, must be filed in the office of the Director of Public Works within 30 days beginning with the last day of the 4 weeks period, counted from

the date of actual publication in the *Official Gazette* of this notice.

JULIAN A. BUENDIA
Director of Public Works

By: CRISPULO PACQUING
Acting Chief, Administrative Division

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given—

(a) That an application has been filed with the Secretary of Public Works and Communications, through the Director of Public Works by Irene Lacuesta, giving address as Badoc, Ilocos Norte, for the appropriation of public waters of Badoc River, in accordance with the provisions of Acts Nos. 2152, 2652, 3208, 3523 and 3982.

(b) That said application was filed in the office of the Director of Public Works on October 3, 1955, and that the source from which the appropriation is to be made is in the Badoc River, in Badoc, Ilocos Norte.

(c) That the proposed site of diversion is located on the Badoc River in the sitio of Salapasap, barrio of Madupayas, municipality of Badoc, province of Ilocos Norte, as shown on the sketch filed with the application.

(d) That the amount of water to be diverted by the proposed works, per second of time is 10 liters.

(e) That the proposed works are to consist of a permanent dam made of rubble masonry, .50 meter high, .70 meter wide at the top, 1.20 meters wide at the bottom, 50.00 meters long at the top, and 50.00 meters long at the bottom, and canal 1,600 meters long and 100 meters wide.

(f) That the appropriation of said waters is desired for irrigation.

(g) That the land to be irrigated is located in the sitio of Salapasap, barrio of Madupayas, municipality of Badoc, province of Ilocos Norte, containing an area of 9.9900 hectares and its boundaries are North, Badoc River; east, mountain, south, creek; and west, Badoc River.

(h) That the water requested will be used from June to December.

In view of such application, you are hereby further notified that any person interested may object to the appropriation of said waters, and that a written protest, stating the reason for such objection, must be filed in the office of the Director of Public Works within 30 days beginning with the last day of the 4 weeks period, counted from the date of actual publication in the *Official Gazette* of this notice.

JULIAN A. BUENDIA
Director of Public Works

By: CRISPULO PACQUING
Acting Chief, Administrative Division

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given—

(a) That an application has been filed with the Secretary of Public Works and Communications, through the Director of Public Works by Segundo Catle, giving address as Naujan, Mindoro Oriental, for the appropriation of the public waters of Casilihan Creek and Daligdigin Creek, in accordance with the provisions of Acts Nos. 2152, 2652, 3208, 3523 and 3982.

(b) That said application was filed in the office of the Director of Public Works on April 6, 1955, and that the source from which the appropriation is to be made is in the Casilihan Creek and Daligdigin Creek, in Naujan, Mindoro Oriental.

(c) That the proposed site of diversion is located on the Casilihan Creek and Daligdigin Creek, in the barrio of Mapantat, municipality of Naujan, province of Mindoro Oriental, as shown on the sketch filed with the application.

(d) That the amount of water to be diverted by the proposed works, per second of time is 54 liters.

(e) That the proposed works are to consist of a temporary dam made of sticks and earth, 1.80 meters high, 4.00 meters wide at the top, 4.00 meters wide at the bottom, 8.00 meters long at the top, and 6.00 meters long at the bottom, and canal 500 meters long and 1.00 meter wide.

(f) That the appropriation of said waters is desired for irrigation purposes.

(g) That the land to be irrigated is located in the barrio of Mapantat, municipality of Naujan, province of Mindoro Oriental, containing an area of 27 hectares and its boundaries are: North, Agustín Garong; east, heirs of Adriano Alvarez; south Daligdigin Creek and Cirilio Macagaling; and west, Nicolas Macagaling.

(h) That the water requested will be used throughout the year.

In view of such application, you are hereby further notified that any person interested may object to the appropriation of said waters, and that a written protest, stating the reason for such objection, must be filed in the office of the Director of Public Works within 30 days beginning with the last day of the 4 weeks period, counted from the date of actual publication in the *Official Gazette* of this notice.

JULIAN A. BUENDIA
Director of Public Works

By: CRISPULO PACQUING
Acting Chief, Administrative Division

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given—

(a) That an application has been filed with the Secretary of Public Works and Communications, through the Director of Public Works by Raymond Caliboso, giving address as Cuyapo, Nueva

Ecija, for the appropriation of the Public waters of Cacauden Creek, in accordance with the provisions of Acts Nos. 2152, 2652, 3208, 3523 and 3982.

(b) That said application was filed in the office of the Director of Public Works on May 28, 1955, and that the source from which the appropriation is to be made is in the Cacauden Creek, in Cuyapo, Nueva Ecija.

(c) That the proposed site of diversion is located on the Cacauden Creek in the barrio of Paitan, municipality of Cuyapo, province of Nueva Ecija as shown on the sketch filed with the application.

(d) That the amount of water to be diverted by the proposed works, per second of time is 16 liters.

(e) That the proposed works are to consist of a temporary dam made of earth, 2.50 meters high, 1.50 meters wide at the top, 3.00 meters wide at the bottom, 25.00 meters long at the top and 25.00 meters long at the bottom and canal 80 meters long and 1.00 meter wide.

(f) That the appropriation of said waters is desired for irrigation purposes.

(g) That the land to be irrigated is located in the barrio of Paitan, municipality of Cuyapo, province of Nueva Ecija, containing an area of 8.4 hectares and its boundaries are: North, Pasingaoan Creek and lot 2097; east, lot 496 and Cacauden Creek; south, lot 485; and west, lot 482.

(h) That the water requested will be used from June to November.

In view of such application, you are hereby further notified that any person interested may object to the appropriation of said waters, and that a written protest, stating the reason for such objection, must be filed in the office of the Director of Public Works within 30 days beginning with the last day of the 4 weeks period, counted from the date of actual publication in the *Official Gazette* of this notice.

JULIAN A. BUENDIA
Director of Public Works

By: CRISPULO PACQUING
Acting Chief, Administrative Division

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given—

(a) That an application has been filed with the Secretary of Public Works and Communications, through the Director of Public Works by Laudenio Fallaria, giving address as Pinamalayan, Mindoro Oriental, for the appropriation of the public waters of Batiñgan Creek, in accordance with the provisions of Acts Nos. 2152, 2652, 3208, 3523 and 3982.

(b) That said application was filed in the office of the Director of Public Works on July 29, 1955, and that the source from which the appropriation

is to be made is in the Batiñgan Creek, in Pinamalayan, Mindoro Oriental.

(c) That the proposed site of diversion is located on the Batiñgan Creek, in the sitio of Agus, barrio of Batiñgan, municipality of Pinamalayan, province of Mindoro Oriental, as shown on the sketch filed with the application.

(d) That the amount of water to be diverted by the proposed works, per second of time is 1½ liters.

(e) That the proposed works are to consist of a temporary dam made of bamboo post and earth, 3.50 meters high, 2.50 meters wide at the top, 8.00 meters wide at the bottom, 14.00 meters long at the top and 3.50 meters long at the bottom and canal 35.00 meters long and 1.00 meter wide.

(f) That the appropriation of said waters is desired for irrigation.

(g) That the land to be irrigated is located in the sitio of Agus, barrio of Batingan, municipality of Pinamalayan, province of Mindoro Oriental, containing an area of 4½ hectares and its boundaries are: North, Rufina Marequita; east, Paulino Semilla and Pedro Seña; south, Laudenio Fallaria and Jose Magtibay; and west, Celso Semilla.

(h) That the water requested will be used from January to April and June to September of every year.

In view of such application, you are hereby further notified that any person interested may object to the appropriation of said waters, and that a written protest, stating the reason for such objection, must be filed in the office of the Director of Public Works within 30 days beginning with the last day of the 5 weeks period, counted from the date of actual publication in the *Official Gazette* of this notice.

JULIAN A. BUENDIA
Director of Public Works

By: CRISPULO PACQUING
Acting Chief, Administrative Division

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given—

(a) That an application has been filed with the Secretary of Public Works and Communications, through the Director of Public Works by Cagayan Provincial Board, giving address as Tuguegarao, Cagayan, for the appropriation of the Public waters of Dabba Spring, Manga Spring and Pinacanauan River in accordance with the provisions of Acts Nos. 2152, 2652, 3208, 3523 and 3982.

(b) That said application was filed in the office of the Director of Public Works on August 1, 1955, and that the source from which the appropriation is to be made is in the Dabba Spring, Manga Spring and Pinacanauan River, in Peñablanca, Cagayan.

(c) That the proposed site of diversion is located on the Dabba Spring, Manga Spring and Pinacanauan River in the sitio of Dabba, Manga and Camasi, municipality of Peñablanca, province of Cagayan as shown on the sketch filed with the application.

(d) That the amount of water to be diverted by the proposed works, per second of time is Dabba, 60pm, Manga, 50pm and Pinacanauan River, 100pm (by pump).

(e) That the proposed works are to consist of a permanent dam made of concrete Dabba Spring, 1.5 meters high, .50 meter wide at the top, .50 meter wide at the bottom, 4.00 meters long at the top and 4.00 meters long at the bottom and Manga Spring, 1.2 meters high, .50 meter wide at the top, .50 meter wide at the bottom, 4.00 meters long at the top and 4.00 meters long at the bottom respectively.

(f) That the appropriation of said waters is desired for water supply purposes.

(g) That the water requested will be used throughout the year.

In view of such application, you are hereby further notified that any person interested may object to the appropriation of said waters, and that a written protest, stating the reason for such objection, must be filed in the office of the Director of Public Works within 30 days beginning with the last day of the 4 weeks period, counted from the date of actual publication in the *Official Gazette* of this notice.

JULIAN A. BUENDIA
Director of Public Works

By: CRISPULO PACQUING
Acting Chief, Administrative Division

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given—

(a) That an application has been filed with the Secretary of Public Works and Communications, through the Director of Public Works by Ramon Aben, giving address as Tabuk, Mountain Province, for the appropriation of the Public waters of Amocbocan Creek, in accordance with the provisions of Acts Nos. 2152, 2652, 3208, 3523 and 3982.

(b) That said application was filed in the office of the Director of Public Works on July 11, 1955, and refiled in acceptable form on September 26, 1955, and that the source from which the appropriation is to be made is in the Amocbocan Creek, in Tabuk, Mountain Province.

(c) That the proposed site of diversion is located on the Amocbocan Creek, in the sitio of Laya, barrio of Dagupan, municipality of Tabuk, Mountain Province as shown on the sketch filed with the application.

(d) That the amount of water to be diverted by the proposed works, per second of time is 5 liters.

(e) That the proposed works are to consist of a temporary dam made of earth, 3 meters high, 2 meters wide at the top, 2.50 meters wide at the bottom, 3.50 meters long at the top and 3 meters long at the bottom and canal 130 meters long and 0.50 meter wide.

(f) That the appropriation of said waters is desired for irrigation.

(g) That the land to be irrigated is located in the barrio of Dagupan, municipality of Tabuk, Mountain Province, containing an area of 5 hectares and its boundaries are: North, lot 372-F, Galloma; east, road and Residential Site; south, road and lot 304; and west, Amochocan Creek.

(h) That the water requested will be used from the month of June to December every year.

In view of such application, you are hereby further notified that any person interested may object to the appropriation of said waters, and that a written protest, stating the reason for such objection, must be filed in the office of the Director of Public Works within 30 days beginning with the last day of the 4 weeks period, counted from the date of actual publication in the *Official Gazette* of this notice.

JULIAN A. BUENDIA
Director of Public Works

By: CRISPULO PACQUING
Acting Chief, Administrative Division

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given—

(a) That an application has been filed with the Secretary of Public Works and Communications, through the Director of Public Works by Simeon Balaoro, giving address as San Juan, Abra, for the appropriation of the Public waters of Malanas River, in accordance with the provisions of Acts Nos. 2152, 2652, 3208, 3523 and 3982.

(b) That said application was filed in the office of the Director of Public Works on October 7, 1955, and that the source from which the appropriation is to be made is in the Malanas River, in San Juan, Abra.

(c) That the proposed site of diversion is located on the Malanas River, in the sitio of Pagpag-ong, municipality of San Juan, province of Abra as shown on the sketch filed with the application.

(d) That the amount of water to be diverted by the proposed works, per second of time is 10 liters.

(e) That the proposed works are to consist of a temporary dam made of brushes and boulders, 1.50 meters high, 1.50 meters wide at the top, 3.00 meters wide at the bottom, 50 meters long at the top, and canal 1,000 meters long and 2.00 meters wide.

(f) That the appropriation of said waters is desired for irrigation.

(g) That the land to be irrigated is located in sitio of Pagpag-ong, municipality of San Juan, province of Abra and its boundaries are: North, Malanas River; east, Malanas River; south, path; and west, hill.

(h) That the water requested will be used from November to June.

In view of such application, you are hereby further notified that any person interested may object to the appropriation of said waters, and that a written protest, stating the reason for such objection, must be filed in the office of the Director of Public Works within 30 days beginning with the last day of the 4 weeks period, counted from the date of actual publication in the *Official Gazette* of this notice.

JULIAN A. BUENDIA
Director of Public Works

By: CRISPULO PACQUING
Acting Chief, Administrative Division

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given—

(a) That an application has been filed with the Secretary of Public Works and Communications, through the Director of Public Works by Juan J. Reyno et al., giving address as Tumauni, Isabela, for the appropriation of the public waters of Maanoano Creek, in accordance with the provisions of Acts Nos. 2152, 2652, 3208, 3523 and 3982.

(b) That said application was filed in the office of the Director of Public Works on September 22, and that the source from which the appropriation is to be made is in the Maanoano Creek, in barrio Maui, Tumauni, Isabela.

(c) That the proposed site of diversion is located on the Maanoano Creek, in the barrio of Maui, municipality of Tumauni, province of Isabela, as shown on the sketch filed with the application.

(d) That the amount of water to be diverted by the proposed works, per second of time is 5 liters.

(e) That the proposed works are to consist of a semi-permanent dam made of earth reinforced with slabs; 2 meters high, 1 meter wide at the top, 1.50 meters wide at the bottom, 3 meters long at the top, and 3 meters, long at the bottom and canal 50 meters long and 1 meter wide.

(f) That the appropriation of said waters is desired for fishery.

(g) That the land is located in the sitio of Maui, barrio of San Isidro, municipality of Tumauni, province of Isabela, containing an area of 5 hectares and its boundaries are: North Maanoano Creek; east, irrigation ditch and property of Pablo Inos; south, branch of Maanoano Creek; and west, branch of Maanoano Creek.

(h) That the water requested will be used throughout the year.

In view of such application, you are hereby further notified that any person interested may object to the appropriation of said waters, and that a written protest, stating the reason for such objection, must be filed in the office of the Director of Public Works within 30 days beginning with the last day of the 4 weeks period, counted from the date of actual publication in the *Official Gazette* of this notice.

JULIAN A. BUENDIA
Director of Public Works

By: CRISPULO PACQUING
Acting Chief, Administrative Division

Bureau of Public Highways

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND COMMUNICATIONS
BUREAU OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS
MANILA

September 24, 1955

ADVERTISEMENT

Sealed bids, in single copy only, subject to the conditions contained herein, will be received at the office of the Commissioner of Public Highways, Bureau of Public Highways Building, Port Area, Manila, until 10:00 a.m., on the 20th day of October, 1955, and then publicly opened, for furnishing the materials and performing the work for constructing complete Talomo-Toril Diversion, Davao-Cotabato Road, Davao City, island of Mindanao. The net length of the project is 3.321 kilometers.

Every prospective bidder shall be required to present evidence that he has at least P20,000 cash and P40,000 credit line with a reputable banking firm to finance the proposed work.

All prospective bidders shall be pre-qualified on the basis of the information submitted by them in the B.P.H. Forms Nos. Pre-C-1, Pre-C-2 and Pre-C-3. These forms are issued free to prospective bidders upon request at the Bureau of Public Highways, Second St., Port Area, Manila, and should be submitted to the Committee on Pre-Qualification and Awards of the same Office in the following manner:

- (a) Pre-C-1, not later than October 5, 1955.
- (b) Pre-C-2, not later than October 10, 1955.
The approval of this form entitles the prospective bidder to the issuance of plans and proposal book upon making a deposit of P30 to insure their return.
- (c) Pre-C-3, shall be submitted when required.

Full particulars will be furnished, and plans and proposal book will be issued only at the Designing Division, Bureau of Public Highways,

Second Street, Port Area, Manila. Plans and proposal book are available for inspection to any prospective bidder at the Designing Division during the advertisement period.

Attention is invited to the provisions of section 1 of Act No. 4239, to Commonwealth Act No. 138, Commonwealth Act No. 541, Republic Act No. 76, Republic Act No. 602, Republic Act No. 946, Bureau of Public Works Administrative Order No. XXII-1f and Bureau of Public Works Administrative Order No. 3, s. 1953, to which all contractors of government works are amenable.

The right is reserved, as the interest of the government may require, to reject any or all bids and to waive any informality in the bids received.

RODOLFO MASLOG
Commissioner

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND COMMUNICATIONS
BUREAU OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS
MANILA

September 26, 1955

ADVERTISEMENT

Sealed bids, in single copy only, subject to the conditions contained herein, will be received at the office of the Commissioner of Public Highways, Bureau of Public Highways Building, Port Area, Manila, until 10:00 a.m., on the 25th day of October, 1955, and then publicly opened, for furnishing the materials and performing the work for constructing complete Gapan-Cabiao Section, Nueva Ecija-Pampanga Boundary Road, Nueva Ecija Province, island of Luzon. The net length of the project is 8.675 kilometers.

Every prospective bidder shall be required to present evidence that he has at least P30,000 cash and P60,000 credit line with a reputable banking firm to finance the proposed work.

All prospective bidders shall be pre-qualified on the basis of the information submitted by them in the B.P.H. Forms Nos. Pre-C-1, Pre-C-2 and Pre-C-3. These forms are issued free to prospective bidders upon request at the Bureau of Public Highways, Second St., Port Area, Manila, and should be submitted to the Committee on Pre-Qualification and Awards of the same Office in the following manner:

- (a) Pre-C-1, not later than October 10, 1955.
- (b) Pre-C-2, not later than October 17, 1955.
The approval of this form entitles the prospective bidder to the issuance of plans and proposal book upon making a deposit of P30 to insure their return.
- (c) Pre-C-3 shall be submitted when required.

Full particulars will be furnished, and plans and proposal book will be issued only at the De-

signing Division, Bureau of Public Highways, Second Street, Port Area, Manila. Plans and proposal book are available for inspection to any prospective bidder at the Designing Division during the advertisement period.

Attention is invited to the provisions of section 1 of Act No. 4239, to Commonwealth Act No. 138, Commonwealth Act No. 541, Republic Act No. 76, Republic Act No. 602, Republic Act No. 946, Bureau of Public Works Administrative Order No. XXII-If and Bureau of Public Works Administrative Order No. 3, s. 1953, to which all contractors of government work are amenable.

The right is reserved, as the interest of the government may require, to reject any or all bids and to waive any informality in the bids received.

RODOLFO MASLOG
Commissioner

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND COMMUNICATIONS
BUREAU OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS
MANILA

September 29, 1955

ADVERTISEMENT

Sealed bids, in single copy only, subject to the conditions set forth herein, will be received at the Bureau of Public Highways, Second Street, Port Area, Manila, until 10:00 a.m., on the 31st day of October, 1955, and then publicly opened, for constructing:

"The Bayugao Bridge, Km. 331.293, Manila North Road, Ilocos Sur, consisting of: Two R. C. abutments and five R. C. piers all on R. C. piles, six 15.00 m. R. C. D. G. spans with 32 m. clear roadway and two 0.76 m. sidewalk; and grouted riprap."

Every prospective bidder shall be required to present evidence that he has at least P15,000 exclusively earmarked to finance the project, which may be in the form of cash, cash and credit line with a reputable bank, or credit line with a reputable bank. Before award is made, the credit line must be established.

All prospective bidders shall be pre-qualified on the basis of the information submitted by them on B. P. H. Forms Nos. Pre-C-1 and Pre-C-2. These forms are issued free to prospective bidders upon request at the Bureau of Public Highways, Second Street, Port Area, Manila, and should be submitted in person and not by mail to the Committee on Pre-Qualification and Awards of the same Office in the following manner:

- (a) Pre-C-1, not later than October 16, 1955.
- (b) Pre-C-2, sufficiently in advance for processing, and in such form to meet the approval of the Chairman of the said Committee on or before October 26,

1955. Approval of this form entitles the prospective bidder to the issuance of plans and proposal book, upon making the required deposit of P20.

- (c) Pre-C-3, shall be submitted when required.

Full particulars will be furnished, and plans and proposal book will be issued at the Bureau of Public Highways, Second Street, Port Area, Manila.

The right is reserved, as the interest of the Government may require, to reject any or all bids, and to waive any informality in the bids received.

RODOLFO MASLOG
Commissioner

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND COMMUNICATIONS
BUREAU OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS
MANILA

September 26, 1955

ADVERTISEMENT

Sealed bids, in single copy only, subject to the conditions set forth herein, will be received at the Bureau of Public Highways, Second Street, Port Area, Manila, until 10:00 a.m., on the 21st day of October, 1955, and then publicly opened, for constructing:

"The superstructure of Maigo Bridge, Unit 2, Km. 63.5 Iligan-Kolambugan Road, Lanao, consisting of: Two 22.60 m.-32.36 m.-22.60 m. continuous R. C. box girder spans with 6.70 m. clear roadway and two 0.76 m. sidewalks."

Every prospective bidder shall be required to present evidence that he has at least P10,000 exclusively earmarked to finance the project, which may be in the form of cash, cash and credit line with a reputable bank, or credit line with a reputable bank. Before award is made, the credit line must be established.

All prospective bidders shall be pre-qualified on the basis of the information submitted by them on B. P. H. Forms Nos. Pre-C-1 and Pre-C-2. These forms are issued free to prospective bidders upon request at the Bureau of Public Highways, Second Street, Port Area, Manila, and should be submitted in person and not by mail to the Committee on Pre-Qualification and Awards of the same Office in the following manner:

- (a) Pre-C-1, not later than October 6, 1955.
- (b) Pre-C-2, sufficiently in advance for processing, and in such form to meet the approval of the Chairman of the said Committee on or before October 16, 1955. Approval of this form entitles the prospective bidder to the issuance of plans

and proposal book upon making the required deposit of P20.

(c) Pre-C-3 shall be submitted when required.

Full particulars will be furnished, and plans and proposal book will be issued at the Bureau of Public Highways, Second Street, Port Area, Manila.

The right is reserved, as the interest of the government may require, to reject any or all bids, and to waive any informality in the bids received.

RODOLFO MASLOG
Commissioner

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND COMMUNICATIONS
BUREAU OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS
MANILA

September 28, 1955

ADVERTISEMENT

Scaled bids, in single copy only, subject to the conditions set forth herein, will be received at the Bureau of Public Highways, Second Street, Port Area, Manila, until 10:00 a.m., on the 28th day of October, 1955, and then publicly opened, for constructing:

"The Tangalan Bridge, Km. 102.69 Capiz-Antique Road, consisting of: Two R. C. abutments on R. C. piles and two R. C. piers on untreated timber piles, three 12.00 m. R. C. D. G. spans with 7.32 m. clear roadway and two 0.76 m. sidewalks."

Every prospective bidder shall be required to present evidence that he has at least P7,000 exclusively earmarked to finance the project, which may be in the form of cash, cash and credit line with a reputable bank, or credit line with a reputable bank. Before award is made, the credit line must be established.

All prospective bidders shall be pre-qualified on the basis of the information submitted by them on B. P. H. Forms Nos. Pre-C-1 and Pre-C-2. These forms are issued free to prospective bidders upon request at the Bureau of Public Highways, Second Street, Port Area, Manila, and should be submitted in person and not by mail to the Committee on Pre-Qualification and Awards of the same Office in the following manner:

(a) Pre-C-1, not later than October 13, 1955.

(b) Pre-C-2, sufficiently in advance for processing, and in such form to meet the approval of the Chairman of the said Committee on or before October 23, 1955. Approval of this form entitles the prospective bidder to the issuance of plans and proposal book upon making the required deposit of P20.

(c) Pre-C-3 shall be submitted when required. Full particulars will be furnished, and plans and

proposal book will be issued at the Bureau of Public Highways, Second Street, Port Area, Manila.

The right is reserved, as the interest of the Government may require, to reject any or all bids, and to waive any informality in the bids received.

RODOLFO MASLOG
Commissioner

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND COMMUNICATIONS
BUREAU OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS
MANILA

September 27, 1955

ADVERTISEMENT

Sealed bids, in single copy only, subject to the conditions set forth herein, will be received at the Bureau of Public Highways, Second Street, Port Area, Manila, until 10:00 a.m., on the 24th day of October, 1955, and then publicly opened, for constructing:

"The Tubod and Patac Bridges, Kms. 226.49 and 230.09 respectively, Manila North Road, La Union, consisting of: Tubod Bridge—Two R. C. piers (bents) on R. C. piles, 3.15 m.—12.70 m.—3.45 m. R.C.D.G. (cantilever ends) spans with 7.32 m. clear roadway and two 0.76 m. sidewalks; Patac Bridge—Two R. C. piers (bents) on R. C. piles; 3.00 m.—12.00 m.—3.00 m. R.C.D.G. (cantilever ends) spans with 7.32 m. clear roadway and two 0.76 m. sidewalks."

Every prospective bidder shall be required to present evidence that he has at least P7,000 exclusively earmarked to finance the project, which may be in the form of cash, cash and credit line with a reputable bank, or credit line with a reputable bank. Before award is made, the credit line must be established.

All prospective bidders shall be pre-qualified on the basis of the information submitted by them on B. P. H. Forms Nos. Pre-C-1 and Pre-C-2. These forms are issued free to prospective bidders upon request at the Bureau of Public Highways, Second Street, Port Area, Manila, and should be submitted in person and not by mail to the Committee on Pre-Qualification and Awards of the same Office in the following manner:

(a) Pre-C-1, not later than October 9, 1955.

(b) Pre-C-2, sufficiently in advance for processing, and in such form to meet the approval of the Chairman of the said Committee on or before October 19, 1955. Approval of this form entitles the prospective bidder to the issuance of plans and proposal book upon making the required deposit of P20.

(c) Pre-C-3 shall be submitted when required.

Full particulars will be furnished, and plans and proposal book will be issued at the Bureau of Public Highways, Second Street, Port Area, Manila.

The right is reserved, as the interest of the Government may require, to reject any or all bids, and to waive any informality in the bids received.

RODOLFO MASLOG
Commissioner

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND COMMUNICATIONS
BUREAU OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS
OFFICE OF THE HIGHWAY DISTRICT ENGINEER
VIGAN, ILOCOS SUR

September 21, 1955

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Sealed proposals plainly marked "Proposal for the Gregoria Rivera Memorial Library and Museum construction," will be received at the office of the District Engineer, Vigan, Ilocos Sur, until 11:00 a.m., September 30, 1955, and then publicly opened for furnishing all the materials, labor and plant, for the Gregoria Memorial Library and Museum construction in accordance with plans and specifications.

Before plans and specifications may be issued to a prospective bidder he will be required to give satisfactory evidence that he has ready cash or has made arrangements for credit with a reputable banking firm in the amount of at least P5,000 for financing the proposed contract. This amount shall be held in the bank, to be used solely to finance the project in case the contract is awarded to him.

The deadline for the submittal of pre-qualifications form (Pre-C-1) of each prospective bidder has been set for September 28, 1955, and for submittal of Pre-qualification form (Pre-C-2) on September 29, 1955.

Instructions to bidders, general conditions, proposal forms and plans and specifications are available for issue at the office above-named to prospective bidders who have filed a satisfactory "Confidential Statement", as prescribed on Chapter XXII-1 of the "Bureau of Public Works Manual" and are eligible in accordance with the provisions of section 1 of Act No. 4239. A proposal by a bidder who has not been issued plans and specifications will be rejected. Additional information will be furnished on request.

A deposit of P20 is required for the plans and specifications, which must be returned within 20 days from the opening of bids, by those taking part in the public bidding and within 5 days by those not participating, otherwise the deposit will be forfeited to the Government.

Bidders are requested to be present at the time stated above, when bids for the work will be opened.

Attention is invited to the provisions of section 1 of Act No. 4239; to Commonwealth Act No. 138; to Republic Act No. 76; and to Republic Act No. 602, to which all contractors on Government works are amenable.

Bids must be accompanied by a proposal bond in the form of cash, surety bond, certified check or certificates of fixed deposits issued by any reputable banking institution, payable to the Provincial Treasurer, Vigan, Ilocos Sur, in the sum of 5 per cent of the amount of the bid.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids, to waive any informality therein, or to accept such bid as may be considered most advantageous to the Government.

MARIANO M. FLORES
District Engineer

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND COMMUNICATIONS
BUREAU OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS
MANILA

September 29, 1955

ADVERTISEMENT

Sealed bids, in single copy only, subject to the condition set forth herein, will be received at the the Bureau of Public Highways, Second Street, Port Area, Manila, until 10:00 a.m., on the 4th day of November, 1955, and then publicly opened, for constructing:

"The Sifu Bridge Km. 389.648 Cabanatuan-Sta. Maria Road, Isabela, consisting of: Two R. C. abutments and nine R. C. piers all on R. C. piles, ten 15.00 m. R.C.D.G. span of 6.70 m. clear roadway with two 0.64 m. foot-walks".

Every prospective bidder shall be required to present evidence that he has at least P20,000 exclusively earmarked to finance the project, which may be in the form of cash, cash and credit line with a reputable bank, or credit line with a reputable bank.

All prospective bidder shall be pre-qualified on the basis of the information submitted by them on BPH, Forms Nos. Pre-C-1 and Pre-C-2. These forms are issued free to prospective bidders upon request at the Bureau of Public Highways, Second Street, Port Area, Manila, and should be submitted in person and not by mail to the Committee on Pre-Qualification and Awards of the same Office in the following manner:

- (a) Pre-C-1, not later than October 20, 1955.
- (b) Pre-C-2, sufficiently in advance for processing, and in such form to meet the approval of the Chairman of the said Committee on or before October 30, 1955.

Approval of this form entitles the prospective bidder to the issuance of plans and proposal book upon making the required deposit of P20.

(c) Pre-C-3, shall be submitted when required.

Full particulars will be furnished, and plans and proposal book will be issued at the Bureau of Public Highways, Second Street, Port Area, Manila.

The right is reserved, as the interest of the Government may require, to reject any or all bids, and to waive any informality in the bids received.

RODOLFO MASLOG
Commissioner

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND COMMUNICATIONS
BUREAU OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS
MANILA

September 30, 1955

ADVERTISEMENT

Sealed bids, in single copy only, subject to the conditions set forth herein, will be received at the Bureau of Public Highways, Second Street, Port Area, Manila, until 10:00 a.m., on the 11th day of November, 1955, and then publicly opened, for constructing:

"The substructure of Surigao Bridge Km. 457.407 Surigao-Ipil Road, Surigao, consisting of: Two R. C. abutments and two R. C. piers all on R. C. piles."

Every prospective bidder shall be required to present evidence that he has at least P7,000 exclusively earmarked to finance the project, which may be in the form of cash, cash and credit line with a reputable bank, or credit line with a reputable bank. Before award is made, the credit line must be established.

All prospective bidders shall be pre-qualified on the basis of the information submitted by them on B.P.H. Forms Nos. Pre-C-1 and Pre-C-2. These forms are issued free to prospective bidders upon request at the Bureau of Public Highways, Second Street, Port Area, Manila, and should be submitted in person and not by mail to the Committee on Pre-Qualification and Awards of the same Office in the following manner:

- (a) Pre-C-1, not later than October 28, 1955.
- (b) Pre-C-2, sufficiently in advance for processing, and in such form to meet the approval of the Chairman of the said Committee on or before November 6, 1955. Approval of this form entitles the prospective bidder to the issuance of plans and proposal book upon making the required deposit of P20.
- (c) Pre-C-3, shall be submitted when required.

Full particulars will be furnished, and plans and proposal book will be issued at the Bureau of Public Highways, Second Street, Port Area, Manila.

The right is reserved, as the interest of the Government may require, to reject any or all bids, and to waive any informality in the bids received.

RODOLFO MASLOG
Commissioner

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND COMMUNICATIONS
BUREAU OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS
OFFICE OF THE HIGHWAY DISTRICT ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF ILOILO

September 16, 1955

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Sealed proposals plainly marked "Proposal for the construction of Banate Municipal Building at Banate, Iloilo", will be received at the office of the District Engineer of Iloilo, at Iloilo City, until 11:00 a.m., October 8, 1955, and then publicly opened for furnishing all the materials, labor and plant, for the construction of Banate Municipal Building at Banate, Iloilo, as per plans and specifications. Alternate bid is without tile floors, doors, windows, ceiling, partitions, sidings, *media agua*, all wrought iron grilles, plumbing, plumbing fixtures, vault door, septic vault and painting.

Before plans and specifications may be issued to a prospective bidder, he will be required to give satisfactory evidence that he has ready cash or has made arrangement for credit with a reputable banking firm in the amount of at least P1,000 for financing the proposed contract. This amount shall be held in the bank, to be used solely to finance the project in case the contract is awarded to him. All bids must be submitted at the Office of the District Engineer of Iloilo, at Iloilo City, in person prior to the date and hour of opening of bids.

The deadline for the submittal of pre-qualification form (Pre-C-2) of each prospective bidder, has been set for October 6, 1955, and for the submittal of pre-qualification form (Pre-C-1) on September 28, 1955.

Instructions to bidders, general conditions, proposal forms and plans and specifications are available for issue at the office above-mentioned to prospective bidders who have filed a satisfactory "Confidential Statement" as prescribed by Chapter XXII-1 of the "Bureau of Public Works Manual" and are eligible in accordance with the provisions of section 1 of Act No. 4239. A proposal by a bidder who had not been issued plans and specifications will be rejected. Additional information will be furnished on request.

A deposit of P10 is required for the plans and specifications which must be returned within 20 days from the opening of bids, by those taking

part in the public bidding, and within 5 days by those not participating, otherwise the deposit will be forfeited to the Government.

Bidders are requested to be present at the time stated above when bids for the work will be opened.

Attention is invited to the provisions of section 1 of Act No. 4239; to Commonwealth Act No. 138; to Republic Act No. 76; and to Republic Act No. 602, to which all contractors on Government works are amenable.

Bids must be accompanied by a proposal bond in the form of cash, surety bond, certified checks or certificates of fixed deposits issued by any reputable banking institution payable to the Provincial Treasurer of Iloilo, in the sum of at least 5 per cent of the amount of bid.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids, to waive any informality therein, or to accept such bid as may be considered most advantageous to the Government.

ALEJANDRO RIVERA
District Engineer

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND COMMUNICATIONS
BUREAU OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS
OFFICE OF THE HIGHWAY DISTRICT ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF ILOILO

September 16, 1955

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Sealed proposals plainly marked "Proposal for the construction of Lucena Municipal Building at Lucena, Iloilo", will be received at the office of the District Engineer of Iloilo, at Iloilo City, until 11:00 a.m., October 8, 1955, and then publicly opened for furnishing all the materials, labor and plant, for the construction of Lucena Municipal Building, Banate type, as per plans and specifications. Alternate bid is without tile floors, doors, windows, ceiling, partitions, sidings, media agua, all wrought iron grilles, plumbing, plumbing fixtures, vault door, septic vault and painting.

Before plans and specifications may be issued to a prospective bidder, he will be required to give satisfactory evidence that he has ready cash or has made arrangement for credit with a reputable banking firm in the amount of at least P1,000 for financing the propose contract. This amount shall be held in the bank, to be used solely to finance the project in case the contract is awarded to him. All bids must be submitted at the office of the District Engineer of Iloilo, at Iloilo City, in person prior to the date and hour of opening of bids.

The deadline for the submittal of pre-qualification form (Pre-C-2) of each prospective bidder, has been set for October 6, 1955, and for the submittal of pre-qualification form (Pre-C-1) on September 28, 1955.

Instructions to bidders, general conditions, proposal forms and plans and specifications are available for issue at the office above-mentioned to prospective bidders who have filed a satisfactory "Confidential Statement" as prescribed by Chapter XXII-1 of the "Bureau of Public Works Manual" and are eligible in accordance with the provisions of section 1 of Act No. 4239. A proposal by a bidder who had not been issued plans and specifications will be rejected. Additional information will be furnished on request.

A deposit of P10 is required for the plans and specifications which must be returned within 20 days from the opening of bids, by those taking part in the public bidding and within 5 days by those not participating, otherwise the deposit will be forfeited to the Government.

Bidders are requested to be present at the time stated above when bids for the work will be opened.

Attention is invited to the provisions of section 1 of Act No. 4239; to Commonwealth Act No. 138; to Republic Act No. 76; and to Republic Act No. 602, to which all contractors on Government works are amenable.

Bids must be accompanied by a proposal bond in the form of cash, surety bond, certified checks or certificates of fixed deposits issued by any reputable banking institution payable to the Provincial Treasurer of Iloilo, in the sum of at least 5 per cent of the amount of bid.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids, to waive any informality therein, or to accept such bid as may be considered most advantageous to the Government.

ALEJANDRO RIVERA
District Engineer

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND COMMUNICATIONS
BUREAU OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS
MANILA

October 5, 1955

INVITATION TO BIDS

Sealed bids in duplicate, plainly marked: "Proposal No. VI—Bids for furnishing and delivering concrete paving outfit", will be received in the office of the Commissioner of Public Highways, 2nd Street, Port Area, Manila, until 10:00 a.m., November 17, 1955, and then publicly opened.

Copies of instructions to bidders, specifications, and bid forms are available for issue in the office of the Commissioner of Public Highways to prospective bidders who have complied with the requirements set forth by the Bureau of Public Highways and who may be awarded contracts in accordance with the provisions of section 1 of Act 4239. Before a prospective bidder is issued specifications, he must establish his competency to bid on and furnish the equipment desired by submitting a con-

fidential statement in the form prescribed. A bid by a bidder who has not, prior to the opening of bids, established competency to bid, will not be considered. Additional information will be furnished upon request.

Bidders are requested to be present at the time and date above-stated when bids shall be opened.

Bids must be accompanied by a proposal bond equal to 5 per cent of the bid price in the form of cash, certified check or certificate of fixed deposit issued by any reputable banking institution payable to the Commissioner of Public Highways or a surety bond issued by a duly licensed and authorized domestic bonding company. The proposal bond will be returned to the unsuccessful bidder when his proposal is rejected and to the successful bidder after the execution of the contract and the furnishing of a contract bond.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids, to waive informalities in the bids received and to accept such bid which is most advantageous to the Bureau of Public Highways.

Address all communications to "The Commissioner, Bureau of Public Highways, 2nd Street Port Area, Manila."

RODOLFO MASLOG
Commissioner

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND COMMUNICATIONS
BUREAU OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS
MANILA

October 8, 1955

ADVERTISEMENT

Sealed bids, in single copy only, subject to the conditions contained herein, will be received at the office of the Commissioner of Public Highways, Bureau of Public Highways Building, Port Area, Manila, until 10:00 a.m., on the 3rd day of November 1955, and then publicly opened, for furnishing the materials and performing the work for constructing complete Dipatan Jct.-Dipolog section, Zamboanga-Misamis Occidental Road, Zamboanga del Norte province, island of Mindanao. The net length of the project is 5.561 kilometers.

Every prospective bidder shall be required to present evidence that he has at least P20,000 cash and P40,000 credit line with a reputable banking firm to finance the proposed work.

All prospective bidders shall be pre-qualified on the basis of the information submitted by them in the B.P.H. Forms Nos. Pre-C-1, Pre-C-2 and Pre-C-3. These forms are issued free to prospective bidders upon request at the Bureau of Public Highways, Second St., Port Area, Manila, and should be submitted to the Committee on Pre-Qualification and Awards of the same office in the following manner:

- (a) Pre-C-1, not later than October 19, 1955.
- (b) Pre-C-2, not later than October 24, 1955.
The approval of this form entitles the prospective bidder to the issuance of plans and proposal book upon making a deposit of P30 to insure their return.
- (c) Pre-C-3 shall be submitted when required.

Full particulars will be furnished, and plans and proposal book will be issued only at the Designing Division, Bureau of Public Highways, Second Street, Port Area, Manila. Plans and proposal book are available for inspection to any prospective bidder at the Designing Division during the advertisement period.

Attention is invited to the provisions of section 1 of Act No. 4239, to Commonwealth Act No. 138, Commonwealth Act No. 541, Republic Act No. 76, Republic Act No. 602, Republic Act No. 946, Bureau of Public Works Administrative Order No. XXII-1f and Bureau of Public Works Administrative Order No. 3, s. 1953, to which all contractors of Government work are amenable.

The right is reserved, as the interest of the government may require to reject any or all bids and to waive any informality in the bids received.

RODOLFO MASLOG
Commissioner

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND COMMUNICATIONS
BUREAU OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS
OFFICE OF THE HIGHWAY DISTRICT ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF ILOILO

October 5, 1955

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Sealed proposals plainly marked "Proposal for the repair and reconstruction of Sara Market Building, Type A, Standard Market Bldg., 24.00 m. by 39.10 m. and the construction of Standard Market Tiendas, 14 bays, of 4 m. by 5 m. single, at Sara, Iloilo" will be received at the office of the District Engineer of Iloilo, Iloilo City, until 11:00 a.m., October 29, 1955, and then publicly opened for furnishing all the materials, labor and plant:

1. For the repair and reconstruction of Sara Market Building, Type A, Standard Market Building, 24.00 m. by 39.10 m., complete with painting as per plans and specifications.
2. For the rehabilitation of Sara Standard Market Tiendas, 14 bays of 4.00 m. by 5.00 m. single, complete with painting as per plans and specifications.

Before plans and specifications may be issued to a prospective bidder, he will be required to give satisfactory evidence that he has ready cash or has made arrangement for credit with a rep-

utable banking firm in the amount of at least ₱7,000 for financing the propose contract. This amount shall be held in the bank, to be used solely to finance the project in case the contract is awarded to him. All bids must be submitted at the office of the District Engineer of Iloilo, Iloilo City, in person prior to the date and hour of opening of bids.

The deadline for the submittal of pre-qualification form (Pre-C-2) of each prospective bidder, has been set for October 26, 1955, and for the submittal of pre-qualification form (Pre-C-1) on October 20, 1955.

Instructions to bidders, general conditions, proposal forms and plans and specifications are available for issue at the office above-mentioned to prospective bidders who have filed a satisfactory "Confidential Statement" as prescribed by Chapter XXII-1 of the "Bureau of Public Works Manual" and are eligible in accordance with the provisions of section 1 of Act No. 4239. A proposal by a bidder who had not issued plans and specifications will be rejected. Additional information will be furnished on request.

A deposit of ₱20 is required for the plans and specifications which must be returned within 20 days from the opening of bids, by those taking part in the public bidding and within 5 days by those not participating, otherwise the deposit will be forfeited to the Government.

Bidders are requested to be present at the time stated above when bids for the work will be opened.

Attention is invited to the provisions of section 1 of Act No. 4239; to Commonwealth Act No. 138; to Republic Act No. 76; and to Republic Act No. 602, to which all contractors on Government works are amenable.

Bids must be accompanied by a proposal bond in the form of cash, surety bond, certified checks or certificates of fixed deposits issued by any reputable banking institution payable to the Provincial Treasurer of Iloilo, in the sum of at least 5 per cent of the amount of bid.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids, to waive any informality therein, or to accept such bid as may be considered most advantageous to the Government.

ALEJANDRO RIVERA
District Engineer

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND COMMUNICATIONS
BUREAU OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS
OFFICE OF THE HIGHWAY DISTRICT ENGINEER
PROVINCE OF ILOILO

October 6, 1955

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Sealed proposals plainly marked "Proposal for the rehabilitation of Lambunao Standard Market

Tiendas at Lambunao, Iloilo," will be received at the office of the District Engineer of Iloilo, until 11:00 a.m. October 29, 1955, and then publicly opened for furnishing all the materials, labor and plant, for the rehabilitation of 14 bays of Standard Market Tiendas 4.00 m. by 4.00 m., single, complete with painting as per plans and specifications.

Before plans and specifications may be issued to a prospective bidder, he will be required to give satisfactory evidence that he has ready cash or has made arrangement for credit with a reputable banking firm in the amount of at least ₱5,000 for financing the proposed contract. This amount shall be held in the bank, to be used solely to finance the project in case the contract is awarded to him. All bids must be submitted at the office of the District Engineer of Iloilo, Iloilo City, in person prior to the date and hour of opening of bids.

The deadline for the submittal of pre-qualification form (Pre-C-2) of each prospective bidder, has been set for October 26, 1955, and for the submittal pre-qualification form (Pre-C-1) on October 20, 1955.

Instructions to bidders, general conditions, proposal forms and plans and specifications are available for issue at the office above-mentioned to prospective bidders who have filed a satisfactory "Confidential Statement" as prescribed by Chapter XXII-1 of the "Bureau of Public Works Manual" and are eligible in accordance with the provisions of section 1 of Act No. 4239. A proposal by a bidder who had not been issued plans and specifications will be rejected. Additional information will be furnished on request.

A deposit of ₱20 is required for the plans and specifications which must be returned within 20 days from the opening of bids, by those taking part in the public bidding and within 5 days by those not participating, otherwise the deposit will be forfeited to the Government.

Bidders are requested to be present at the time stated above when bids for the work will be opened.

Attention is invited to the provisions of section 1 of Act No. 4239; to Commonwealth Act No. 138, to Republic Act No. 76; and to Republic Act No. 602, to which all contractors on Government works are amenable.

Bids must be accompanied by a proposal bond in the form of cash, surety bond, certified checks or certificates of fixed deposits issued by any reputable banking institution payable to the Provincial Treasurer of Iloilo, in the sum of at least 5 per cent of the amount of bid.

The right is reserved to rejected any or all bids, to waive any informality therein, or to accept such bid as may be considered most advantageous to the Government.

ALEJANDRO RIVERA
District Engineer

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND COMMUNICATIONS
BUREAU OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS
OFFICE OF THE HIGHWAY DISTRICT ENGINEER
SORSOGON

October 8, 1955

ADVERTISEMENT

Sealed proposals plainly marked "Proposal for furnishing the materials and performing the work for constructing: Three-room standard Barrio School Building, type Ba" to be erected in the barrio of Bentuco, Gubat, Sorsogon," will be received at the office of the District Engineer, Sorsogon, Sorsogon, until 11:00 a.m., on October 31, 1955 and then publicly opened for furnishing materials and performing the work for constructing said project in accordance with plans and specifications available at the office of the District Engineer, Sorsogon, Sorsogon.

Before plans and specifications can be issued to a prospective bidder, he will be required to give satisfactory evidence that he has ready cash or has made arrangements for credit with a reputable banking firm in the amount of at least 20 per cent of the full contract price for financing the proposed contract.

All prospective bidders shall be pre-qualified on the basis of the information submitted by them on B. P. H. Forms Nos. Pre-C-1 and Pre-C-2, to be submitted as follows:

- (a) Pre-C-1, should be submitted not later than October 17, 1955.
- (b) Pre-C-2, sufficiently in advance for processing and in such form to meet the approval of the Chairman of the Provincial Committee on or before October 27, 1955. Approval of this form entitles the prospective bidders to issuance of plans and proposal book, upon making the required deposit of ₱20.

Contract time shall begin 10 days after date of letter from the District Engineer, Sorsogon, Sorsogon, notifying the contractor to proceed and shall be completed within 80 working days.

Bids must be accompanied by a proposal bond in the form of cash, surety bond, certified check or certificate of fixed deposits issued by any reputable banking institution payable to the District Engineer, Sorsogon, Sorsogon, in the sum of 5 per cent of the amount of bid.

Attention is invited to the provisions of section 1 of Act 4239, to Commonwealth Act No. 138, Republic Act No. 76, Republic Act No. 602, and to the Bureau of Public Works Administrative Order No. XXII-14, to which all contractors of Government work will be amenable.

The right is reserved to reject and or all bids, to waive any informality therein, or to accept such bid as may be considered most advantageous to the Government.

For and in the absence of the District Engineer:

CASIANO T. UBALDE
Civil Engineer

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND COMMUNICATIONS
BUREAU OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS
MANILA

October 13, 1955

INVITATION TO BID

Sealed bids, in triplicate, plainly marked "Bids for furnishing and delivering 10,000 metric tons, net, of cement in bags for the Bureau of Public Highways", will be received at the office of the Commissioner, Legal Section, Bureau of Public Highways, Manila, until 10:00 a.m., October 28, 1955, and then publicly opened.

For full particulars, call at the above office during office hours.

RODOLFO MASLOG
Commissioner

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND COMMUNICATIONS
BUREAU OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS
OFFICE OF THE HIGHWAY DISTRICT ENGINEER
SORSOGON

October 10, 1955

ADVERTISEMENT

Sealed proposal plainly marked "Proposal for furnishing the materials and performing the work for constructing: two-room standard Barrio School Building, type Ba" to be erected in the barrios listed at the back hereof will be received at the office of the District Engineer, Sorsogon, Sorsogon, until 11:00 a.m., on November 1, 1955 and then publicly opened for furnishing materials and performing the work for constructing said project in accordance with plans and specifications available at the office of the District Engineer, Sorsogon, Sorsogon:

1. Rizal Barrio School Building, Gubat;
2. Tabi Barrio School Building, Gubat;
3. Tigkiw Barrio School Building, Gubat; and
4. Matnog Central School Building, Gubat.

Before plans and specifications can be issued to a prospective bidder, he will be required to give satisfactory evidence that he has ready cash or has made arrangements for credit with a reput-

able banking firm in the amount of at least 20 per cent of the full contract price for financing the proposed contract.

All prospective bidders shall be pre-qualified on the basis of the information submitted by them on B. P. H. Forms Nos. Pre-C-1 and Pre-C-2, to be submitted as follows:

- (a) Pre-C-1, should be submitted not later than October 18, 1955.
- (b) Pre-C-2, sufficiently in advance for processing and in such form to meet the approval of the Chairman of the Provincial Committee on or before October 28, 1955. Approval of this form entitles the prospective bidders to issuance of plans and proposal book, upon making the required deposit of ₱20.

Contract time shall begin 10 days after date of letter from the District Engineer, Sorsogon, Sorsogon, notifying the contractor to proceed and shall be completed within 60 working days.

Bids must be accompanied by a proposal bond in the form of cash, surety bond, certified check or certificate of fixed deposits issued by any reputable banking institution payable to the District Engineer, Sorsogon, Sorsogon, in the sum of 5 per cent of the amount of bid.

Attention is invited to the provisions of section 1 of Act No. 4239, to Commonwealth Act No. 138, Republic Act No. 76, Republic Act No. 602, and to the Bureau of Public Works Administrative Order No. XXII-14, to which all contractors of Government work will be amenable.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids, to waive any informality therein, or to accept such bid as may be considered most advantageous to the Government.

For and in the absence of the District Engineer:

CASIANO T. UBALDE
Civil Engineer

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND COMMUNICATIONS
BUREAU OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS
MANILA

October 17, 1955

RE—ADVERTISEMENT

Sealed bids, in single copy only, on the form to be furnished by this Bureau, will be received at the Bureau of Public Highways, Second Street, Port Area, Manila, until 10:00 a.m., on the 15th day of November, 1955, and then publicly opened, for furnishing the materials and performing the work for constructing complete Project No. N-36—

1, Cadiz—New Sagay Section, Bacolod north road, Negros Occidental province, island of Negros. The net length of the project is 2.843 kilometers.

Every prospective bidder shall be required to present evidence that he has at least ₱12,500 cash and ₱25,000 credit line with a reputable banking firm to finance the proposed work.

Deadline:

Pre-C-1, not later than October 31, 1955.

Pre-C-2, not later than November 4, 1955.

Full particulars, re-bid bond, other prerequisite conditions, plans and specifications, and the Proposal Book, may be obtained at the Designing Division, Bureau of Public Highways by any prospective bidder, upon request.

RODOLFO MASLOG
Commissioner

By: ARTURO P. NITORREDA
Chief Highway Engineer

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND COMMUNICATIONS
BUREAU OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS
OFFICE OF THE HIGHWAY DISTRICT ENGINEER
JOLO, SULU

October 17, 1955

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Sealed proposals plainly marked "Proposal for the construction of the proposed Jolo Central School Building, Jolo, Sulu", will be received at the office of the Director of Public Works, Manila, and the office of the Highway District Engineer, Jolo, Sulu, until 11:00 a.m., November 19, 1955, and then publicly opened for furnishing all materials, labor and plant for the construction complete without ceiling, window shutters, and transoms, tile work, gutters and painting of the proposed Jolo Central School Building, consisting of eighteen classrooms, library, storeroom, office and toilets for first and second floors, at Jolo, Sulu, in accordance with plans and specifications set No. DA-30V (B. E. Revised plan No. 10, semi-permanent with first and second floor plan).

The deadline for the submittal of the Pre-Qualification Form (Pre-C-2) of each bidder has been set for November 5, 1955 and for the submittal of Pre-Qualification Form (Pre-C-1) for November 12, 1955.

Instructions to bidders, general conditions, proposal forms and plans and specifications are available for issuance at the offices above-mentioned to prospective bidders who have filed a satisfactory "Confidential Statement" as prescribed by Chapter XXI-I of the "Bureau of Public Works Manual" and are eligible in accordance with the provisions of

section 1 of Act No. 4239. A proposal by a bidder who has not been issued plans will be rejected. Additional information will be furnished upon request.

A deposit of P10 is required for the plans and specifications which must be returned within 20 days from the opening of bids, by those taking part in the public bidding and within 5 days by those not participating, otherwise, the deposit will be forfeited to the Government.

Bidders are requested to be present at the time stated above when bids for the work will be opened, and to investigate the site where the building is to be erected.

Attention is invited to the provisions of section 1 of Act No. 4239, to Commonwealth Act No. 138, to Republic Act No. 76, to Republic Act No. 602, to which all contractors on Government works are amenable.

Bids must be accompanied by a proposal bond in the form of cash, surety bond, certified checks or certificates of fixed deposits, issued by any reputable banking institution payable to the Director of Public Works, Manila, or to the Provincial Treasurer, Jolo, Sulu, in the sum of 5 per cent of the amount of the bid.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids, to waive any informality therein or to accept such bids as may be considered most advantageous to the Government.

LORETO DELGADO
District Engineer

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND COMMUNICATIONS
BUREAU OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS
OFFICE OF THE HIGHWAY DISTRICT ENGINEER
MANILA

October 12, 1955

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Sealed proposals plainly marked "Completion of portion "B", Shop Building, Northern Luzon School of Arts & Trades, Vigan, Ilocos Sur, will be received at the office of the District Engineer, Vigan, Ilocos Sur, until 11:00 a.m., October 29, 1955, and then publicly opened for furnishing all the materials, labor and plant, for the completion of the Portion "B", Shop Building, of the Northern Luzon School of Arts & Trades, Vigan, Ilocos Sur, in accordance with plans and specifications.

Before plans and specifications may be issued to a prospective bidder he will be required to give satisfactory evidence that he has ready cash or had made arrangements for credit with a reputable banking firm in the amount of the least P7,000 for financing the proposed contract. This amount shall be held in the bank, to be used solely to

finance the project in case the contract is awarded to him.

The deadline for the submittal of pre-qualifications from (Pre-C-1) of each prospective bidder has been set for October 26, 1955, and for submittal of pre-qualification form (Pre-C-2), on October 27, 1955.

Instructions to bidders, general conditions, proposal forms and plans and specifications are available for issue at the office above-named to prospective bidders who have filed a satisfactory "Confidential Statement," as prescribed on Chapter XII-1 of the "Bureau of Public Works Manual" and are eligible in accordance with the provisions of section 1 of Act No. 4239. A proposal by a bidder who have not been issued plans and specifications will be rejected. Additional information will be furnished on request.

A deposit of P20 is required for the plans and specifications, which must be returned within 20 days from the opening of bids, by those taking part in the public bidding and within 5 days by those not participating, otherwise the deposit will be forfeited to the Government.

Bidders are requested to be present at the time stated above, when bids for the work will be opened.

Attention is invited to the provisions of section 1 of Act No. 4239; to Commonwealth Act No. 138; to Republic Act No. 76; and to Republic Act No. 602, to which all contractors in Government works are amenable.

Bids must be accompanied by a proposal bond in the form of cash, surety bond, certified check or certificates of fixed deposits issued by any reputable banking institution, payable to the Provincial Treasurer, Vigan, Ilocos Sur, in the sum of 5 per cent of the amount of the bid.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids, to waive any informality therein, or to accept such bid as may be considered most advantageous to the Government.

MARIANO M. FLORES
District Engineer

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND COMMUNICATIONS
BUREAU OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS
MANILA

October 22, 1955

ADVERTISEMENT

Sealed bids, in single copy only, on the form to be furnished by this Bureau, will be received at the Bureau of Public Highways, Second Street, Port Area, Manila until 10:00 a.m., on the 22nd day of November, 1955 and then publicly opened,

for furnishing the materials and performing the work for constructing complete Bansalan-Digos Section, Cotabato-Davao Road, Davao province, island of Mindanao. The net length of the project is 3.728 kilometers.

Every prospective bidder shall be required to present evidence that he has at least P25,000 cash and P50,000 credit line with a reputable banking firm to finance the proposed work.

The deadline for the submittal of Forms Pre-C-1 and Pre-C-2 are as follows:

Pre-C-1, not later than November 7, 1955.

Pre-C-2, not later than November 12, 1955.

Full particulars, re-bid bond, other prerequisite conditions, plans and specifications, and the proposal book, may be obtained at the Designing Division, Bureau of Public Highways by any prospective bidder, upon request.

RODOLFO MASLOG
Commissioner

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND COMMUNICATIONS
BUREAU OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS
MANILA

October 18, 1955

ADVERTISEMENT

Sealed bids, in single copy only, on the form to be furnished by this Bureau, will be received at the Bureau of Public Highways, Second Street, Port Area, Manila until 10:00 a.m., on the 17th day of November, 1955 and then publicly opened, for furnishing the materials and performing the work for constructing complete Simuay-Cotabato Section, Cotabato-Lanao Road, Cotabato province, Island of Mindanao. The net length of the project is 6.662 kilometers.

Every prospective bidder shall be required to present evidence that he has at least P20,000 cash and P40,000 credit line with a reputable banking firm to finance the proposed work.

The deadline for the submittal of Forms Pre-C-1 and Pre-C-2 are as follows:

Pre-C-1, not later than November 2, 1955.

Pre-C-2, not later than November 7, 1955.

Full particulars, re-cash and credit line requirements, bid bond, other prerequisite conditions, plans and specifications, and the proposal book, may be obtained at the Designing Division, Bureau of Public Highways, by any prospective bidder, upon request.

RODOLFO MASLOG
Commissioner

By: ARTURO P. NITORREDA
Chief Highway Engineer

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORK AND COMMUNICATIONS
BUREAU OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS
MANILA

October 26, 1955

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Prospective bidders for the construction of Baguio Bridge, Km. 331.294 Manila North Road, Ilocos Sur, are hereby informed that opening of bids for this project which was scheduled at 10:00 a.m., on October 31, 1955, at the Bureau of Public Highways, 2nd Street, Port Area, Manila, is indefinitely postponed.

RODOLFO MASLOG
Commissioner

Armed Forces of the Philippines

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
ARMED FORCES OF THE PHILIPPINES
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS
CAMP MURPHY, QUEZON CITY

29 September 1955

ADVERTISEMENT

Sealed bids, in four copies, subject to the conditions contained herein, will be received at the Bidding Room, Central Officers' Clubhouse, Camp Murphy, Quezon City, until 10:00 a.m., 13 October 1955, and then publicly opened for furnishing and performing the work for electrical wiring of the following buildings at Ft. Wm. McKinley, Rizal:

- (a) One barracks, pre-cast type
- (b) One student barracks, pre-cast type
- (c) One classroom building No. 1
- (d) One classroom building No. 2

Information for bidders, together with forms and questionnaires may be obtained at Office, Chief of Engineers, Camp Murphy, Quezon City.

All bids must be submitted at the Bidding Room, Central Officers' Clubhouse, Camp Murphy, Quezon City, by messenger, in person, or transmitted by registered mail and received prior to the date and hour of opening of bids.

Competency of bidders shall be determined by the Chief of Engineers, AFP on the basis of information that he may require prospective bidders to submit.

Attention is invited to the provisions of section 1 of Act No. 4239, to Commonwealth Acts. Nos. 138 and 541, Republic Acts. Nos. 602 and 76, to which all contractors for government work are amenable.

Where copies of plans, proposal forms and specifications are requested for, a deposit of P10

will be required to insure their return. Plans, proposal forms and specifications must be returned within 15 days after the opening of bids otherwise the deposit will be forfeited to the Government.

Bids must be accompanied with a proposal bond in the form of cash, bid bond or certified check issued by any reputable banking institution, payable to the Armed Forces of the Philippines, in the sum of 10 per cent of the amount of the bid.

Envelopes containing bids shall be sealed and plainly marked and addressed as follows:

"CHIEF OF ENGINEERS
ARMED FORCES OF THE PHILIPPINES
CAMP MURPHY, QUEZON CITY

Bid for installation of electrical wiring of one barracks, pre-cast type, one students barracks, pre-cast type, and two classroom buildings Nos. 1 and 2 at Ft. Wm. McKinley, Rizal.

To be opened at 10:00 a.m., 13 October 1955".

The right is reserved as the interest of the Government may require, to reject any or all bids, and to waive any informality on the bids received.

ANTONIO P. CHANCO
Colonel, CE
Chief of Engineers

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
ARMED FORCES OF THE PHILIPPINES
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS
CAMP MURPHY, QUEZON CITY

12 October 1955

ADVERTISEMENT

Sealed bids, in four copies subject to the conditions contained herein will be received at the Bidding Room, Central Officer's Clubhouse, Camp Murphy, Quezon City until 10:00 a.m., 4 November 1955, and then publicly opened for the construction of the following buildings at Camp Murphy, Quezon City:

- (a) Two EM Barracks, pre-cast type
- (b) Two kitchens and mess halls

Contract time shall begin on the date of receipt of letter from the Engineer notifying the Contractor to proceed or date of receipt of duly signed contract, whichever data is earlier.

Information for bidders, together with forms and questionnaires may be obtained at Office, Chief of Engineers, Camp Murphy, Quezon City.

All bids must be submitted at the Bidding Room, Central Officer's Clubhouse, Camp Murphy, Quezon City, by messenger, in person or transmitted by registered mail and received prior to the date and hour of opening of bids.

Competency of bidders shall be determined by the Chief of Engineers, AFP on the basis of informations that he may require prospective bidders to submit.

Attention is invited to the provisions of section 1 of Act No. 4239, to Commonwealth Acts Nos. 138 and 541, Republic Acts Nos. 602 and 76 to which all contractors for government work are amenable.

Where copies of plans, proposal forms and specifications are requested for, a deposit of P30 will be required to insure their return. Plans, proposal forms and specifications must be returned within 15 days after the opening of bids otherwise the deposit will be forfeited to the Government.

Bids must be accompanied with a proposal bond in the form of cash, bid bond or certified check issued by any reputable banking institution, payable to the Armed Forces of the Philippines in the sum of 10 per cent of the amount of the bid.

Envelopes containing bids shall be sealed and plainly marked and addressed as follows:

"Chief of Engineers
Armed Forces of the Philippines
Camp Murphy, Quezon City

Bid for the construction of two EM Barracks, pre-cast type and two kitchens and mess halls at Camp Murphy, Quezon City.

To be opened at 10:00 a.m., 4 November 1955."

The right is reserved as the interest of the Government may require to reject any or all bids, and to waive any informality on the bids received.

ANTONIO P. CHANCO
Colonel, CE
Chief of Engineers

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
ARMED FORCES OF THE PHILIPPINES
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS
CAMP MURPHY, QUEZON CITY

27 October 1955

ADVERTISEMENT

Sealed bids, in four copies, subject to the conditions contained herein, will be received until 10:00 a.m., 29 November 1955, then publicly opened for furnishing all materials, except cement, aggregates and Ardex roofing and accessories for the following pre-cut schoolhouses:

Type II A-S	435 schoolroom units
Type II A-D	286 schoolroom units

Information for bidders, together with forms and questionnaires, may be obtained at office, Chief of Engineers, Camp Murphy, Quezon City.

Competency of bidders shall be determined on the basis of information submitted by the Contractors in the Contractors Confidential Statement.

Attention is invited to the provisions of Commonwealth Act No. 138, to which all contractors will be amenable.

Where copies of plans, proposal forms and specifications are requested for, a deposit of P10 will be required to insure their return. Plans, proposal forms and specifications must be returned within 15 days after the opening of bids otherwise the deposit will be forfeited to the Government.

Bids must be accompanied with a proposal bond in the form of cash, bid bond or certified check by any reputable banking institution, payable to the Armed Forces of the Philippines in the sum of 10 per cent of the amount of the bid.

Envelopes containing bids shall be sealed and plainly marked and addressed as follows:

CHIEF OF ENGINEERS
Armed Forces of the Philippines
Camp Murphy, Quezon City

Bid for furnishing lumber for one-room school-house.

To be opened at 10:00 a.m., 29 November 1955.

The right is reserved, as the interest of the Government may require, to reject any or all bids, and to waive any informality in the bids received.

ANTONIO P. CHANCO
Colonel, CE
Chief of Engineers

Philippines Patent Office

NOTICE OF PUBLICATION OF TRADEMARKS

REPUBLIC ACT NO. 166. PRINCIPAL REGISTER

The following trademarks are published for opposition in compliance with section 7 of Republic Act No. 166, approved June 20, 1947. Verified oppositions must be filed within 30 days from the date the *Official Gazette* in which they are published was released for circulation by the Bureau of Printing.

As provided by section 7 of said Act a fee of P50 must accompany each verified opposition.

Class 4.—ABRASIVES AND POLISHING MATERIALS

Serial No. 4304. Norton Company (Assignee of Behr-Manning Corporation), a corporation organized under the laws of Massachusetts, U. S. A.

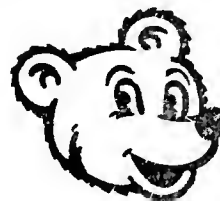
Filed—January 22, 1955.

LIGHTNING

For FLEXIBLE ABRASIVES.
Claimed use since April 27, 1949.

Class 5.—ADHESIVES

Serial No. 4303. Norton Company (Assignee for Behr-Manning Corporation), a corporation organized under the laws of Massachusetts, U. S. A.
Filed—January 22, 1955.



For PRESSURE SENSITIVE ADHESIVE TAPES.
Claims use since August 4, 1953.

Class 6.—MEDICINES AND PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS

Serial No. 4322. Irwin, Neisler and Company, a corporation organized under the laws of Illinois, U. S. A.

Filed—February 5, 1955.

UNITENSEN

For TABLETS FOR THE RELIEF OF HYPERTENSION.
Claims use since September 22, 1954.

Serial No. 4327. Lloyed Brothers, Inc., a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Ohio, U. S. A.

Filed—February 9, 1955.

RONCOVITE

For MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS FOR USE IN TREATING ANEMIA AND PRODUCED IN CAPSULE FORM, TABLET FORM, ELIXIR FORM and in FLUID CONCENTRATION FORM.

Claims use since December 4, 1954.

Serial No. 4377. Merck & Co., Inc., a corporation of New Jersey, U. S. A.

Filed—March 19, 1955.

Somnos

For REMEDY FOR INSOMNIA AND RESTLESSNESS.
Claims use since September 30, 1953.

Serial No. 4378. Merck & Co., Inc., a corporation organized under the laws of New Jersey, U. S. A.

Filed—March 19, 1955.

Tyotocin

For ANTIBACTERIAL AND EAR DROP PREPARATION
WITH ANALGESIC AND ANESTHETIC PROPERTIES.
Claims use since May 31, 1953.

Serial No. 4379. Merck & Co., Inc., a corporation
organized under the laws of New Jersey, U. S. A.
Filed—March 19, 1955.

Lipolev

For ADJUNCTIVE DIETARY SUPPLEMENT.
Claims use since September 15, 1954.

Serial No. 4380. Merck & Co., Inc., a corporation
organized under the laws of New Jersey, U. S. A.
Filed—March 19, 1955.

Cidanta

For ANTACID PREPARATION.
Claims use since September 30, 1953.

Serial No. 4381. Merck & Co., Inc., a corporation
organized under the laws of New Jersey, U. S. A.
Filed—March 19, 1955.

TYROTRACE

For AN ANTIBIOTIC PREPARATION.
Claims use since September 15, 1954.

Serial No. 4382. Merck & Co., Inc., a corporation
organized under the laws of New Jersey, U. S. A.
Filed—March 19, 1955.

REMANDEN

For PENICILLIN CONTAINING PREPARATION FOR
USE IN ANTIBACTERIAL THERAPY.
Claims use since September 15, 1954.

Serial No. 4383. Merck & Co., Inc., a corporation
organized under the laws of New Jersey, U. S. A.

Filed—March 19, 1955.

REDILEV

For VITAMIN PREPARATION.
Claims use since September 15, 1954.

Serial No. 4384. Merck & Co., Inc., a corporation
organized under the laws of New Jersey, U. S. A.
Filed—March 19, 1955.

TRACINETS

For AN ANTIBIOTIC PREPARATION.
Claims use since September 15, 1954.

Serial No. 4385. Merck & Co., Inc., a corporation
organized under the laws of New Jersey, U. S. A.
Filed—March 19, 1955.

TOPATAR

For MEDICATED ANTISEPTIC FOR USE IN THE PRE-
VENTION AND TREATMENT OF SKIN DISEASES.
Claims use since April 30, 1954.

Serial No. 4415. Guardian Chemical Corporation,
a corporation organized under the laws of the
States of Delaware, U. S. A.
Filed—April 5, 1955.

CLORPACTIN

For DISINFECTANTS, ANTISEPTICS, and GERMICIDES.
Claims use since November 15, 1954.

Serial No. 4416. Schering Corporation, a cor-
poration organized under the laws of the State
of New Jersey, U. S. A.
Filed—April 5, 1955.

CORTICLORON

For A HORMONE AND ANTIHISTAMINE AND ME-
DICINAL PREPARATION.
Claims use since November 10, 1954.

Class 7.—INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS & CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS

Serial No. 336. The Hubinger Company, a corporation organized under the laws of Iowa, U. S. A.
Filed—July 15, 1948.



For STARCH. "Quick" is disclaimed.
Claims use since January 1, 1948.

Serial No. 4417. Gates Engineering Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Delaware, U. S. A.
Filed—April 5, 1955.



For LIQUID, PUTTY, OR SHEET PREPARATIONS COMPOSED PRIMARILY OF CHEMICALS, PLASTICS, RESINS, AND RUBBER TO BE APPLIED ON METAL, WOOD, CEMENT, OR OTHER MATERIALS FOR PROTECTION AGAINST CHEMICAL. CORROSIVE, OR WEATHERING ACTION.

Claims use since October 15, 1954.

Class 8.—COSMETICS AND TOILET PREPARATIONS, NOT INCLUDING SOAP

Serial No. 4393. Chan Kian, a citizen of China, of Manila, Philippines.
Filed—March 24, 1955.



For HAIR POMADE, HAIR TONIC, HAIR BRILLIANTINE AND FACE POWDER.

Claim use since February 15, 1946.

Serial No. 4405. LUIS P. Pellicer, a citizen of the Philippines, of Manila, Philippines.

Filed—March 29, 1955.

SABRINA

For HAIR POMADE.

Claims use since September 4, 1954.

Class 14.—CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS

Serial 4348. Industrial Specialties Company, of Manila, Philippines, a partnership organized under the laws of the Philippines.

Filed—February 24, 1955.

SAHARA



For WATERPROOFING COMPOUND FOR CEMENT.

Claims use since June 1, 1953.

Class 20.—ELECTRICAL APPARATUS, MACHINES AND SUPPLIES NOT INCLUDED IN OTHER CLASSES

Serial No. 4392. Julia King, a citizen of China, of Manila, Philippines.

Filed—March 24, 1955.



For BATTERY.

Claims use since September 10, 1954.

Class 21.—VEHICLES

Serial No. 4329. Societe Industrielle de Fabrication pour Automobiles et Cycles S.I.F.A.C., a corporation organized under the laws of the French Republic.

Filed—February 10, 1955.

SOLEX

For BICYCLES WITH AN AUXILIARY MOTOR, THEIR ACCESSORIES AND PARTS.

Claims use since February 28, 1954.

Class 24.—CUTLERY, MACHINERY, AND TOOLS AND PARTS THEREOF

Serial No. 4347. Fram Corporation, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Rhode Island, U. S. A.

Filed—February 24, 1955.

FRAM

For FILTERS AND CARTRIDGES FOR FILTERING OIL, AIR, FUEL AND WATER IN THE AUTOMOTIVE AND OTHER FIELDS, AND UPON THE ACCESSORIES FOR SUCH FILTERS.

Claims use since September 29, 1939.

Class 40.—CLOTHING

Serial No. 4386. Sy Man, a citizen of the Republic of China, of Caloocan, Rizal, Philippines.

Filed—March 20, 1955.



For UNDERSHIRTS. "Brand is disclaimed."
Claims use since December 9, 1954.

Class 48.—WINES

Serial No. 4305. Gonzalo Gaw Hok, Inc., a corporation organized under the laws of the Philippines.

Filed—January 25, 1955.

INSULAR

For GINEBRA.

Claims use since November 23, 1954.

CELEDONIO AGRAVA
Director of Patents

Here's a Christmas Tip!

How about renewing subscription to the *Official Gazette* for your dear one or getting a new subscription for a special friend who has just passed the Bar?

Subscription rates to the *Official Gazette* are nominal, for it is published not for profit but to serve.

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Three months	4.80	10.50	11.60
Current number	1.80	3.75	4.05
Back number	2.20	4.05	4.65

The *Official Gazette* is published once a month and comes off the press within the first *seven* days following the date of issue. Materials intended for publication in the *Gazette* must be received by the Bureau of Printing on or before the 25th day of every month.

The Editorial Office is now located at the Executive Building, Malacañang, on Aviles Street. The Publishing Office, which also attends to subscriptions, circulation, and claims, is the Bureau of Printing, Boston Street, Port Area, Manila.

Subscriptions are payable strictly in advance by certified check, official check, draft, post-office money order, or cash in Philippine or United States currency and remitted to the Bureau of Printing by registered mail. Stamps will not be accepted in payment for subscription or advertisement.

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